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AN

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

OF

SACRAMENTO COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA.

Containing a History of Sacramento County from the Earliest Period of its Occupancy to the Present Time, together with Glimpses of its Prospective Future; with Profuse Illustrations of its Beautiful Scenery, Full-Page Portraits of Some of its most Eminent Men, and Biographical Mention of Many of its Pioneers and also of Prominent Citizens of To-day.

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GENERAL CHAPTERS

BY HON. WM. J. DAVIS.

CHICAGO:
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1890.

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MOUNT SHASTA.

(As seen from the Dome of the Capitol.)

TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, CLIMATE, ETC.

CHAPTER I.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY is named after the river upon which it is situated, and the latter was named by the Spanish Mexicans, Catholics, in honor of a Christian institution. The word differs from its English correspondent only in the addition of one letter. It would have been a graceful compliment to General Sutter if his own name, or the name New Helvetia, which he had bestowed upon this locality, had been given to the city. Helvetia is the classic name of Switzerland, Sutter's native country.

Sacramento City is 38° 35′ north latitude and 121° 30′ west longitude from Greenwich.

The depot at Sacramento is thirty-one feet above sea level. From the city the most prominent mountains and mountain ranges visible are:

1. The Sierra Nevada, snow-capped during half the year or a little more. The most visible portion of this range, to whose snow-line the distance is about seventy-five miles, eastward, is the head of the American River. The most conspicuous peaks there are: Pyramid, 10,052 feet high; Alpine, 10,426; Round Top, 9,624; Tell, 9,042; Ralston, 9,140; Robb's, 6,746.

2. To the southwest fifty-three miles, rises Mt. Diablo, 3,856 feet high.

3. Toward the west thirty or forty miles arises an eastern spur of the Coast Range, while toward the northwest about ninety miles, in the same range, are Mt. John's, 8,000 feet high, Mt. Snow and Sheet Iron Mount, on the western border of Colusa County.

4. The Marysville Buttes, forty to fifty miles north, are about 2,000 feet high and cover an area of fifty-five square miles.

THE SURFACE

of the Sacramento Valley presents three distinct features. As the mountains descend into the valley, they are fringed by a range of low foot-hills, which gradually disappear in a broad, level plain, which must have been at some time long past the bottom of a large body of water. Through the center of this plain runs the Sacramento River, fringed by the low bottom lands always found with such geological formations. Thus the foot-hills, the plain, and the bottoms present three distinct tracts of land, each with peculiarities fitting it for special use. It may be said in a general way, that on the foot-hills and the plain lands near them are the great fruit-raising districts, while the plain proper is most suitable for grains and grasses, and on the

rich alluvial bottom lands any fruit or vegetable suitable for a temperate or semi-tropical climate will grow to full perfection.

At the southern end of Sacramento Valley, in the very richest portion of the State, and very near its geographical center, lies Sacramento County, with an area of 640,000 acres, 200,000 of which are under the highest cultivation, while about 320,000 more are in use for stock-raising, pasturage, etc. It is watered its entire length from north to south by the Sacramento River, and by the American, Cosumnes and Mokelumne from east to west.

The surface of the county is generally level, a section along the eastern side rising into low hills and rolling prairies. Along the east side of the Sacramento River extends a belt of tule land, which toward the southern boundary of the county expands to a width of fifteen miles. Parallel with the Cosumnes is Dry Creek, forming part of the county boundary. Sycamore and cottonwood abound along the water-courses.

Near the center of Sacramento County, and on the east bank of the Sacramento River, at the point of its confluence with the American, is the city of Sacramento, the capital of the State, a thriving, wealthy and beautiful city. Here is the railroad center of the State. To the east, the Central Pacific stretches its iron arm across the continent. To the north, the California and Oregon reaches out to connect with the Northern Pacific, and so furnish another route to Eastern markets; to the west the California Pacific makes possible almost hourly communication with San Francisco and the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, while the Western Pacific connecting at Oakland with the Southern Pacific system opens up another route to seaports east and west. In addition numerous branch roads and feeders make this city the best connecting and distributing point in the State.

WATER.

The average rain-fall has been 19.4 inches. This, with the moisture incident to the proximity of so many rivers and running streams, and the almost annual overflow of the bottom lands, renders the county so well watered that but little irrigation is necessary. Still there are some small sections lying comparatively high, and away from the streams, where the natural water supply is insufficient. They are, however, small, and in nearly all cases abundant water is obtained by sinking wells and raising the water by windmills or other power. A total failure of crops for want of water has never been known. Still, as an abundant supply of water renders many things possible which are not so without it, a company has been formed to offer an abundant supply of water to all who desire to irrigate any of the plain lands, in raising crops that need more water than the usual rain-fall affords, or where the availability of water may insure against the danger of injury to valuable plants, which might be seriously affected by even an occasional year of unusual drought. An application has been made for 2,000 inches of water from the American River.

All fruits do well without the aid of artificial watering, but in some of the high lying irrigation is said to increase the lusciousness of the fruit. Vegetables require irrigation, especially for the second and third crops.

SOIL.

As stated, the soil of the county offers every variety requisite for a large and varied production. The foot-hills and their washings form a fringe, from five to eight miles wide, entirely around the Sacramento Valley. The soil here varies from a red, sandy loam to a cool, gravelly soil, all especially adapted to fruits. For many years the foot-hill lands were regarded as almost valueless, but experience has shown that their soil is perhaps better adapted to a full development of the best qualities of strength and flavor in fruit, especially in grapes, than the lower lying lands, which are of more clay or alluvial character, and so warmer soils. And it is now claimed that the question of securing fine flavor

for California grapes and wines, as well as abundant quantity, will find its best solution among the cool, gravelly soils of the foot-hills. The soil of the plain lands varies from red loam and a rich clay, to a rich alluvium mixed with sand. This varies in localities, but affords such a variety that the productions of this portion of the county cover a range from those of the cereals of the middle temperate climate to the fruits of the semi-tropical. They afford, however, mostly soil for grains and grasses. Wheat, oats, hay, alfalfa, barley, corn, hops, besides grapes and fruits flourish when planted in suitable locations. But the richest lands are the bottom lands, which fringe the rivers and larger streams for a distance of from one to three miles. These are covered with a deep, rich alluvium, upon which may be raised any kind of vegetables, and temperate and semi-tropical fruits are reaching full perfection in size, quantity and quality. These lands are almost annually overflown, and the deposit left by the receding waters is said almost to equal guano in its fertilizing effects. Many of these lands are now protected, so that the rising waters may be controlled and utilized with judgment. Upon such lands, so watered, and in such a climate, almost anything will grow.

Owing to the fact that the country is traversed by so many rivers, it contains an unusual amount of this exceedingly rich land, which is nearly all under the highest cultivation.

PRODUCTIONS.

The productions of Sacramento County comprise all the grains, vegetables, fruits, trees and flowers grown in the temperate and semi-tropical climates. Everything in the way of grain, bread-stuffs, vegetables, and fruits needed for man's comfort and support may be successfully cultivated here. The soil is rich and varied, water is abundant, and the climate is propitious. Here is no winter, in the common acceptation of the word, nor any rainy season as it is understood in the tropics. The winter months are called the "rainy season," not that it then rains incessantly or severely, but because the rainfall comes almost exclusively in those months. In the summer it rarely rains. The grain is seldom housed when harvested, but is left in the fields until ready for the market, the husbandman feeling little fear of trouble from the elements.

CLIMATE.

Perhaps no feature of California has been more powerful in inducing immigration than its mild and equable climate. The north Atlantic States have their cold, damp east winds, which blow from the ocean at times for days in succession, and whose power of penetration is such that neither woolen underwear nor rubber topcoats seem able to keep them from "searching the marrow of one's bones." The borders of the Great Lakes are visited with winds so cold and so charged with moisture, that they clothe all nature in coats of ice, and often jeopardize the lives of the domestic animals. On the northern shores of the lakes, the jingling sleighbells for fully five months in the year strive by their merry music to direct attention from the chill of death that lays over the land, and from these sections thousands longingly turn their faces from the cold and ice to the sunny land where each may sit in the shade of "his own vine and fig tree."

In this regard Sacramento County offers temptations that are not exceeded in attractiveness by those of any portion of the State. The following data, culled from the published reports of the United States Government observers will give a fair idea of the charming climate, which has enabled the city of Sacramento to win for itself the delightfully suggestive sobriquet of the "City of Roses."

During the ten years just passed, the highest temperature recorded is 105°, which was reached once, and the lowest is 21°, also reached but once. A better idea of the range of temperature may be had from the fact that during the same period the average number of days in each year upon which the thermometer reached 90°,

was but thirty-six, while the average number upon which it sank below 32° was but eleven. With no severity in winter, the warmth of summer is rendered enjoyable by the winds from the sea, which reach this region of the country modified and tempered, so that with scarcely an exception the warmth of a light blanket is desirable at night. Here the heat has never the offensive and enervating effect which renders summer so depressing in some sections. The atmosphere is never over-charged with moisture, and never entirely dry, so the open air is always invigorating and the breezes refreshing. The long, mild, summer day renders the cultivation of the lands easy and profitable, while the cool nights so refresh the workman that he is not enervated, but all mental and physical force is strengthened, and life is vigorous and enjoyable. It is usual to compare such climates with that of Italy, so famous as the resort during past centuries for those seeking the relief and pleasure found beneath her skies. So it may not be out of place to simply state a comparison between Rome, the capital and center of Italy, and Sacramento, the capital and center of California. The statistics from official sources on either hand are stated below. Averages for past ten years:

	Spring.	Sum'r.	Autumn.	Winter.	Year.
Sacramento	59.5	71.7	61.5	48.3	59.5
Rome	57.6	72.2	64.0	48.9	60.7

In the face of these facts, the claim must not longer be made for fair Italy alone, that it is a land where "perpetual summer exists, skies are blue, and the sun ever shines."

As to the healthfulness of Sacramento, Judge J. W. Armstrong has ascertained that but one other city in the world shows a cleaner bill of health, and that is the capital of the Basque Province, in the northern part of Spain.

How often such a remark is made as, This is the coldest, or warmest, month or season, we have had for —— years; or wettest or driest month or season we have ever had! etc. The following tables, kindly furnished us by Sergeant James A. Barwick, Observer of the Signal Corps of the United States Army and Meteorologist to the State Board of Agriculture, will show how correct all such statements are. Although they are compiled from observations made at the Signal Station at Sacramento, they will practically serve as well for all other parts of the county, as the differences are too small to mention.

YEAR.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Mean Spring Temperature.	Mean Summer Temperature.	Mean Autumn Temperature.	Mean Winter Temperature.
1853	62.6	62.9	74.3	69.0	.....
1854	59.5	58.3	72.4	60.0	47.3
1855	59.5	57.7	72.2	60.5	48.0
1856	60.1	59.9	71.9	60.4	48.9
1857	60.7	61.7	74.5	60.9	47.5
1858	59.5	59.6	70.3	60.9	48.2
1859	58.7	57.2	70.4	61.1	46.6
1860	59.0	56.5	70.8	60.3	46.5
1861	60.1	59.8	69.8	60.4	49.5
1862	62.2	57.6	72.5	63.7	48.3
1863	60.3	61.4	71.8	61.5	47.1
1864	62.8	62.2	73.5	62.6	49.8
1865	61.0	61.0	73.1	62.9	48.9
1866	62.1	59.7	74.8	63.7	51.4
1867	59.9	58.3	71.9	62.1	48.7
1868	60.1	59.8	71.5	61.4	48.1
1869	60.4	58.9	72.1	62.3	48.2
1870	59.6	57.0	71.2	61.7	48.7
1871	59.6	58.9	70.8	59.9	47.7
1872	60.4	60.5	71.6	59.6	50.2
1873	60.7	61.6	70.4	62.9	50.0
1874	59.8	59.0	71.3	62.1	47.6
1875	62.5	63.3	72.1	60.8	48.2
1876	61.7	59.9	74.6	62.3	49.0
1877	61.2	61.2	73.5	63.4	49.9
1878	61.3	60.5	72.9	62.5	49.9
1879	60.3	59.3	72.9	60.9	49.2
1880	57.7	55.0	69.1	59.9	44.5
1881	59.2	60.4	68.5	58.5	51.0
1883	58.5	57.5	71.1	58.8	45.9
1883	58.8	58.5	72.4	60.1	45.4
1884	58.8	57.9	69.8	60.0	45.9
1885	61.2	61.8	70.1	62.8	50.0
1886	58.8	56.5	70.9	58.5	49.4
1887	59.9	59.7	69.5	63.9	47.4

YEAR.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
1877	103°, July	32°, December.
1878	100°, August	24°, December.
1879	103°, August	25°, December.
1880	98°, July	25°, January.
1881	99°, July	32°, December.
1882	100°, August	27°, December.
1883	104°, July	32°, Jan. & Feb.
1884	100°, August	21°, February.
1885	105°, August	34°, January.
1886	105°, July	28°, January.
1887	100°, June & Sept	28°, November.
1888	108°, August	19°, January.

YEAR.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total for Year	Season of	Inches
1849									.25	1.50	2.25	12.50		1849-'50	36.00
1850	4.50	.50	10.00	4.25	.25	none	none	none	none	none	sprin	sprin	19.50	1850-'51	4 71
1851	.65	.35	1.88	1.14	.69	none	none	none	1.00	.18	2.14	7.07	15.10	1851-'52	17 98
1852	.58	.12	6.40	.19	.30	none	none	none	sprin	none	6.00	13.41	27.00	1852-'53	36.36
1853	3.00	2.00	7.00	3.50	1.45	sprin	sprin	none	sprin	sprin	1.50	1.54	19.99	1853-'54	20.06
1854	3.25	8.50	3.25	1.50	.21	.31	none	sprin	sprin	1.01	.65	1.15	19.83	1854-'55	18.62
1855	2.76	3.46	4.20	4.32	1.15	.01	none	none	sprin	none	.75	2.00	18.56	1855-'56	13.76
1856	4.92	.69	1.40	2.13	1.84	.03	none	none	sprin	.20	.65	2.40	14.26	1856-'57	10.46
1857	1.38	4.80	.68	sprin	sprin	.35	none	sprin	none	.66	2.41	2.63	12.91	1857-'58	15.00
1858	2.44	2.46	2.88	1.21	.20	.10	.01	sprin	sprin	3.01	.15	4.34	16.80	1858-'59	16.03
1859	.96	3.91	1.64	.98	1.04	none	none	none	.02	none	6.48	1.83	16.86	1859-'60	2.09
1860	2.31	.93	5.11	2.87	2.49	.02	.63	none	.06	.91	.18	4.28	19.19	1860-'61	16.10
1861	2.67	2.92	3.32	.48	.59	.14	.55	none	none	sprin	2.17	8.64	21.38	1861-'62	35.56
1862	15.04	4.26	2.80	.82	1.81	.01	none	.01	none	.36	sprin	2.33	27.44	1862-'63	11.58
1863	1.73	2.75	2.36	1.69	.36	none	none	none	sprin	none	1.49	1.82	12.20	1863-'64	7.87
1864	1.08	.19	1.30	1.08	.74	.09	none	.08	sprin	.13	6.72	7.87	19.27	1864-'65	22.51
1865	4.78	.71	.48	1.17	.46	none	sprin	none	.08	.48	2.43	.36	11.15	1865-'66	17.93
1866	7.70	2.01	2.02	.48	2.25	.10	.03	none	none	sprin	2.43	9.51	26.52	1866-'67	25.30
1867	3.44	7.10	1.01	1.80	.01	none	none	none	.01	none	3.81	12.86	30.03	1867-'68	32.79
1868	6.01	3.15	4.35	2.31	.27	sprin	none	none	none	none	.77	2.61	19.50	1868-'69	16.64
1869	4.79	3.63	2.94	1.24	.65	.01	none	none	sprin	2.12	.85	1.96	18.19	1869-'70	13.57
1870	1.37	3.24	1.64	2.12	.27	sprin	sprin	sprin	none	.02	.58	.97	10.21	1870-'71	8.47
1871	2.08	1.92	.69	1.45	.76	sprin	none	none	sprin	.21	1.22	10.99	19.32	1871-'72	24.05
1872	4.04	4.74	1.94	.61	.28	.02	none	none	sprin	.22	1.93	5.39	19.17	1872-'73	14.21
1873	1.23	4.36	.55	.51	none	sprin	.02	sprin	none	.31	1.21	10.01	18.20	1873-'74	20.90
1874	5.20	1.86	3.05	.89	.37	sprin	sprin	none	.05	2.26	3.80	.44	17.92	1874-'75	17.70
1875	8.70	.55	.80	sprin	sprin	1.10	none	none	none	.44	6.20	5.52	23.31	1875-'76	26.53
1876	4.99	3.75	4.15	1.10	.15	none	.21	.02	sprin	3.15	.30	none	18.12	1876-'77	8.96
1877	2.77	1.04	.56	.19	.64	.01	sprin	sprin	none	.73	1.07	1.43	8.40	1877-'78	24.86
1878	9.26	8.04	3.02	1.07	.17	none	none	none	.29	.55	.51	.47	23.45	1878-'79	17.85
1879	3.18	3.88	4.88	2.66	1.30	.13	sprin	sprin	none	.88	2.05	3.41	22.37	1879-'80	28.17
1880	1.64	1.83	1.70	14.20	.76	none	sprin	none	none	none	.05	11.81	31.99	1880-'81	29.57
1881	6.14	5.06	1.37	1.64	sprin	.50	sprin	none	.30	.55	1.88	3.27	20.71	1881-'82	16.51
1882	1.89	2.40	3.78	1.99	.35	.10	sprin	none	.57	2.63	3.22	1.13	18.05	1882-'83	18.11
1883	2.23	1.11	3.70	.67	2.85	none	none	none	.90	.97	.61	.44	13.48	1883-'84	24.78
1884	3.43	4.46	8.14	4.32	.06	1.45	none	sprin	.60	2.01	none	10.45	34.92	1884-'85	16.58
1885	2.16	.49	.08	.68	sprin	.11	sprin	none	.08	.02	11.34	5.76	20.72	1885-'86	32.20
1886	7.95	.29	2.68	4.08	.07	none	none	none	.68	.21	2.21	18.17	1886-'87	13.97	
1887	1.12	6.28	.94	4.53	sprin	none	none	sprin	.02	none	.45	2.09	13.43	1887-'88	11.56
1888	4.81	.57	3.04	.10	.40	.08	sprin	sprin	.55	.08	4.28	14.30	18.46	1888-'89	19.70
Averages	3.80	2.83	2.86	1.90	.64	.12	.04		.12	.64	1.93	4.58	19.38		

MINES AND MINERALS.

In the early days of mining a great deal of gold dust was taken from the placers in this county—Mormon Island, Michigan Bar and several other localities having afforded good diggings of this kind. In the low hills on the east a considerable extent of shallow placers have also been worked, some of these until quite recently.

The most of the gold now produced in Sacramento is taken out in the vicinity of Folsom, chiefly along Alder Gulch, by the Portuguese and Chinamen. The deep deposits are worked by shafts and drifting, the shallow by hand sluicing in the dry season and ground sluicing in the wet, when there is free water. There are gold-bearing quartz veins in the east-lying hills, but they are mostly small, and have been but little worked. In these hills occurs a belt of serpentine containing chromic iron in small bunches and pockets.

GRANITE.

In the neighborhood of Folsom occurs an extensive bed of excellent granite, which for many years has been largely worked.

At the quarry of David Blower, two miles east of Folsom, opened ten years ago, there is exposed a thirty-foot face, twenty feet above and

ten below the surface. About fifteen tons of roughly dressed stone are shipped from this quarry weekly, the most of it being used for cemetery work and street curbs. Thirteen men are employed here at wages ranging from $2.50 to $4 per day.

In the quarry on the State Prison grounds at Folsom, a large force of convicts are employed getting out stone for the dam being built by the State on the American River.

Most of the cobblestones used for paving the streets of San Francisco were taken from the banks of the American River, in the vicinity of Folsom.

At Michigan Bar, on the Cosumnes River, occurs an extensive bed of potter's clay. Being a good article, and easily obtained, large quantities of this clay are taken out and shipped to the potteries at Sacramento, San Francisco, and elsewhere in the State. Great quantities of oricks are made from the more common clays found abundantly in this county.

INDIANS.

From Dr. M. F. Clayton we learn the following particulars concerning the Digger Indians of this region, in early day.

They obtain their English name from the fact that they procured much of their food by digging, in search of roots, reptiles, etc. Acorns, grasshoppers, fish and other animals were also comprised in their *menu*. Their habits were those of laziness and filth, and they scarcely had energy enough to steal. They were in stature low and stocky. The few attempts that have been made to civilize (?) them have generally resulted in shortening their lives. They did not follow a tent life, but wandered about like tramps, occasionally, however, having a *rancheree*, which was a rude hut constructed of bark, pieces of board, sticks and brush. After the discovery of gold they picked up a little of the shining metal occasionally, which they exchanged for a few articles furnished by the whites only. Sometimes, too, they would bring forth a few specimens of fur and hides from wild animals, for barter with the whites. They were incessant and intolerable beggars. The squaws did about all the menial labor.

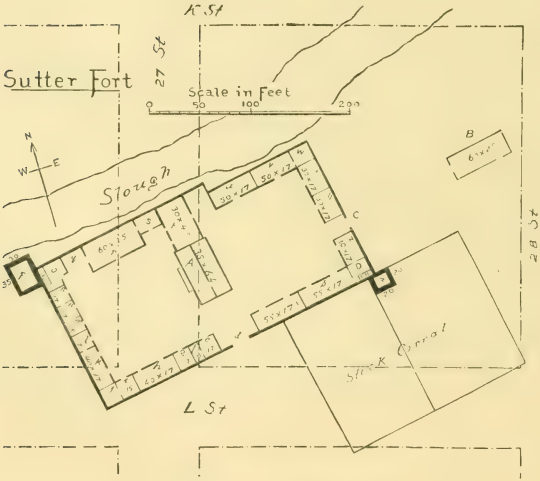
Their dances and funerals were often witnessed by the early immigrants. The former were performed within enclosures surrounded by a rude fence, made of bark, pieces of board, shakes, etc., where several tribes would gather, feast, dance, yell and make many hideous noises.

They burned their dead. With bark or leathern thongs they would tie the arms and legs of the corpse up about the body so as to make as solid a ball as possible, tying also about it the blankets, clothing and other articles which the subject had possessed, and in a heap of dry bark, brush, etc., burn the corpse into a small charred mass. Meanwhile the men and women, bared to the waist, danced around the pile, yelling, moaning, sweating and violently exercising until nearly exhausted. Great drops of sweat, rolling down, made conspicuous streaks over the dirty surfaces of their bodies. The cremation completed, they would pulverize the charred mass upon a flat stone, mix gum or pitch with it and then daub the mixture upon their foreheads, noses, chins, and in spots and streaks elsewhere upon their bodies. Whence they were often called "Tar-heads."



SUTTER'S FORT IN 1849.

THE BUILDINGS.



SUTTER'S FORT IN 1849.

THE GROUNDS.

The above cuts are kindly furnished this work by the proprietors of "Themis."

JOHN A. SUTTER AND HIS FORT.

CHAPTER II.

THE first permanent settler within the limits of what is now Sacramento County, who is known to history, and who initiated European civilization, was Captain John A. Sutter. The following sketch of his life we condense from a lecture delivered in New York, April 6, 1866, by General Dunbar in Sutter's presence, and published in the Sacramento *Union* of May 10 following:

Sutter was born of Swiss parents, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, February 28, 1803. Reared and educated in Baden, young Sutter entered the military service of France as Captain under Charles X., and remained there until he was thirty years of age. At this period, yielding to his pioneer impulses, he embarked for New York, and arrived there in July, 1834. His object in coming to the New World was to select a place and prepare the way for a colony of his countrymen in the West. He first located at St. Charles, Missouri; but the vessel containing his effects was sunk, his property lost, and he abandoned the place of his first choice.

After sojourning in St. Louis for a time, he made a journey of exploration to New Mexico, where he met hunters and trappers, who had traversed Upper California, and they described to him the beautiful sun-lit valleys, the verdure-covered hills and the magnificent mountains of that remarkable land. These accounts resolved him to make California the field of his future operations.

The only way of reaching the Pacific Coast at that time was to accompany trapping expeditions of the English and American fur companies. On the 1st of April, 1836, Sutter joined Captain Tripp, of the American Fur Company, and traveled with his party to their rendezvous in the Rocky Mountain region. Thence, with six horsemen, he crossed the mountains, and after encountering many dangers, arrived at Fort Vancouver. Not finding it practicable to go south from Vancouver by land, he embarked on a vessel bound for the Sandwich Islands, hoping to find an opportunity of sailing thence to the California coast. He sailed from the Islands in a vessel bound for Sitka, and from there down the coast. The vessel was driven by gales into the Bay of San Francisco, on July 2, 1839. (The point at which San Francisco now stands was then called Yerba Buena.) The vessel was boarded by a Governmental officer, with an armed force, who ordered Sutter to leave, saying that Monterey, ninety miles southward, was the port of entry. Permission, however, was obtained to remain forty-eight hours for supplies.

On reaching Monterey, Sutter told the Governor, General Alvarado, that he desired to occupy and colonize a section of country in

Upper California, on the Sacramento River. The Governor warmly approved his plan, as he was desirous that the upper country should be subdued and settled. He informed Sutter that the Indians in that country were hostile, that they would not permit the whites to settle there, and that they had robbed the inhabitants of San José and the lower settlements of their cattle, etc; but he readily gave Sutter a passport with authority to explore and occupy any territory which he should consider profitable for his colony, and requested him to return in one year, when he should have his citizenship acknowledged and receive a grant of such lands as he might desire.

Sutter returned to Yerba Buena, then containing scarcely fifty inhabitants, engaged a schooner and several small boats, and with a company of ten whites started to ascend the river with no guide, as no one could be found in Yerba Buena who had ever ascended the Sacramento River. After eight days' search he found the mouth of the Sacramento. Reaching a point about ten miles below the present site of Sacramento City, he encountered a party of 200 Indian warriors, who exibited every indication of hostility. Fortunately, two or three of the Indians understood Spanish, and Sutter soon soothed them by an assurance that there were no Spaniards in his party,—against whom the Indians were particularly hostile,—and explained to them that he came only to be a peaceable citizen.

Guided by two Indians, who could speak Spanish, Sutter made his way up the Sacramento to the Feather River, and ascended the latter stream some distance; but, on account of the alarm of some of his men, returned down the Sacramento River to the mouth of the American, and on August 16, 1839, landed his effects upon the south bank of that stream, a little above the mouth and near where the city of Sacramento is now located. Here he informed the disappointed whites that they might leave him if they wished, but that the Kanakas were willing to remain. Three of the whites left, with the schooner, for Yerba Buena.

Three weeks later Sutter removed to where he built the fort which has since become famous. But little did he think then that he was to be the most important instrumentality in the founding of a magnificent empire. His companions were six wandering whites of various nativities and eight Kanakas, who were ever faithful to him, and who constituted his "colony" and his army. By their aid he was to hold his ground, subdue and colonize a district of country entirely unknown, and inhabited only by wild and roving tribes of hostile Indians. This portion of Upper California, though fair to look upon, was peculiarly solitary and uninviting. It was isolated and remote from civilization. The nearest white settlement was a small one at Martinez. The Indians were of that class known as "Diggers."

Born and reared in the atmosphere of royalty and the refined society of Europe, with a liberal military education, gentle and polished in manners, and of unbounded generosity of heart, we find Sutter successfully planting his little colony in the midst of the wild Digger Indians of the Sacramento country. At length a few pioneers came stealing over the border, then the solid tramp of masses was heard, and then came a human deluge, that overwhelmed our bold Swiss pioneer.

The first tide of immigration was entirely from Oregon. In the fall of 1839 there was an accession of eight white men, and in August, 1840, five of those who had crossed the Rocky Mountains with Sutter, and whom he had left in Oregon, joined him. During the fall of that year the Mokelumne Indians, with other tribes, became so troublesome that open war was made against them; and after a severe but short campaign they were subdued, and an enduring peace established. Other bands of Indians organized secret expeditions to destroy the colony, but by force and strict vigilance their machinations were defeated, and Sutter conquered the entire Sacramento Valley, bringing into willing subjection many of those who had been his fiercest enemies. In time he made them culti-

vate the soil, build his fort, care for the stock, and make themselves generally useful. In the subsequent military history of California, Sutter and his Indians were a power. Traffic increased apace. He sent hides to San Francisco, furnished the trappers with supplies, and received in exchange or by purchase their furs. The mechanics and laborers who came he employed, or procured them work.

In June, 1841, Sutter visited Monterey, then the capital of the country, was declared a Mexican citizen, and received from Governor Alvarado a grant of the land upon which he had located—eleven "leagues"—under the title of "New Helvetia." The Governor also gave him a commission. Returning to his colony, he was shortly afterward visited by Captain Ringgold, of the United States Exploring Expedition, under Commodore Wilkes, with officers and men. About the same time Alexander Kotchkoff, Governor of the Russian Possessions in California, visited Sutter and offered to sell him all the possessions of his Government known as Ross and Bodega. Accepting the bargain, Sutter came into possession of a vast extent of real estate, besides 2,000 cattle, 1,000 horses, fifty mules and 2,500 sheep, most of which were transferred to New Helvetia.

In 1844 Sutter's improvements were extensive, and the amount of his stock was large. During that year he petitioned Governor Micheltorena for the grant or purchase of the surplus over the first eleven leagues of land within the bounds of the survey accompanying the Alvarado grant, and this petition was granted February 5, 1845, in consideration of Sutter's valuable services and his expenditure of $8,000 in the suppression of the Castro rebellion.

About 1844 small bodies of emigrants began to find their way to California direct from the States, striking Sutter's Fort, the first settlement after crossing the mountains. Year by year these parties of immigrants increased in size, until after the gold discovery, when they could be counted by thousands and tens of thousands. It was then that the value of Sutter's settlement and the generous qualities of the man became strikingly apparent. No weary, destitute immigrant reached his fort who was not supplied with all that he needed and sent on his way rejoicing. Frequently he even sent supplies in advance to those coming through the Sierras. Year after year he did this, without thinking of any return. On one occasion a solitary immigrant was just able to reach the fort and reported that his companions were at some distance back dying of starvation. Sutter immediately caused seven mules to be packed with supplies, and, attended by two Indian boys, started with the immigrant for the scene of distress. On arriving, everything was seized by the crazed wretches and devoured.

Other starving immigrants arriving, they killed the Sutter's seven mules and ate them. Then they killed the two Indian boys and ate them. Said Sutter, referring to the circumstance afterward with much feeling, "They ate my Indian boys all up."

During the war between the United States and Mexico, Sutter was a Mexican citizen, and the representative of the Mexican Government on the frontier; but his sympathies were naturally with the United States. Whenever any party of American citizens, civil or military, visited him, his unbounded hospitalities were uniformly and cordially extended to them. When the country surrendered to the United States forces, with joy he raised the American flag, July 10, 1846, and fired a salute from the guns of his fort. In 1849 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention; at the first State election was a candidate for Governor, and was afterward a Brigadier-General in the State militia.

But the day on which gold was discovered was an evil one for him. His mechanics and laborers deserted him, even the Kanakas and Indians. He could not hire laborers to plant or harvest his crops. Neither could he run his mills. For a time after the immense flood of immigration poured in, his rights were respected; but it was not for long. When men

found that money could be made in other ways than by mining, many forcibly entered upon his lands and cut his wood, under the plea that they were vacant and unappropriated lands of the United States. By the 1st of January, 1852, the settlers had occupied his lands capable of settlement or appropriation, and others had stolen all his horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs, save a small portion used and sold by himself. One party of five, during the high waters of 1849–'50, when his cattle were partly surrounded by water near the Sacramento River, killed and sold enough to amount to $60,000.

Sutter, broken in purse, disheartened, robbed and powerless to help himself, removed to Sutter County and took up his residence at Hock Farm, then a beautiful piece of property, but now a waste of sand and *débris*. For some years he led the quiet life of a farmer there, but afterward was a continual haunter of Congress at Washington, where he sought to obtain redress from the general Government for the barefaced robberies that had been practiced upon him. In 1873 he removed to Litiz, Pennsylvania, and on the 18th day of June, 1880, died at Washington, District of Columbia.

Sutter was a generous man. His manners were polished, and the impression he made on every one was favorable. In figure he was of medium height, rather stout but well made. His head was round, features regular, with smiling and agreeable expression, while his complexion was healthy and roseate. He wore his hair cut close, and his moustache trimmed short, *a la militaire*. He dressed very neatly in frock coat, pantaloons and cape of blue.

Such was the man to whom California owes so much, and upon whom she bestowed so little.

Captain John C. Frémont, the "Pathfinder," arrived in this country in March, 1844, and in his narrative thus describes the situation of Sutter and his fort:

"Captain Sutter emigrated to this country from the western part of Missouri in 1838–'39, and formed the first settlement in the valley, on a large grant of land which he obtained from the Mexican Government. He had at first some trouble with the Indians; but by the occasional exercise of well-timed authority, he has succeeded in converting them into a peaceful and industrious people. The ditches around his extensive wheat fields; the making of the sun-dried bricks of which his fort is constructed; the plowing, harrowing and other agricultural operations, are entirely the work of these Indians, for which they receive a very moderate compensation—principally in shirts, blankets and other articles of clothing. In the same manner, on application to the chief of a village, he readily obtains as many boys and girls as he has any use for. There were at this time a number of girls at the fort, in training for a future woolen factory; but they were now all busily engaged in constantly watering the gardens. Mr. Sutter was about making arrangements to irrigate his lands by means of the American River. He had this year sown, and altogether by Indian labor, 300 bushels of wheat.

"A few years since, the neighboring Russian establishment of Ross, being about to withdraw from the country, sold to him a large number of stock, with agricultural and other stores, with a number of pieces of artillery and other munitions of war; for these, a regular yearly payment is made in grain.

"The fort is a quadrangular adobe structure, mounting twelve pieces of artillery (two of them brass), and capable of admitting a garrison of 1,000 men; this at present consists of forty Indians, in uniform—one of whom is always found on duty at the gate. As might be expected, the pieces are not in very good order. The whites in the employ of Captain Sutter, American, French and German, number thirty men. The inner wall is formed into buildings comprising the common quarters, with blacksmith and other work-shops, the dwelling-house with a large distillery house, and other buildings occupying more the center of the area.

"It is built upon a pond-like stream, at times a running creek, communicating with the

American River, which enters the Sacramento about two miles below. The latter is here a noble river, about 300 yards broad, deep and tranquil, with several fathoms of water in the channel, and its banks continuously timbered. There were two vessels belonging to Captain Sutter at anchor near the landing—one a large two-masted lighter, and the other a schooner, which was shortly to proceed on a voyage to Fort Vancouver for a cargo of goods."

Nothing now remains of the fort excepting the main two-story building, which is still unprotected against the ravages of the elements and the vandalism of reckless boys. The southern end was many years ago replaced with fire-burned brick, and a new roof of shingles has supplanted the primitive Mexican tiling. The property is owned by a gentleman in the East.



THE CALIFORNIA REVOLUTION AND THE BEAR FLAG PARTY.

CHAPTER III.

IT was evident in 1844–'45 that hostilities could reasonably be expected between the United States and Mexico. Events which had occurred in Texas had aroused a feeling on the part of the Mexican people, and in the United States it was generally understood that the election of Polk in 1844 meant the annexation of Mexican territory. In California, about that time, feelings of animosity sprang up between the Mexican and American population. At first the settlement of Americans in this country had been encouraged by the local government; but in 1845 the American settlers apprehended that steps would be taken by the native population to drive them from the country. This was before there had been any declaration of war between the United States and Mexico. It was very evident, however, that both Governments were preparing for hostilities. Colonel Frémont reached California ostensibly on an exploring expedition. This was one of a series of expeditions led by him, for the exploration of the western portion of the continent. He had encountered some little opposition from the existing government in the lower portion of California, and proceeded on his way toward Oregon.

In April or May, 1846, Lieutenant Gillespie, of the United States Army, arrived in California, and, after preparing himself for the journey, left Monterey in pursuit of Frémont's party, but he did not overtake them until the 9th of May. Frémont was then in Oregon. While the purport of Gillespie's dispatch to Frémont has never been made public, it has been reasonably surmised that it contained an intimation from the authorities at Washington that Frémont should return to California and be in readiness to assist in the conquest of this territory on the first intimation of the outbreak of war. Frémont immediately returned, and encamped at or near the site where Sacramento City is now located. At that time the population of California was estimated at about 10,000, exclusive of Indians, and probably less than 2,000 of that number were foreigners. General Castro, the military commandante of California, had issued several proclamations ordering the foreigners to leave the country, and the American settlers finally determined that the time had arrived that some decisive movement for defense should be made. The immediate occasion for this movement was an order from Castro to Lieutenant Francisco de Arce to proceed with fourteen men as a guard for some horses belonging to the Government, which were at the mission of San Rafael, and remove them to the mission of Santa Clara. The Lieutenant was under the necessity of passing up the Sacramento River as far as what was then called New Helvetia,—now the site of Sacramento City,—that being the first point at which the horses could swim across the river. The party of de Arce was observed by an Indian in their movement, who reported that he had seen two or three

hundred armed and mounted men advancing up the Sacramento River; and from his information the settlers believed that Castro, at the head of a large party, was marching to attack Frémont. The news traveled by couriers among the Americans, and they hastily gathered for the defense at Sutter's Fort. At the meeting there held it was proposed that a sufficient company should follow Lieutenant de Arce and seize the horses. This settlers' party overtook the Lieutenant and his command on the morning of June 10, 1846, and surprised de Arce's party near the Cosumnes River, where they were encamped, and, without resistance, their horses and arms were seized, and the captured men were dismissed, each one being given a horse.

This was the first overt act on the part of the foreigners which led to the revolution; and it opened a breach which made it necessary that all should take ground on one or the other side.

This act was immediately followed by the taking of the town and mission of Sonoma, which occurred on the morning of June 14. The party of Americans had been augmented to thirty-three, and were under the command of a man named Merritt. They were known as the famous "Bear Flag party." It was composed mostly of hunters, and of men who could leave their homes at the shortest notice. They had not time to dress, even if they had good clothes; and as they entered the town they appeared about as rough looking as could well be imagined. The seizure of the town and mission was made without bloodshed, and General M. G. Vallejo, Lieutenant-Colonel Prudon, Don Salvador Vallejo and other gentlemen of prominence were captured and carried to Sutter's Fort, where they were kept prisoners for sixty days or more.

A garrison of about eighteen men, under the command of William B. Ide, was left at Sonoma. In a few days it was increased to about forty; and on the 18th day of June, 1846, Ide issued a proclamation declaring that himself and companions had been invited to the country, and had been promised protection by the Government; but that they had been subjected to oppression by the military despotism; that threats had been made, by proclamation, of extermination if they did not depart from the country; that it simply meant that they had either to be compelled to abandon their property and be driven through deserts inhabited by hostile Indians, or must defend themselves; and that they had been forced to inaugurate a revolution, with a view of establishing and perpetuating a republican government.

The party adopted what has been called the "Bear Flag," and there was a partial organization under the name of the "Republic of California." The flag was made of a piece of cotton cloth, with one red strip on the bottom, and on the white portion the figure of a grizzly bear, with a single star in front of him. It was painted, or rather stained, with lamp-black and poke-berries. On the top were the words, "Republic of California."

Inasmuch as there has been considerable dispute regarding the causes which led to the revolution in California, the capture of Sonoma, the issuance of the Ide proclamation, and the raising of the "Bear Flag" and its design, we rely upon the accounts which were published in the *Californian* newspaper in August and September, 1846, a few months after the occurrence of the events, and which were written by Robert Semple, the editor, who was an active participant in some of the scenes which he described. In his articles he distinctly stated that he wrote them as a matter of history and for the benefit of future historians.

On the 7th of July, 1846, Commodore John D. Sloat arrived at Monterey with a United States frigate. Monterey was then the Mexican capital of California. The Commodore took possession of the town, and hoisted over it the American flag From that day dates the proprietorship of the United States to California. Sloat's frigate had been lying at Mazatlan, under instructions to seize California on the first intimation of hostilities between his government and Mexico. The first American flag was hoisted

in the Sacramento Valley, where Sacramento City now stands. Colonel John C. Frémont was then encamped there, at the head of about 170 men. On the evening of July 10, William Scott arrived in the camp with the news of the hoisting of the flag at Monterey by Commodore Sloat, and brought with him an American flag sent by Captain John B. Montgomery, of the United States ship Portsmouth. Speaking of the receipt of the news at Sacramento, the *Californian*, the first newspaper published in California, said:

"It (the news) was received with universal shouts by the men, and our gallant leader, surrounded by a number of officers and soldiers, partook of a cup of good brandy and sang some national airs. The 'Star Spangled Banner' was responded to with warmth."

Of course the flag of the United States supplanted the flag of the Bear. Several engagements occurred between the United States and Mexican forces in the southern portion of the territory, but early in 1847 the Mexicans capitulated, and hostilities ceased upon the soil of California.

The above are all the events of importance that occurred in this section in connection with the conquest of the country.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

CHAPTER IV.

THE first mention of gold in California was made in Hakluyt's account of the voyage of Sir Francis Drake, who spent five or six weeks, in June and July, 1579, in a bay on the coast of California. It has always been a question and will remain a question, whether this bay was that of San Francisco or one further to the north. In the narrative of Hakluyt it is written: "There is no part of the earth here to be taken up wherein there is not a reasonable quantity of gold or silver." At this day we know that this statement must have been untrue, and was doubtless written for the purpose of attracting attention to the importance of the expedition of Sir Francis Drake. California was then a comparatively unknown country. It had been visited only by early explorers, and its characteristics were merely conjectured. When Hakluyt wrote there could hardly be a "handful of soil taken up wherein there is not a reasonable quantity of gold or silver," in the light of the present the statement was absurd, for neither gold nor silver has ever been found in the vicinity of the point where Drake must have landed.

Other early explorers stated that gold had been found long before the discovery by Marshall; and there is no doubt that a well-founded surmise prevailed that gold existed in California. The country had been explored at times since the sixteenth century, by Spanish, Russian and American parties. It was visited by Commodore Wilkes, who was in the service of the United States on an extensive exploring expedition; and members of his party ascended the Sacramento River and visited Sutter at the fort, while others made explorations by land.

James D. Dana, a celebrated author of several works on mineralogy, was the mineralogist of this expedition and passed by land through the upper portion of California. In one of his works he says that gold rock and veins of quartz were observed by him in 1842 near the Umpqua River, in Southern Oregon; and again, that he found gold near the Sierra Nevada and on the Sacramento River; also, on the San Joaquin River and between those rivers. There is, in the reports of the Frémont exploring expedition, an intimation of the existence of gold.

It has been said that in October and November, 1845, a Mexican was shot at Yerba Buena (San Francisco) on account of having a bag of gold dust, and when dying pointed northward and said, "Legos! Legos!" (yonder), indicating where he had found the gold dust.

It has been claimed, and with a considerable degree of probability, that the Mormons who arrived in San Francisco on the ship Brooklyn found gold before the famous discovery at Coloma. The circumstances in connection with this discovery are somewhat romantic. The Mormon people had established themselves at Nauvoo, Illinois, a point where they believed themselves to be beyond the reach of perse-

cution. However, the country there became populated by those not of their faith, and the antagonism against the Mormons resulted finally in bloodshed, and the founder of the church, Joseph Smith, was shot by a mob and killed. The Mormons then determined to remove farther west, and into a section of country beyond the reach of the Government of the United States. They selected California as their future home. Their land expedition started across the plains, and a ship named the Brooklyn carried from the eastern side of the continent a number of the believers. Samuel Brannan, who was prominent in the early history of Sacramento, San Francisco and the State, was one of their leading men who came with the sea voyagers. When the Brooklyn emigrants landed at Yerba Buena (San Francisco) they found that the United States forces had taken possession of California, and that they had landed upon soil possessed by the nation from which they were endeavoring to flee. Couriers were sent overland to intercept the land party, and it is said that they found them at the place where Salt Lake City is now located. The overland party determined to locate at that place, although it was then sterile and unpromising. Those who came on the Brooklyn dispersed in California, and some of them located at Mormon Island, in Sacramento County; and it is claimed that they found gold long before the discovery at Coloma, but that they kept their discovery a secret. However that may be, it is a fact that mining was prosecuted by them about the time of Marshall's discovery.

At a banquet of the Associated Pioneers of the territorial days of California, held in the city of New York, on January 18, 1878, Colonel T. B. Thorpe, a veteran of the Mexican War, who had been on the staff of General Zachary Taylor, stated that while he had been employed as a journalist in New Orleans, several years before the discovery of gold at Coloma, a Swede, evidently far gone into consumption, called upon him and represented that he was what in his country was called a "king's orphan;" that he had been educated at a governmental institution, on condition that after he had received his education he should travel in foreign lands, observe and record what he had seen, and deposit his records with the Government. He stated that he had visited California, remained several days at Sutter's Fort, enjoying the hospitality of Sutter; that while there he closely examined the surrounding country and became convinced that it abounded richly in gold. Colonel Thorpe stated that the Swede gave him this opinion in writing. At that banquet General Sutter was present, and Colonel Thorpe called upon him to say whether he had any recollection concerning the Swedish visitor. Sutter replied that he did recollect the visit, which had occurred about thirty-four years before; and he also remembered that the Swede expressed himself regarding the presence of mineral wealth in the neighboring hills; "but," added the General, "I was too much occupied at the time with other concerns to devote any time or attention to it. My crops were ripe, and it was imperative that they should be gathered as quickly as possible, but I do recollect the scientific Swedish gentleman."

The report of the remarks delivered at that banquet were published, and in it is contained a copy of the manuscript to which Colonel Thorpe referred, in which the "king's orphan" wrote: "The Californias are rich in minerals. Gold, silver, lead, oxide of iron, manganese and copper ore are all met with throughout the country, the precious metals being the most abundant."

There is another account of an early gold discovery, which was published in the *New Age*, in San Francisco, the official organ of the Odd Fellows, in September, 1865. It purports to have been an extract written by the Paris correspondent of the London *Star*, who wrote that in the city of Paris he visited a private museum, and that its owner exhibited to him a nugget of gold, and stated that twenty-eight years before a poor invalid had presented himself and took out of his tattered coat a block of quartz, and asked the proprietor of the museum if he would

purchase it, assuring him that it was full of gold. The stranger said: "I have come to you to apply to the Government to give me a vessel and a crew of 100 men, and I will promise to return with a cargo of gold." The proprietor of the museum presumed that the man was mad, and gave him a napoleon as a matter of charity, but retained a piece of the quartz. Afterward the quartz was analyzed, and it was proved to contain pure gold. Fifteen years elapsed, and a parcel and a letter were left at his door. The parcel was wrapped in a handkerchief, and was heavy. The letter was worn and almost illegible. On deciphering it, it proved to be the dying statement of the poor traveler, which, through the neglect of the lodging-house keeper where he had died after the interview referred to, had never been delivered. The package contained a block of quartz, and the letter was thus worded:

"You alone listened to me; you alone stretched out a helping hand to me. Alas! it was too late! I am dying. I bequeath my secret to you. The country from whence I brought this gold is called California."

The credit, however, for the practical discovery of gold in California is due to James W. Marshall. It is true that a gold mine had been worked in 1841 in the lower part of the State, and that gold from that mine had been sent to the Philadelphia mint for coinage as early as July, 1843. The mine, however, proved unprofitable and was abandoned. The story of the discovery by Marshall at Coloma, in January, 1848, is confused, and the precise date upon which it was made can perhaps never be settled. Marshall was employed by Captain Sutter, and was in charge of a party of men erecting a saw-mill at the present site of Coloma, in El Dorado County. A raceway was dug and the water turned in. In examining the race afterward, Marshall's attention was attracted by a shining object. He picked it up. It was gold. Other particles of the metal were collected, and Marshall came with them to Sutter's Fort and exhibited them to his employer, Sutter. They were tested in a crude way, and Sutter became convinced that the metal was gold. Afterward specimens were sent to Monterey, then the capital of the Territory, and exhibited to General R. B. Mason, the military governor, and to W. T. Sherman, at that time an obscure officer in the United States Army, but who has since risen to national notoriety. The integrity of the metal was established, the news of the discovery sent forth, the world was electrified, and immigration poured in from every civilized country.

James W. Marshall was born in Hope Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, October 8, 1810. On arriving at man's estate he removed to Indiana, afterward to Illinois and Missouri, and arrived in California in 1844. In 1845 he came to Sutter's Fort, and was employed by Captain Sutter. He took an active part in the California revolution of 1846. After his discovery of gold the Legislature of the State pensioned him for a time. Subsequently he settled on a small piece of land at Coloma, near where he had discovered the gold, and made his living by farming. About 5 o'clock on the morning of August 10, 1885, he was found dead in his cabin, and was buried near the spot where gold was first found by him. He was never married.

A fine statue of Marshall has recently been erected by the State at the point where he made his famous discovery.

FOUNDING OF SACRAMENTO CITY.

CHAPTER V.

THE city of Sacramento is located on the east bank of the Sacramento River, immediately below the mouth of the American River. The first settlement was made by John A. Sutter, in 1839, and long before there was any thought of establishing a city. The news of the gold discovery attracted to Sutter's Fort a large immigration from all portions of the civilized world, and this point, being practically the head of inland navigation, became the first nucleus of a settlement. At first a town of canvas tents was established, and afterward the city was regularly laid out, the survey being made in December, 1848, by Captain William H. Warner, of the United States Army, assisted by W. T. Sherman, now General.

In 1844, however, an effort was made, under the patronage of Sutter and others, to lay out and build a town at a point three miles below the site of Sacramento City. A survey was made and a village commenced. The first house was erected by Sutter, the second by one Hadel, and the third by George Zins. The last mentioned was a brick building, and the first of the kind erected in California. Zins afterward manufactured the bricks, in Sacramento, which were used in the first brick buildings erected in this city. He stamped each brick with his initials, and one of them is now preserved in the Crocker Art Gallery Museum of the city, and one in the Museum of the Pioneer Association. For a time, "Sutterville," as it was called, in honor of its projector, flourished; but after the gold discovery the population centered at Sacramento, or the "Embarcadero," the Spanish name.

At the time or shortly after the discovery of gold, quite a number of stores were established at the fort, and indeed that was the practical business center in this portion of the Territory. The first store, an adobe building, was that of C. C. Smith & Co., Samuel Brannan being the "Co." This was started two months prior to the opening of the mines, and across its counters were made the first exchanges of American goods for California gold. Brannan subsequently became the sole proprietor. Hensley & Reading had a store afterward in the fort, and one of the clerks was James King of William, later editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, who was killed by James P. Casey in the "Vigilance Committee" days of 1856.

When the city of Sacramento was established Sutter owned its site. After the discovery of gold and the laying out of the city, Sutter conveyed his entire interest in the plat to his son; and on December 30, 1849, Sutter, Jr., employed Peter H. Burnett—afterward Governor—as his lawyer to manage his newly acquired interests. Conveyances were made by Sutter and his son, which resulted in a confusion of titles that were not adjusted until after many years of litigation.

After the establishment of Sacramento there was a steady improvement of the town. From a village of canvas tents it grew to be one of wood and brick structures, and the town of Sutterville soon had an existence only on paper. After the flood of 1861–'62, an effort was made to revive the town of Sutterville, but it again failed.

During the time that Sacramento was flooded, in January, 1853, all communication with the mining counties was cut off, and some of the enterprising merchants sought higher ground for the city site, where freight could be landed from vessels without danger from floods. The site they selected was on the south bank of the American River, nearly due north from the point now called Brighton, and they named the new town "Hoboken." At that day the American River was navigable to that point. A large town was laid out there, with wide streets and a steamboat landing. Within ten days a place sprang up which promised to be a rival to Sacramento. Three steamers made daily trips between the two places. An express office was established at Hoboken, besides many other facilities for commercial business. Trade there flourished. Many of the business firms of Sacramento removed to the new town, and the newspapers of the city devoted a page to the interests of Hoboken. But Hoboken declined as rapidly as it had sprung up, and to-day its site constitutes a portion of a farm.

The city of "Boston" was laid out at the confluence of the American and Sacramento rivers, north of Sacramento. It, however, never "materialized," and existed only on maps.

The population of Sacramento, prior to January, 1848, was comparatively insignificant; but with the influx which followed the discovery of gold its augmentation had been perhaps unprecedented in the history of the world. The first census taken in the State—in 1851—during the administration of President Fillmore, was under the superintendency of J. Neely Johnson, as Census Agent of this district. He was afterward Governor of the State. In that enumeration Sacramento was credited with 11,000 inhabitants. The population of the State as then returned was about 120,000. The Federal census of 1860 credits the city with 12,800; of 1870, with 16,283; of 1880, with 21,420; and the present year, 1889, it has probably between 30,000 and 40,000.

George McDougal, brother of "I John," the second Governor, was a prominent character in the founding of Sacramento City. He came here from Indiana in 1848, joined Frémont's battalion, and was with it in the memorable campaign in Southern California. Returning to San Francisco, he became distinguished there; and when the mines were discovered joined the gold-seekers and had some exciting experiences in the mines. Shortly after the survey of Sacramento City was made, he procured a lease of a ferry privilege from Captain Sutter at a point below the entrance of Sutter Lake, and opened the first store in the place, bringing up a store ship and locating it near the foot of I street. His partner was Judge Blackburn, of Santa Cruz. The arrival of the son of Captain Sutter effected an important change in the destiny of the new city. He received the interest of his father in the city, and immediately a question arose between him and McDougal in respect to the prerogatives of his lease. The question being decided in favor of Sutter, McDougal became so disaffected with the place that he determined to "extinguish the prospects" of the new city, and move to Sutterville. Transporting all his goods to that point, and leaving his brother John in charge of them, he went East. John then issued immense placards, declaring that the firm over which he presided had determined to take the lead in competition, and accordingly would sell goods at "cost and freight," with a verbal assurance that if they could not obtain patronage at that rate they would sell at the primary cost of their merchandise. But the merchants at the fort combined and McDougal & Co. soon had to break up.

George wandered into Utah, New Mexico, and adjacent Territories, and meanwhile reports

of his death were received on the coast. An Eastern brother administered on his estate. Trace of him was lost for years. Finally Captain Brown, of the ram Stonewall, was going to Japan through the Straits of Magellan, when some Patagonian chiefs came aboard, among whom was a "hirsute, squalid, weather-tanned and very tattooed man," none other than "Colonel George McDougal!" He had journeyed through Central America and various South American countries, and was then prospecting at Sandy Point, a savage and solitary station in the straits. He was the chief of an Indian tribe!

He was a giant in size, and so princely and handsome that he had been called "Lord George McDougal." Captain Brown says that after he had had him shaved, cleaned up and dressed in good clothes, he was the handsomest and most distinguished looking man he had ever seen. McDougal sobbed and cried when told of his family; but all entreaty to keep him on board and get him back home was unavailing, as he had a valuable mine which he was developing by aid of these Indians. However, he promised that as soon as possible he would proceed farther north and then make for home. Some time afterward Brown chanced to meet McDougal in Valparaiso, and succeeded in sending him home.

FIRST ELECTION.

Among the musty old papers on file in the office of the county clerk in San Francisco, is the original polling list of an election for magistrate held in Sacramento District, September 28, 1846, and which it is thought was the first election in the district. Following is the copy of the list of voters, furnished Themis by Assistant Adjutant-General Perrie Kewen:

Daniel Sill, William Potter, Ed. J. Minier, T. J. Shadden, David Dutton, Peter Cadel, William Johnson, I. Fuller, James Smith, Jas. Tylee, James McDowell, William Northgrave, James Gregson, Ben. Sena, Martin Murphy, Heling Downing, Jared Sheldon, Perry McCoon, Gardner T. Wyman, J. A. Sutter, Silas Hitchcock, Edmund Bray, Tobias Cadel, John Kunye.

The candidates and the number of votes were: John Sinclair, 15; Jared Sheldon, 8; J. A. Sutter, 1.

The subscribers certify that the above is a correct register and poll of votes for the election of a magistrate of the Sacramento District, held at Fort New Helvetia, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1846.

J. A. SUTTER, *Judge*.

G. T. WYMAN,

J. TYLEE.

FIRST MAIL TO SACRAMENTO.

The schooner John Dunlap, owned jointly by Simmons, Hutchins & Co. and E. S. Marsh, left San Francisco on her first trip to Sacramento, May 18, 1849. The first mail was brought on her second trip, when she sailed June 25 and arrived here in forty-eight hours.

THE FIRST DIRECTORY

of the city of Sacramento was published in 1851, by J. Horace Culver, and was printed by the *Transcript* press, then on K street, between Second and Third. It has ninety-six pages, with a vast amount of interesting information, the names of the citizens occupying not quite half the space. A copy of it is preserved in the State Library.

THE FIRST PUBLIC RECEPTION AND BANQUET IN SACRAMENTO.

The following is an old-time reminiscence from the memory of W. M. Siddons, of Sacramento:

"In June, 1849, Hon. T. Butler King was sent out by the general Government to reconnoiter the Sacramento Valley, and report to Washington. He called on General P. F. Smith, who afterward was conspicuous in the army of the Rebellion, but who was then in command of the military of the Pacific; also upon Commodore Jones, in command of the navy, to whom he presented his credentials and orders, at Benicia. An expedition was made up at that point, consisting of two six-mule teams, one dingay

cart, with supplies for the trip. A detachment of thirty dragoons was formed under command of Lieutenant Stoneman—afterward a famous war General, later Governor of California—to act as escort.

"The expedition started on the 4th day of July, 1849, the writer being one of the party. We reached a point at the mouth of the Feather River, called Frémont, crossed over to Vernon, and set out for Sacramento, where we arrived on July 7. Lieutenant Stoneman was left in charge of the camp about five miles from the city. General Smith, Commodore Jones, T. Butler King and myself came to the city, and were met by General Sutter, Sam Brannan, E. F. Gillespie, J. G. Hyer, P. B. Cornwall, Colonel J. B. Starr, W. R. Grimshaw, and a large number of citizens. After congratulatory remarks, a banquet was given the visitors by the citizens. General Sutter had a considerable quantity of English ale, which was the principal beverage for the occasion. Considering the scarcity of the commodities that usually appear at banquets, this early effort in that line was a success. It must be remembered that Sacramento City was composed then only of a few buildings and tents.

"During the stay we visited Sutter's Fort, where we received additional courtesies from General Sutter. After making a tour of Marysville, through the Yubas, we crossed the American, Feather and Stanislaus Rivers, and stopped at Stockton, about August 1. We had a good reception and an improvised banquet at that place, which was comprised of but few houses. We moved on to the foot of Mount Diablo, where we found Dr. Marsh, who owned a large ranch, and who also entertained us handsomely. Our circuit was made in one month and eleven days."

THE FIRST GRAND BALL

in Sacramento is so eloquently described by Dr. Morse that we must quote his language:

"About the 4th of July [1849], a grand ball was given at the City Hotel, which building was not yet completed. An immense and vigorous effort was made to get up a ball upon a magnificent scale. To do this, it was essentially important that every Caucasian descendant of Eve in this section of the State should be present. Accordingly a respectable number of gallant young gentlemen were commissioned to explore the country, with specific instructions to visit every ranch, tent or wagon bed where there was any indication of feminine divinity, and, irrespective of age, cultivation or grace, to bring one and all to this 'aristocratic' festal occasion. These orders were admirably attended to, and at the opening of the dance the hungry, rather voracious optics of about 200 plain-looking gentlemen were greeted with the absolute presence of some eighteen ladies, not Amazons all, but replete with all the adornments that belong to bold and enterprising pioneers of a new country. Such a sight in California at that time was almost a miraculous exhibition, and filled men with such an ebullition of sentiment as to make it impossible to breathe without inhaling the dying cadences of the most devoted and tenderly expressed politeness.

"Tickets of admission to this ball were $32. The supper was most sumptuously prepared, and champagne circulated so freely that identity became jeopardized, and the very illumination of the room converted into a grand magnifying medium for the revels of fancy and delights of illusion."

PRISON BRIG.

The first ship ever used in the State of California as a "prison brig" was the bark Strafford, which was moored in the Sacramento River opposite the foot of I street. It was brought here from New York in 1849. While lying at the foot of O street it was sold at auction by J. B. Starr, and, though it had cost $50,000, it was knocked down to C. C. Hayden for $3,750! Immediately the latter sold three-quarters of his interest to Charles Morrill, Captain Isaac Derby and Mr. Whiting. In March, 1850, they rented the vessel to the county for a "prison brig." May 25, 1850, the others sold out their interests to Charles Morrill, who in-

tended the bark for a trader between San Francisco and Panama. It was loaded at the levee, but in so poor a manner that she nearly capsized on reaching the Bay of San Francisco. It was readjusted and taken on to the sea, but was never brought back.

The county soon afterward purchased the La Grange, which had arrived in California from Salem, Massachusetts. It was moored about opposite H street. When the first freshet of the high water of 1861–'62 came on, the vessel pulled heavily at its moorings, and the water came in through the open seams so rapidly that it was only by great exertions the prisoners were safely removed to the city jail. The bark filled and sank right there at the anchors. Sand and sediment filled the hold and cabin and collected in great quantities all about it. Being sold at auction, it was purchased by T. Talbert, who, at considerable profit, disposed of it to a company of Chinese. The Celestials went actively to work pegging away at the carcass of the old bark, which had so many times braved storm and tempest; and if any of its remains were not carried off by them, they are in the deep bosom of the sand-bank buried.

Since then the Sacramento County jail has never been afloat.

THE SQUATTER RIOTS.

CHAPTER VI.

IN our sketch of the life of Sutter, in a previous chapter, allusion is made to the fact that some unprincipled immigrants entered upon his lands, cut timber, and stole his cattle, horses, etc. In 1849 others, more honorable in their intentions, questioned Sutter's title to certain tracts, including the site of the city of Sacramento. Their settling upon lands claimed by Sutter soon led to litigation and ultimately to riot and bloodshed. Our account of this very delicate affair is the one given by Dr. John F. Morse, who compiled a history of the city soon after that tragic period, from official and other sources.

Dr. Morse says:

In the *Placer Times* of May 5, 1849, we find the following:

"NOTICE TO SQUATTERS.

"All persons are hereby cautioned not to settle, without my permission, on any land of mine in this Territory. Said land is bounded as follows: Commencing on the north, in latitude thirty-nine degrees, thirty-three minutes and forty-five seconds, at a point on the east bank of the Sacramento River, running thence east three leagues beyond Feather River; thence south to latitude thirty-eight degrees, forty-one minutes and thirty-two seconds; thence west to said Sacramento River; thence up and along the course of said Sacramento River to its intersection with Feather River; thence in a westerly direction up and along the course of the said Sacramento River to the place of beginning, excepting a certain tract, included in the above, lying on the east side of the said Sacramento River, bounded on the north by latitude thirty-nine degrees one minute and forty-five seconds, and on the south by the American Fork, granted by the Republic of Mexico to one Elias Grimes.

"JOHN A. SUTTER, JR."

On the 7th of December, following, H. A. Schoolcraft petitioned the City Council to remove a house built by Charles Robinson upon property which he represented. Robinson, whose sketch appears in the chapter on the Legislators of this county, was among the first to contest Sutter's title. He settled upon and claimed a lot on the levee near I street and regarded by him as public ground. The city authorized the removal. The next day a suit was entered against the city because of the removal of the building, and it resulted in favor of the city.

The claim that Sutter's title was no good, and that his grant was public land and subject to pre-emption, had been promulgated in the early part of the fall of 1849, but it was treated by the speculators in town lots and the owners of property with indifference. This treatment, while it suppressed for a short time the boldness of the squatters, did not extinguish their spirit. They intimated that they would receive

a reinforcement, when the immigration arrived, to secure them in their possession of the property upon which they had settled. This assumption was based on the arrival of immigrants across the plains. Worn out by a long journey, and without money or homes, they did not listen with indifference to the assurance that by the mere locating of their tents upon a city lot it became their property. Thus, in a very few weeks, the timid and esteemed insignificant squatterism, became a distinct party organization. Lots were staked off in many parts of the city, and the squatter title was boldly presented as a superior claim to that based upon conveyances and sub conveyances from Sutter.

The latter claimed the land now embraced within the limits of the city, through a grant from the Mexican Government and the guarantees of the treaty of the United States with Mexico. His claim was sustained by an actual settlement, by immense and most useful improvements, by the occupation of the present site of the city, and survey made by a person whom he supposed to be a competent engineer, and an accompanying map, both of which located him upon the land he claimed. Upon this claim, he conveyed the property to his son, John A. Sutter, Jr., from whom it had been purchased and sold, and passed through the hands of thousands of individuals.

Against this claim the squatters urged that the natural boundaries of the land claimed were not in keeping with the imaginary lines, or the boundaries by latitude and longitude given by the engineer; that Sutter had not complied with the requisitions of his grant, and especially that the site of the city could not be embraced within the land granted, as by the stipulations it would not be subjected to annual inundations, and that by the improvement of Hock Farm and New Helvetia he had overstepped the boundaries of his possessions under the grant, either to the north, or south; and as the engineer had given the southern boundary by latitudinal lines, and as those lines, when correctly taken, placed his southern limit considerably above this point, therefore this: the site of Sacramento was public land and subject to preemption by occupation and improvement. The first civil suit against the squatters was instituted in November, 1849, by John A. Sutter *et al. vs.* George Chapman. A writ of restitution was issued by Judge Thomas and served by Presley Dunlap of the sheriff's office.

These were the leading issues that were first developed in the fall of 1849 between the squatters and the anti-squatters. The removals alluded to gave great umbrage to the squatters, and were not forgotten by them, although the incoming rainy season and the terrible flood gave a temporary hiatus to the subject.

During the summer of 1850, a Squatters' Association was formed in the city. The first meeting was called by John H. Keyser, at the house of Mr. Kelly, who kept a place of entertainment on Front street, above J. At this place meetings were frequently held prior to the flood. Sometimes these meetings would be very largely attended. The speakers at first were not only entirely uneducated, but also so poorly sustained by native talent as to incur the ridicule of all but their immediate associates. But very soon men of talent and tact succeeded them, and infused into their proceedings a degree of strength and popular pleading that made the purchasers of Sutter titles watch their movements with anxiety. This anxiety was produced by an attention to the speaking Squatters; for as a general thing their speeches were freighted with denunciations against "Grasping and designing men," "Speculators in lots and land monopolists." In the month of May the association was ably sustained by a most talented engineer, Colonel John Plumbe, who was the regular surveyor and recorder of the organization. After the floods of January and March, a more thorough and complete organization of the party took place, and a deep feeling of hostility sprung up between the Squatters and the purchasers of the Sutter titles. The members of the association began to demonstrate their views by squatting upon lots in different parts

of the city. Contests ensued and removals occasionally effected.

But on the 10th of May, the particular suit was commenced which resulted in the riots of August, 1850. John P. Rodgers and De Witt J. Burnett commenced action against John F. Madden, in the Recorder's Court, B. F. Washington presiding, under the statute providing for "Unlawful entry and detainer." The lot settled upon and claimed by Madden was situated on the southeast corner of N and Second streets. The case was sustained by E. J. C. Kewen and R. F. Morrison for the plaintiffs, and F. W. Thayer for the defendant. The latter set forth the plea of no jurisdiction, and the plea was overruled. He then instituted the plea that the property was public land, the free hold of the Government, and therefore subject to a title by settlement and improvement; that about the 1st of March, 1850, he had peaceably entered upon the premises and made improvements thereon. A demurrer was interposed by plaintiffs upon the ground that the plea set forth by defendant was insufficient in law. The plea was overruled. The defendant then filed an affidavit asking a change of venue upon the ground that the recorder was biased and that he could not have a fair trial in this city, the citizens also being prejudiced against him. The application was refused, and the case went to trial. After argument, the recorder returned a judgment against defendant, fining him $300 and costs, and ordered the issuance of a writ of restitution.

The defendant appealed from this decision to the County Court, and on the 8th of August, 1850, the case came up for hearing before Judge Willis, of that tribunal. At this trial the defendant was assisted by J. H. McKune, C. A Tweed and Lewis Aldrich. Defendants moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that the Recorder's Court had no jurisdiction, but finally by consent the case was submitted upon its merits. The claim of title from Sutter being offered by plaintiffs, defendant objected, and the objection was overruled. The case was then argued, and the following day judgment was rendered sustaining the decision of the Inferior Court. The defendant then asked to appeal to the Supreme Court, but there being no law to provide for such an appeal, the motion was overruled. During the proceedings of this trial both parties became excited to the utmost degree, and the Squatters, as a body, declared against the restoration of the property pursuant to the judgments of the courts. Squatters and Anti-squatters held meetings almost every night, and the city was excited.

Almost immediately after the decision of Judge Willis was pronounced, the Squatters issued the following poster:

TO THE PEOPLE OF SACRAMENTO CITY.

It is well known that a few individuals have seized upon nearly all the arable public lands in this county, and the following are some of the means they have resorted to in order to retain the property thus taken:

First, They have used brute force and torn down the buildings of the settlers and driven them from their homes by riotous mobs.

Second, They have used threats of violence, even to the taking of life, if the occupant or settler persisted in defending his property, and thus extorted from the timid their rightful possessions.

Third, they have passed or procured the passage of certain rules in the so-called Legislature of California, for the purpose, as their attorneys affirm, of protecting themselves and removing the settlers from the land they may occupy, whether right or wrong; thus settling the question of title in an assumed legislative body, which question can alone be settled by the Supreme Government of the United States.

Fourth, Under said legislative regulations, by them called laws, they have continually harrassed the settler with suits, and in many instances compelled him to abandon his home for want of the means to pay the costs of their courts. Many others have paid these costs with the hope of carrying their cause through these so-called courts to the proper tribunal for final decision, namely, the Supreme Court of the United States.

But these hopes were vain; for Judge Willis, so-called, has decided that from his decision there is no appeal.

And now, inasmuch as the so-called Legislature is not recognized by Congress, and their rules and regulations not approved, and are therefore of no binding force upon the citizens of the United States, but simply advisory; and inasmuch as the co-called law of "Forcible Entry and Detainer," if passed for the purpose affirmed by their counsel, namely, to drive off settlers, with or without title, is unconstitutional, and would be in any State, the people in this community called settlers, and others who are friends of justice and humanity, in consideration of the above, have determined to disregard all decisions of our courts in land cases, and all summonses or executions by the sheriff, constable or other officer of the present county or city touching this matter. They will regard the said officers as private citizens, as in the eyes of the constitution they are, and hold them accountable accordingly. And, moreover, if there is no other appeal from Judge Willis, the settlers and others, on the first show of violence to their persons or property, either by the sheriff or other person, under color of any execution or writ of restitution, based on any judgment or decree of any court in this county, in an action to recover possession of land, have *deliberately resolved to appeal to arms* and protect their sacred rights, if need be, with their lives.

Should such be rendered necessary by the acts of the sheriff or others, the settlers will be governed by martial law. All property, and the persons of such as do not engage in the contest, will be sacredly regarded and protected by them, whether land-holders or otherwise, but the property and lives of those who take the field against them will share the fate of war.

This card of the Squatters increased the excitement in the community to such an intensity as to make collision and blood-shed an inevitable result. It was pronounced to be a declaration of civil war, and enlisted many people against the Squatters who had previously favored them by a sort of passive approbation.

August 11, the Squatters held a meeting upon the levee, which we find thus reported in the *Transcript* of the following day:

"The meeting of the Squatters, at the foot of J street, on Saturday evening was largely attended. The proceedings were characterized by great excitement, with a mixture of mirth and sparkling wit, which made the meeting decidedly 'rich and racy.' When we arrived Dr. Robinson, chairman of the meeting, was reading a series of resolutions declarative of the sentiments of the Squatters. Among others was a resolution to resist decisions made by Judge Willis, of the County Court.

"A motion was adopted that the resolutions be taken up separately. At this stage of the proceedings loud calls were made for different speakers—McKune, Kewen, Brannan, Barton Lee, McClatchy, etc.

"Mr. McKune appeared on the stand, and had proceeded about three-quarters of an hour, in an exposition of the Sutter title and defenses of the Squatters, when he was interrupted by loud cries for 'a new speaker,' 'Brannan,' 'Kewen,' etc.

"The chairman at length succeeded in restoring order, assuring the audience that Mr. Brannan should be heard when Mr. McKune closed. During his speech McKune made a statement in regard to Mr. Sutter's place of residence, that if he had one any more than another it was at Hock Farm and not at the fort, which was promptly pronounced as 'false' by Mr. Brannan. This renewed the commotion, and amidst a goodly sprinkling of 'noise and confusion' Mr. McKune retired.

"The cries for different speakers were both 'loud and long.' Mr. Brannan and Judge Wilson took the stand. The latter stated he had just returned to the city with a complete translation of the Mexican laws in relation to land titles, and proceeded to show that the Squatters were vastly mistaken in regard to one or two of the arguments they used in support of their rights and adverse to the validity of Captain Sutter's title.

"Disorder again reigned supreme, until Mr. Brannan had gotten fully under headway. Mr. Brannan proceeded to show that he was justifiable in pronouncing the statement made by Mr. McKune as being 'false, untrue.' Mr. Brannan also adverted to his agency in removing a Squatter from his land, 'Land that had been

paid for, with money he had earned by hard work.'

"Colonel E. J. C. Kewen was loudly called for. After considerable tumult, that gentleman took the stand, and was proceeding, when he was interrupted by cries of 'Who's the speaker?' 'Give us your name!' 'My name,' said Colonel Kewen, 'is Ed Kewen, a man who is not afraid to face any populace, or give expression to the honest convictions of his heart, at any time, or under any circumstances.' 'Are you a land holder?' 'Yes, I have a few acres of land, which I have honestly acquired—land which I bought and paid for.' Colonel Kewen remarked that many of those who were now here claiming land had been deluded by designing persons—that at heart they were honest men; and alluded to the general integrity of the Anglo Saxon race. Whilst indulging in this strain, he was interrupted with cries of 'soft soap.' 'Yes,' replied the speaker, 'I believe there is a little too much lie in it, and I will forbear.' Colonel Kewen referred to the decision of Judge Willis, and controverted the position assumed by Mr. McKune. His remarks were received with plaudits on one side and disapprobation on the other.

"Dr. Robinson, the chairman, asked leave to address the meeting; at the same time James Queen applied for a similar favor. Mr. Queen was denied the privilege, whereupon he turned to the assemblage and put the question for permission for the chair, which was also refused. (Roars of laughter.)

"Here there was a perfect 'war of words' and bandying of set phrases, between the Squatters and others. The reading of the resolutions was loudly called for, when Dr. Robinson proceeded to read the first, and then delivered a speech of considerable length in defense of the resolutions. Dr. Robinson closed with the remark, that, as for himself, he meant to defend the property he had settled upon, at all hazards."

Madden retained possession of his premises for some time, being defended by members of the association. The house itself became a sort of garrison for the Squatters. In it they kept a variety of muskets, pistols and some very antiquated sabres and swords. The sheriff, McKinney, in his endeavors to execute the writ of restitution, discovered a number of individuals, whom he knew, among the party resisting his authority, and reported the names of James McClatchy, Charles Robinson and others, and warrants for their arrest were issued by Justice Charles C. Sackett. The excitement continued to increase, and hasty and unwarrantable acts were committed on both sides for several days. McClatchy had in the meantime delivered himself up, and was confined in jail during the subsequent conflicts. Madden was finally dispossessed of his house, but recovered it on the 14th of August. On the morning and through the day of the 14th, a crisis arrived, which can be best appreciated by a re-publication of the incidents as then recorded by the journals:

From the *Daily Times* of the 15th we quote:

"At two o'clock a body of Squatters, numbering about forty, proceeded to the foot of I street, on the levee, and undertook to regain possession of a lot of ground, which had been lately in the occupation of one of their party. They were fully armed, and a general understanding prevailed that their object included the liberation of the two men committed the day before to the prison ship, upon the charge of being concerned in a riotous assemblage on the morning of the 12th, for the purpose of forcibly resisting the process of law. After the displacement of some of the lumber upon the ground, the party of Squatters were deterred from proceeding further in their intent. The Mayor, Hardin Biglow, had meantime requested all good citizens to aid in suppressing the threatened riot, and very large numbers had gathered about the spot—several citizens armed, proceeded also to the prison ship—but no demonstration was made in that direction.

"The Squatters retreated in martial order, and passed up I street to Third, thence to J and up to Fourth followed by a crowd of persons. They were here met by the mayor, who ordered them

to deliver up their arms and disperse. This they refused to do, and immediately several shots were fired at him, four of which took effect. He fell from his horse, and was carried to his residence, dangerously if not mortally wounded. J. W. Woodland, who, unarmed, stood near the mayor at the time, received a shot in the groin which he survived but a few moments. A man, named Jesse Morgan, said to be from Millersville, Ohio, lately arrived, and who was seen to aim at the mayor, next fell dead, from the effects of a ball which passed through his neck. James Harper was very severely but not dangerously wounded, in supporting the sheriff. It is difficult to give an exact detail of the terrible incidents which followed in such rapid succession. It appeared, from an examination before the coroner, that the party of Squatters drew up in regular order, on arriving at the corner of Fourth street, and that the sheriff was several times fired upon before he displayed any weapons. Testimony was also given as to the person who was seen to fire upon Woodland. The mounted leader of the Squatters, an Irishman by the name of Maloney, had his horse shot under him; he endeavored to escape, was pursued a short distance up an alley and shot through the head, falling dead. Dr. Robinson, one of the armed party under his command, was wounded in the lower part of his body. Mr. Hale, of the firm of Crowell, Hale & Co., was slightly wounded in the leg. A young boy, son of Mr. Rogers, was also wounded. We have heard of several others, but are not assured of the correctness of the reports. Upon oath of several gentlemen, that they saw Dr. Robinson deliberately aim at the mayor, he was arrested and placed in confinement. An Irishman, named Henry A. Caulfield, accused of a similar act with regard to both the mayor and Woodland, was arrested late in the afternoon. [A sketch of Caulfield is given at the close of this chapter.]

"After these terrible scenes, which occupied less time than we have employed to describe them, had passed, a meeting of the council was held, the citizens gathered at the corner of Second and J streets, and other places throughout the city, and proceeded to organize in parties to prevent further outrage. A body of mounted men under the command of the sheriff, hearing the report that the Squatters were reinforcing at the fort, proceeded thither. The lawless mob was nowhere to be found; scouts were dispatched in all directions, but no trace of them could be discovered; meanwhile several other parties had formed into rank, and proceeded to different parts of the city, establishing rendezvous at various points. Brigadier-General A. M. Winn issued a proclamation, declaring the city under martial law, and ordering all law-abiding citizens to form themselves into volunteer companies, and report their organization at headquarters as soon as possible. At evening, quiet was fully restored throughout the city. Lieutenant-Governor McDougal, who left upon the Senator, and expects to meet the Gold Hunter, will bring up this morning a detachment of troops from Benicia. An extraordinary police force of 500 was summoned for duty during the night."

By the minutes of the council, we find that B. F. Washington was appointed marshal, and Captain J. Sherwood, assistant, to whom all persons desirous of making arrests were requested to apply for authority and aid.

From the *Placer Times Extra* of the 15th of August, the following few paragraphs are taken, as also a copy of the letter found in Dr. Robinson's tent:

"The night passed without the least disturbance. The companies of Captain Sherwood and Major Snyder, and the artillery under Major Fowler, were constantly on duty; also a police force of about 200. The greatest vigilance was observed, but no farther arrests were made, and quiet seems to be fully restored throughout the city. The public mind is composed, but resolute and fairly determined that the work shall be well done now. The few persons who were heard to promulgate opinions opposed to the action which the authorities have pursued, have prudently desisted from their course, and but one sentiment is known at this time among the

entire community. The Squatters have successfully concealed themselves or fled. A proposition is very generally supported to give notice to all occupying city property as Squatters to leave forthwith, and that their tenements be demolished, and all vestiges of their presence be removed. An early action in this direction will probably ensue. The most important development of the day is the letter found in the tent of Dr. Robinson, which is in his own hand writing, as can be fully proved. It is a damning evidence of the plans and purposes which governed the proceedings of the lawless mob of the 13th. We have no expression for the enormity of guilt which is thus brought home to them and all that abetted their cause.

"Lieutenant-Governor McDougal returned from Benica on the Gold Hunter this morning, bringing fifty stand of arms and 1,500 cartridges.

"The arrangements for the funeral of J. W. Woodland are completed.

"A general expression of admiration is awarded to the conduct of the sheriff, Joseph McKinney. Under the most critical circumstances, bravery and discretion have united to commend his every action. He has been placed in positions demanding the exercise of the most exalted courage, and in the midst of the most intense excitement which surrounded him his perfect coolness and composure did not desert him. To these attributes, as well as the fortune which favors the brave, is the preservation of his life owing; and our community may rejoice that such a well-tried public officer continues to hold authority among them. He was, during the *mêlée* the mark of many shots, but his vigilance and a kind Providence protected him.

"We would allude in the same connection to the intrepid valor of Recorder Washington, upon whom the highest civic powers of command have devolved by the action of the council, with the enthusiastic and unanimous approbation of the entire community.

"Sheriff McKinney, on returning from the fort yesterday, entered the house of the surveyor of the Settlers' Association, and took possession of all records, documents, etc., found therein."

Following is a copy of the letter found in Dr. Robinson's tent:

"August 12, 1850.—Although I have written one letter, yet, as I have been called upon by circumstances to remain in town, and as I have a little leisure, I will talk with you a little, my ever dear S. Since writing you, we have seen much and experienced much of a serious and important character, as well as much excitement. The county judge, before whom our cases were brought, decided against us, and on Saturday morning declared that from his decisions there should be no appeal. The Squatters immediately collected on the ground in dispute, and posted on large bills the following: 'Outrage!!! Shall Judge Willis be dictator? Squatters, and all other republicans, are invited to meet on the levee this evening, to hear the details.' It was responded to by both parties, and the speculators, as aforetime, attempted to talk against time, etc. On the passage of a series of resolutions presented by your humble servant, there were about three ayes to one nay, although the *Transcript* said they were about equal. Sunday morning I drew up a manifesto, carried it with me to the church, paid one dollar for preaching, helped them sing, showed it to a lawyer, to see if my position was correct, legally, and procured the printing of it in handbills and in the paper, after presenting it to a private meeting of citizens for their approval, which I addressed at some length. After a long talk for the purpose of consoling a gentleman just in from the plains, and who the day before had buried his wife whom he loved most tenderly, and a few days previous to that had lost his son, I threw myself upon my blankets and 'seriously thought of the morrow.'

"What will be the result? Shall I be borne out in my position? On whom can I depend? How many of those who are Squatters will come out if there is a prospect of a fight? Will the sheriff take possession, as he has promised, before 10 o'clock A. M.? How many speculators

will fight? Have I distinctly defined our position in the bill? Will the world, the universe and God say it is just?—etc., etc., etc., Will you call me rash if I tell you that I took these steps to this point when I could get but twenty-five men to pledge themselves on paper to sustain me, and many of them, I felt, were timid? Such was the case.

"This morning I was early on my feet, silently and quietly visiting my friends, collecting arms, etc. Our manifesto appeared in the paper and in bills early, and the whole town is aroused. Nothing is thought or talked of but war. About 200 men assembled on the disputed territory, and most of them sympathized with us. A few, however, were spies. We chose our commander, and enrolled such as were willing to lay down their lives, if need be, in the cause. About fifty names could be obtained. I managed by speeches, business, etc., to keep the spectators and fighters mingled in the mass, all unarmed, so as to let no one know but all were men of valor, and ready to fight. While thus engaged, the mayor appeared and addressed us from his saddle—not ordering us to disperse, but advising us to do so. I replied, most respectfully, that we were assembled to injure no one, and to assail no one who left us alone. We were on our own property, with no hostile intentions while unmolested. After he left I, with others, was appointed a committee to wait upon him at his office, and state distinctly our position, etc., so that there could be no possibility of mistake. He said he should use his influence, as an individual, to keep anyone from destroying our property, and told us the sheriff had just told him that the executions from the court had been postponed. We returned, and after reporting, and making some further arrangements for another meeting, if necessary, we adjourned. I told the mayor we should remain together if no attempt was to be made to execute their warrants, but I told him if in the meantime a sheriff or any other person molested a Squatter, we should hold him responsible according to our proclamation. From this position we could not be driven, although we knew it was in violation of the regulations of the State. We were prepared to abide the result.

"It is said that a writ is made out for my arrest, as a rebel, etc. If so, it will not probably be served at present."

From the *Daily Times* of the 16th, the following paragraphs are taken:

"Another day of gloom arrives in the dread succession which we are compelled to record. Scarcely had the funeral rites been rendered to one victim, ere a second is immolated upon the sacred altar of duty. The sheriff of this county, Joseph McKinney, was killed last evening. He had proceeded to Brighton in company with a party of about twenty, to make arrests of persons whom he had been advised were concerned in the riotous outrages of the 14th. On reaching Pavilion, and being assured that the parties sought for were at the hotel of one Allen in the neighborhood, it was arranged that Mr. McDowell, of Mormon Island, well known at the house, should proceed there, make observations and return. They did not wait for him, however, but soon after rode up to the door, when the sheriff demanded of Allen that he and the others should surrender themselves. They refused to do this, and immediately several shots were fired, mortally wounding Mr. McKinney. He expired in a few moments. Meanwhile, several of those with him had entered the bar room, where about a dozen Squatters were assembled. Three of the latter were killed on the spot. Allen escaped, though wounded. Three prisoners were taken and brought into town. We have heard that a fourth and a negro Squatter were also taken.

"At the time the first report of these proceedings reached the city, the council was in session. Messrs. Tweed and Spaulding were appointed to unite with Captain Sherwood in taking measures to meet the emergency. Numbers of the citizens left immediately for the scene of disturbance. The greatest commotion pervaded the city, and the most contradictory and exaggerated rumors were circulated. It was

feared that in the excitement the protection of the city would be neglected. In the course of a few hours the facts became known, and quiet was restored. Messengers continued to arrive throughout the night. A strict patrol was kept in the vicinity of Brighton and of the city. A man was arrested by Captain Sherwood, being identified by two or three persons as implicated in the riot of the 14th. We are denied room for comment. But a few hours ago, we had the satisfaction to give a just tribute of appreciation to the gallant conduct of the officer whose sacrifice we now relate. Every member in our community feels in his own person the enormity of the crime which has been committed against all the social and political rights prized by our countrymen. A similar outrage is almost unprecedented in the history of the American people, and every interest of this community demands that the retribution should be summary and complete."

The following is the dispatch sent to General A. M. Winn, by Governor Burnett, when he heard of the troubles at Sacramento:

San José, Aug. 15, 1850.

To Brig. Gen. A. M. Winn, Second Brigade, First Division, California Militia:

Sir: It having been made to appear to me that there is a riotous and unlawful assembly, with intent to commit a felony at Sacramento City, in Sacramento County, you will forthwith order out the whole of your command, to appear at Sacramento City on the 16th day of August, 1850, or as soon thereafter as practicable; and you will take command of the same, and give all the aid in your power to the civil authorities, in suppressing violence and enforcing the laws. Should the force ordered out not be sufficient, you will forthwith inform me accordingly.

Your obedient servant,

Peter H. Burnett,

Governor of California and Com'r-in-Chief.

On the morning of the 16th, two military companies arrived by the steamer Senator, from San Francisco, under command of Captains Howard and McCormick, accompanied by Colonel J. W. Geary, Mayor of San Francisco, and afterward Governor of Pennsylvania, and they placed themselves under command of General Winn, who transmitted to the Common Council the following letter:

Brigade Headquarters, Aug. 17, 1850.

To the Acting Mayor and Common Council of Sacramento City:

I have the honor to inform you that the Second Brigade, First Division, California Militia, is now in readiness to give aid to the civil authorities in suppressing violence and enforcing law. Any orders emanating from your board shall be promptly attended to.

With high respect, I subscribe myself your obedient servant,

A. M. Winn, *Brig. Gen.*

By E. J. C. Kewen,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Second Brig., First Div., Cal. Militia..

The Council then made the following reply:

Council Chamber, Sacramento City,
August 17, 1850.

Sir: Your communication of this date is received, notifying me of the readiness of the Second Brigade, First Division, California Militia, under your command, to aid the civil authorities in suppressing violence and enforcing law, and stating that any orders emanating from this board shall be promptly attended to. In reply, I would state that immediately after the unexpected riot of the 14th inst. a police force of 500 men was authorized to be raised, and B. F. Washington, Esq., appointed as marshal to take command, aided by Captain J. Sherwood. Thus far this force has proven itself capable of sustaining our laws and protecting the property of our citizens without resort to military aid; and from all the information which we now possess there is no great probability of such aid being needed. Should any emergency arise requiring it, rest assured we shall avail ourselves of your kind offer.

By order of the board,

D. Strong,

Pres. Common Council and Acting Mayor.

Two days afterward the mayor issued the following proclamation:

Fellow Citizens: Peace, order and quietness have re-assumed their sway. Scouts have returned, after scouring the neighborhood, and report the absence of any appearance of hostilities. A heavy guard is constantly maintained,

and the city is safe from an attack. Reliable information has been received from the mines, assuring us of the falsity of the rumors of assemblages to resist the law. An observance of the ordinance against discharging fire-arms in the city is commanded. Especially is it necessary at this time, after nightfall. Officers on duty will attend to this. No farther disturbance is apprehended, but our vigilance must not be relaxed.

D. STRONG,
Pres. Common Council and Acting Mayor.
August 19, 1850.

Under the heading "Restoring of quiet," the *Transcript* of August 19 had the following:

"We are happy to see at last the dawning of a calmer state of things in our midst. Under the circumstances, the excitement of the past few days was perhaps unavoidable. It is a terrible step for men to take, to rise in armed opposition to the laws and constitution of the State in which they reside; but when such a step is taken, it must be promptly met. Our citizens have aroused with determination; they have rushed in multitudes to the side of law and authority. The blow has been struck. The armed opposition has been crushed. The rioters are scattered, and the authority of our Government is still maintained. In addition two telling moral blows have been struck whose effect will last long in our community. We allude to the funerals of Mr. Woodland and of Mr. McKinney. It almost seemed as if the entire city rose to perform over them the last duties which were left to be performed.

"At present all is quiet in our midst; and we trust that until there is need of further excitement, our fellow citizens will do what lies in their power to allay the turmoil which has jostled our city from its course of prosperity. The remote evils resulting from such an excitement as we have passed through are much to be deplored, and should be avoided if it is within the range of possibility. The utter stagnation of all business, the cessation of works of public improvement, the stop placed upon private works of enterprise, the forgetfulness of the thousand and one subjects which should demand the immediate attention of the public,—these all call upon us to allay the excitement no longer called for, and to resume our former condition of quiet."

The death of Woodland was the result of an exposure that was prompted by one of the noblest impulses of the human heart. He was walking up the street, and near the corner of Fourth and J, in company with a friend, when the Squatters ranged themselves diagonally across Fourth and J, with their guns presented toward the approaching mayor and his party. The moment he saw the menacing attitude of these men he exclaimed to his friend, "Oh! it's too bad for these men to take such a stand, for they will certainly be shot down; I will go up and advise them." In an attempt to execute this intention he went forward a couple of steps when he received a ball that killed him almost instantly.

After Mayor Biglow had been disabled by his wounds received on the 14th, Demas Strong, now of New York City, became the acting mayor for the balance of the term.

After the riot, Squatterism seemed for a time totally dead so far as concerned city property.

A prominent citizen who lived here at the time of the riot furnishes the following account of the death of Sheriff McKinney:

"At the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies of Woodland, the sun hung low and red in the haze of the western horizon, and as the people were returning in irregular masses to the city, a squad of about forty mounted men, led by Sheriff McKinney, were observed to file out upon the plain, at a leisurely pace, in a northeasterly direction toward Brighton. To those who had the curiosity to inquire, it was whispered that the sheriff had intelligence of a meeting, in secret conclave that evening, of the band of Squatters who had been engaged in the fight the day before, in which Woodland had cost his life.

"As the sheriff hoped to surprise his enemy, he proceeded slowly so as to time his arrival at the scene of action after dark. He reached the

'Pavilion,' a large house of public resort on the main road about a mile short of the house where he supposed the party he sought would be congregated, and there rested to consult upon a plan of action and gain further intelligence. The sequel shows that his information was of a very uncertain sort. About a mile beyond the Pavilion was a small roadside inn, kept by one who was familiarly known as 'old man Allen,' and who was supposed to be one of the armed band, and this place was thought to be the rendezvous of the scattered Squatter leaders.

"Among the sheriff's party was David McDowell, who had a trading post at McDowell Hill, a short distance above Mormon Island, and who was a frequent traveler on the road, and knew Allen and his house. McDowell volunteered to go up the road, make an apparently casual call at Allen's, reconnoitre the position, and return in as short a time as possible. It was so arranged, and it was understood that the sheriff should not leave the Pavilion until McDowell returned. The latter, taking with him Country McCloskey—at that time a well-known ex-hero of the prize ring, but yet little personally known in Sacramento — proceeded upon what his nervous companions thought a perilous undertaking. McDowell, however, had no fears; and if the agreement upon which he relied—that the sheriff should await his return—had been observed, the catastrophe which followed would have been avoided. McDowell and his companion tied their horses at Allen's door and entered the little bar-room of the house. They found Allen and two or three strangers there, but saw nothing unusual. A few guns stood in a corner. The strangers appeared like innocent travelers. A friendly conversation ensued, as well as a couple of drinks at the bar. The subject of the Sacramento riot was not touched by either party. McDowell learned that Allen's wife was lying very ill of typhoid fever in an adjoining room. Wishing not to appear in too much haste nor to excite Allen's suspicion as to the object of their call, the visitors, after some delay, were on the point of departing when the alert ear of McDowell caught the sound of rapidly approaching horses, and divined the truth. The impetuous and impatient young sheriff was thundering up the road. The minutes of McDowell's absence had seemed like hours, and he feared for the safety of his friend. McDowell and his companion hastened to their horses; and as the former was swinging into his saddle, and before his seat was secured, the sheriff, with five or six of his party (the others remaining behind at the Pavilion), came upon him in the dark, and with a cloud of dust which rendered everything invisible, with such sudden force as to overthrow him and his steed. It was but the work of an instant for the sheriff to dismount, announce himself at the door, and demand entrance. At the same moment the lights in the bar-room were extinguished, and Allen opened the door and discharged the contents of a rifle full in the bosom of the sheriff. Allen and others in the house continued firing, and several of the sheriff's party rushed in and fought an unknown enemy in the dark.

"The result was terrible. McKinney was instantly killed; another of the party was shot through the arm and fainted from loss of blood. Two men were killed in the bar-room; Allen was severely wounded and escaped in the darkness; Mrs. Allen died before morning. It is quite certain this lady's death was not caused or hastened by the sad events with which her last hours were attended; but it could not fail, under such circumstances, to be counted in the catalogue of that night's fearful tragedy. Dr. Wake Brierly, one of the sheriff's party, saw the patient as soon as lights were restored, and found her wholly unconscious and in the last hopeless condition of typhoid fever.

"Thus perished the first executive officer of Sacramento County, in attempting to execute warrants placed in his hands for the arrest of Allen and others, charged with the violation of the law. He was only twenty-one years of age, and of quite youthful appearance. His

ardor to discharge promptly his duty led him into an error of judgment—an error into which the same causes might have led a cooler and more experienced man, and which was the immediate cause of a fatal issue. The town had been terrorized by the open defiance of the Squatters, and the young sheriff probably felt that any over-cautious conduct, or any apparent reluctance on his part, might be taken by the public as an indication of a want of courage.

"Allen made his way to 'Hangtown,' as Placerville was then known, and there, among the miners, related the story of his wrongs with such effect that it was feared, both in Sacramento and San Francisco, that there was danger that he would appear at the head of a sufficient force and take vengeance upon the people of Sacramento. The Squatters were encouraged, and it was thought they were secretly organizing and expecting aid from the miners, whom the excited Sacramentans imagined would be led by Allen against them. The wildest rumors prevailed. The people armed and formed a military guard. The city of San Francisco sent Mayor Geary with two military companies, one in command of Captain W. D. M. Howard, and the other in the command of Captain McCormick, to aid in the defense of the city."

Ben McCulloch, the successor to the murdered McKinney, in the office of the sheriffalty, afterward became a man of considerable note. He was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, in 1814; as he grew to manhood he evinced a great fondness for hunting and adventure, and desired to accompany exploring and trapping expeditions to the mountainous regions of the West; but, failing to find such an opportunity, he went with David Crockett to Texas, to take part in the Revolution. Sickness prevented him from participation in the earlier engagements, but in 1836 he joined the Texan Army under General Sam Houston, and was assigned to the artillery. He served gallantly at the battle of San Jacinto, and afterward was employed on the frontier, surveying and locating lands in Texas. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican War, he raised a company of Texan "Rangers," which was accepted by General Taylor, won great honor at the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, and rendered gallant service in the taking of the city of Mexico. He was appointed United States Marshal of Texas by President Pierce. In 1857 he was appointed, in conjunction with ex-Governor Powell, a commissioner to Utah. At the time of the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was in Washington, it was believed, making arrangements, at the head of a body of secessionists, to take possession of the city; but, owing to the precautions of General Scott, the idea was abandoned. He was subsequently made Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army and assigned the command of the Arkansas forces. In June, 1861, he issued a proclamation to the people of that State to assemble at Fayetteville to defend the State against invasion from Missouri. He commanded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, where General Nathaniel Lyon was killed; and, it was said, having some misunderstanding with General Sterling Price, he surrendered the command to him. At the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, he led a corps of troops from that State and from Louisiana and Texas, and fell on the second day of the engagement, March 7, 1862.

Henry A. Caulfield was born in Ireland, in 1827, and early in life came to the United States. In 1844 he was a member of the Emmet Guards at Albany, New York, and during the anti-rent troubles in that State his company was ordered to Columbia County to assist the authorities in suppressing the anti-renters, who had committed various outrages, killing an under-sheriff, tarring and feathering several other officers, etc.

He arrived in California in 1849, via Cape Horn, and settled in Sacramento, where for a time he was a carpenter and joiner, and was active in Democratic politics. Fleeing with others at the time of the riot just described, he was arrested by John G. Cleal somewhere between this city and Brighton and brought back to the city strapped on the back of a horse and lodged

on board the prison brig. The next Grand Jury indicted him and several others for murder and conspiracy to murder. A *nolle prosequi* was subsequently entered, as Governor McDougal had declared that he would pardon them if convicted. After his release Caulfield was active in the Squatter troubles that followed.

About 1851 he settled on a farm on the mound north of the American River, about half a mile above its mouth, and lived there until the flood of 1852, when he sold the place to Patrick Bannon, and removed to a ranch south of the R street levee, out of which arose most of his subsequent troubles.

June 19, 1851, he had a disagreement with George Wilson, a justice of the peace and an associate judge of the Court of Sessions. Wilson had made some offensive remark about an attorney, and on the day mentioned the attorney came into the court-room and demanded that Wilson retract, which the latter declined to do. The attorney struck at him and the next instant received a stab from the sword which Wilson drew from his cane. Caulfield entered the room at this juncture and with his revolver fired several shots at Wilson, without hitting him. Wilson then seized Caulfield around the neck, with his head in front of him, presented a large revolver at his head, and was on the point of sending a bullet through his brain when R. P. Jacobs, a policeman, rushed in and saved Caulfield's life.

At another time Caulfield had a difficulty with Thomas O. Shelby over land matters; and as he was coming out of the hall of Reed's building at Third and J streets, Shelby shot him several times, wounding him dangerously; half of the bullets were not extracted. On that occasion Caulfield was unarmed, and the assault was unprovoked on his part. While he was lying at death's door a priest called to see him, saying, "I am told you have been a very bad man." "It's a dom lie, and you are no doctor; git out of here!"

About 1856, Caulfield had a difficulty with a man named Miller, about politics and some mules. Being in Miller's house, on the second floor, at night he attempted to strike Miller with a flat-iron during a quarrel, when Miller seized a heavy cane and broke it in pieces by repeated blows upon Caulfield's head. Caulfield was forced partly out of the window, when Mrs. Miller interfered, and Miller let go, and Caulfield fell to the ground. Miller sent word to the coroner that he had killed Caulfield. The sheriff and coroner went out with the dead-wagon for the remains, which, however, they found had recovered sufficiently to walk to the county hospital.

On another occasion, about 1856, he was stabbed severely by Frank Nolan on Front street. So severely was he hurt this time that for several days he breathed through the knife holes in his back! During the encounter, Caulfield caught the blade of the knife and wrenched the instrument from Nolan's grasp, which of course cut his hand fearfully. August 15, 1878, Caulfield shot William G. English on a disputed lot south of R street, causing his death two days later. For this he was sent to State prison for six years.

Besides the foregoing, Caulfield was involved in many other ugly scrapes, nearly killing some one or being killed himself; but finally, on July 2, 1888, as the evening train from Folsom was approaching Fourth street, it struck him with a death blow. It seems that he did not notice the "familiar alarm" of the whistle.



CHAPTER VII.

DR. JOHN F. MORSE, in his "History of Sacramento," published in 1853, makes this allusion to what was probably the first election held in Sacramento District: "In the fall of 1848 an election was held at the fort (Sutter's) for first and second alcaldes, and resulted in the selection of Frank Bates and John S. Fowler. Fowler resigned in the spring following, and H. A. Schoolcraft was elected to fill the vacancy. In the spring of 1849, Brannan, Snyder, Slater, Hensley, King, Cheever, McCarver, McDougall, Barton Lee, Slater, Dr. Carpenter, Southard and Fowler were elected a Board of Commissioners to frame a code of laws for the district. Pursuant to the wish of this legislating committee, the people convened together under a broad-spreading oak at the foot of I street. The report, which was then officially submitted and which was duly accepted by the sovereigns assembled, provided the following officers of a jurisdiction extending from the Coast Range to the Sierra Nevada, and throughout the length of the Sacramento Valley, to-wit: One alcalde and a sheriff. H. A. Schoolcraft was then elected alcalde and A. M. Turner, sheriff. This constituted the judiciary of Northern California up to the time that those changes took place in very rapid succession after the immigration of 1849 began to concentrate at Sacramento."

In 1871 a history of Sacramento was published in Crocker's Directory, written by D. J. Thomas, and we make the following extract from it, which in part relates to the same event that Morse alluded to:

"The first attempt to establish a civil government under American ideas of government was made on April 30, 1849, when a mass meeting of the then residents of Sacramento City and other portions of Sacramento District was held at the Embarcadero to devise a means for the government of the city and district. At this meeting Henry A. Schoolcraft presided, Peter Slater was Vice-President and James King of William and E. J. Brooks, Secretaries. Samuel Brannan explained the object of the meeting, and it was resolved that a Legislature of eleven members should be elected, 'with full powers to enact laws for the government of the city and district.' It was also determined to hold the election forthwith, and Henry Bates, M. D., M. T. McClellan, Mark Stewart, Ed. H. Von Pfister and Eugene F. Gillespie were appointed judges. The vote resulted in the election of John McDougall, Peter Slater, Barton Lee, John S. Fowler, J. S. Robb, Wm. Pettit, Wm. M. Carpenter, M. D., Chas. G. Southard, M. M. McCarver, James King of William and Samuel Brannan, but upon the announcement of the result Robb declined to accept, and Henry Cheever

was chosen to fill the vacancy. [Whether the list given by Morse or this one is correct we cannot decide.] The eleven were immediately sworn in, and some time afterward adopted a code that no laws were wanted and that all the officers necessary for 'the District of Sacramento, bounded on the north and west by the Sacramento River, on the east by the Sierra Nevadas, and on the south by the Cosumnes River, were one alcalde and one sheriff. They then submitted the code to the people for adoption or rejection, and asked them at the same time to vote for officers. The code was adopted.

"Nothing further toward forming a local government was attempted until after the proclamation of General Riley (the military Governor) was issued at Monterey on June 3. In fact nothing seemed necessary, if theft was, by common consent, punished, as the *Times* says, 'by giving the offender thirty or forty rawhide lashes, and then ordering him off, not to return under penalty of death.'"

General B. Riley, the military Governor of California, issued a proclamation for an election to be held August 1, 1849, to elect delegates to a general convention and for filling several necessary offices. On July 5, a meeting was held and a committee was appointed to organize the district into precincts, apportion the representation, and nominate the candidates to be voted for. The committee consisted of P. B. Cornwall, C. E. Pickett, Wm. M. Carpenter, Samuel Brannan, John McDougall, W. Blackburn, J. S. Robb, Samuel J. Hensley, Mark Stewart, M. M. McCarver, John S. Fowler and A. M. Winn. On the 14th the committee reported, recommending the places for polls, etc. At the election that followed the vote was as follows: For delegates to the Constitutional Convention: Jacob R. Snyder, 469; John A. Sutter, 468; John Bidwell, 462; W. E. Shannon, 458; L. W. Hastings, 450; W. S. Sherwood, 446; M. M. McCarver, 296; John S. Fowler, 289; John McDougall, 281; Chas. E. Pickett, 193; W. Blackburn, 192; E. O. Crosby, 189; R. M. Jones, 179; W. Lacey, 123; James Queen, 130. For local offices—Wm. Stout, Henry E. Robinson, P. B. Cornwall, Eugene F. Gillespie, T. L. Chapman, Berryman Jennings, John P. Rodgers, A. M. Winn and M. T. McClellan were elected a City Council without opposition, and by an average vote of 424. Jas. S. Thomas was elected First Magistrate by 393 votes, against twenty-two for S. S. White, and five for J. S. Fowler. J. C. Zabriskie was elected Second Magistrate; H. A. Schoolcraft, Recorder; and D. B. Hanner, Sheriff.

Under the call for the Constitutional Convention, the district was entitled to but four delegates, and J. R. Snyder, W. E. Shannon, W. S. Sherwood and J. A. Sutter were the representatives, but afterward the representation was increased to fifteen, and in addition to the original four, the following were appointed: L. W. Hastings, John Bidwell, John S. Fowler, M. M. McCarver, John McDougall, E. O. Crosby, W. Blackburn, James Queen, R. M. Jones, W. Lacey and C. E. Pickett.

In October the convention adjourned, and an election was called for Tuesday, November 13, 1849, to vote on the constitution, for State officers, and for representatives in the Legislature. At that election the vote of Sacramento District stood as follows: For the Constitution, 4,317; against it, 643. For Governor—P. H. Burnett, 2,409; J. A. Sutter, 856; Thomas McDowell, 87; W. S. Sherwood, 1,929; William M. Stewart, 448. For State Senators—John Bidwell, 3,474; Thomas J. Green, 2,516; Elisha O. Crosby, 2,610; Henry E. Robinson, 2,328; Murray Morrison, 2,171; Hardin Biglow, 1,407; Gilbert A. Grant, 1,687; Charles E. Pickett, 905. The first four were elected.

The county was formally organized when the Legislature passed "an act subdividing the State into counties and establishing the seats of justice therein," February 18, 1850, and Section 17 of it defined the boundaries of Sacramento County as follows: "Beginning at a point ten miles due north of the mouth of the American River, and running thence in an easterly direction to the junction of the north and south forks

of said river; thence up the middle of the principal channel of the south fork to a point one mile above the head of Mormon Island, so as to include said island in Sacramento County; thence in a southerly direction to a point on the Cosumnes River eight miles above the house of William Daylor; thence due south to Dry Creek; thence down the middle of said creek to its entrance into the Moquelumne River, or into a large slough in the tule marsh; thence down the middle of said slough to its junction with the San Joaquin River; thence down the middle of said river to the mouth of the Sacramento River, at the head of Suisun Bay; thence up the middle of the Sacramento to the mouth of Merritt's Slough; thence up the middle of said slough to its head; thence up the middle of the Sacramento River to a point due west of the place of beginning, and thence east to the place of beginning. The seat of justice shall be at Sacramento City.

The first election law appointed the first Monday in October the day for holding the election for State officers, and denominated that the general election. The first Monday in April was designated as the day for the election of county officers and was called the county election. The Legislature of 1851 repealed the clause relating to the county election and provided that it should be held the same time with the State election, and the time for holding the general election was changed from the first Monday in October to the first Wednesday in September, and it has since remained that way. The terms of the county officers commenced originally on the first Monday in May, 1850, but the Legislature of 1851 changed it so that the term commenced on the first Monday in October following the election. In 1863 the Legislature changed the law again so that the official terms commenced on the first Monday in March following the election, and it remains so now.

These were the first county officers, and they were elected April 1, 1850, to serve from April, 1850, to April, 1852; County Judge, E. J. Willis; Sheriff, Joseph McKinney; Clerk, Presley Dunlap; Recorder, L. A. Birdsall; District Attorney, William C. Wallace; County Attorney, John H. McKune; Treasurer, Wm. Glaskin; Assessor, David W. Thorpe; Surveyor, J. G. Cleal; Coroner, P. F. Ewer. J. S. Thomas was elected District Judge by the Legislature of 1849–'50, and he resigned January 1, 1851. Tod Robinson, lately deceased, was appointed January 2, 1851, and served till the first part of August, when Ferris Forman, who was Secretary of State during the administration of John B. Weller, succeeded him on the 14th of August, 1851, and presided one month. On the 15th of September, 1851, Lewis Aldrich became District Judge. The sheriff, Joseph McKinney, was killed near Brighton on the evening of August 15, 1850, the day after the Squatter riot, and at a special election held the first Monday in September, Ben McCullough was elected to fill the vacancy. The Legislature of 1851 abolished the office of county attorney, and assigned the duties of the office to the district attorney. In the meantime Wallace resigned, and Milton S. Latham, afterward Governor, succeeded to the office of district attorney, October 18, 1850. Wm. Glaskin resigned the office of treasurer August 22, 1850, and John W. Peyton was appointed to fill the vacancy. Peyton resigned November 29, 1850, and Charles H. Swift was appointed treasurer and collector by the Court of Sessions, of which he was a member, to fill the vacancy.

The court of criminal jurisdiction was termed the Court of Sessions, and it was composed of the county judge and two associates. These associates were elected by a convention of justices of the peace, held the first Monday in October, in each year, except the first convention, which was held May 20, 1850, and then C. C. Sackett and Charles H. Swift were elected associates. This court filled vacancies in office in the county and attended to the financial affairs of the county in early times. When Swift was elected county treasurer, James Brown was elected associate in his stead, and assumed the duties of his office

February 7, 1851. August 14, following, D. D. Bullock succeeded Brown.

The following county officers were elected September 3, 1851, and served from October, 1851, to October 5, 1853: County Judge, E. J. Willis; Sheriff, A. D. Patterson; Clerk, L. B. Harris; Recorder and Auditor, W. S. Long; District Attorney, Geo. H. Cartter; Treasurer, Cyrus Rowe; Assessor, W. A. Selkirk; Surveyor, John G. Cleal; Coroner, S. J. May; Public Administrator, John Q. Brown; Associate Justices, George Wilson and James B. Gates.

The Legislature of 1852 provided for a Board of Supervisors in the different counties to transact the financial business. On the 14th of June, 1852, a special election was had, and John Noyes, Louis Z. Hagen, James S. Meredith, James Martin and E. M. Pitcher were elected. Meredith was elected chairman when the board organized. The last meeting of the Court of Sessions was held July 6, 1852. At the general election, held September, 1852, these members were elected: William McNulty, Luther Curtis, John A. Watson, H. H. Lewis and H. B. Waddilove. Watson was elected chairman, and the board did the county business till May 16, 1853, after which time the Court of Sessions assumed control of the civil affairs of the county.

These county officers were elected September 7, 1853, and served from October of that year to October, 1855: County Judge, John Heard; Sheriff, D. N. Hunt; Clerk, Abner C. Hunter; Recorder and Auditor, John L. Craig; District Attorney, James H. Hardy; Treasurer, G. Griswold; Assessor, H. J. Bidleman; Surveyor, W. L. DeWitt; Coroner, Ephriam Smith; Public Administrator, James B. Mitchel.

In 1855 the Legislature passed another act relative to Boards of Supervisors, and as the Supreme Court had decided that the constitution contemplated that the business concerns of the different counties should be managed by the boards, the Court of Sessions could not act, and the counties again elected Boards of Supervisors. The first election under the act of 1855 was held April 2, and the board then elected commenced its sessions early in May. J. L. Howard, L. P. Ormsby and F. S. Mumford constituted the board, and Howard was the chairman. In September, 1855, L. R. Beckley, Josiah Johnson and S. R. Caldwell were elected the board, and Johnson was chosen chairman.

On the 5th of September, 1855, the following county officers were elected, and they served from October, 1855, to October 1, 1857; County Judge, John Heard; Sheriff, W. S. White; Clerk, C. H. Bradford; Recorder and Auditor, John Q. Brown; District Attorney, Frank Hereford; Treasurer, David Maddux; Assessor, J. F. Turner; Surveyor, E. A. Sherman; Coroner, R. Bell; Public Administrator, Gordon Backus; Superintendent of Common Schools, F. W. Hatch. Hatch was the first school superintendent elected by the people. Previous to the time he went into office the county assessor performed the duties of that office. The Board of Supervisors of 1856 was composed of L. R. Beckley, A Spinks and Julius Wetzler, and Beckley was chairman. In 1857 the members were Jared Irwin, C. C. Harrington and Frank Hastings, and the latter was chairman.

The following county officers were elected September 2, 1857, and served from October 5, 1857, to October 5, 1859: County Judge, R. Robinson; Sheriff, W. S. Manlove; Clerk, J. B. Dayton; Recorder and Auditor, Jerome Madden; District Attorney, Robert F. Morrison; Treasurer, Morgan Miller; Assessor, E. Black Ryan; Surveyor, John G. Cleal; Coroner, J. P. Counts; Public Administrator, L. R. Beckley; School Superintendent, N. Slater. The Legislature of 1858 consolidated the government of the city and county and increased the Board of Supervisors five members, making the president of the board a separate office. In April a special election was held, when H. L. Nichols was elected President, and Mark Hopkins, J. A. Carroll, S. C. Fogus, E. Stockton and W. K. Lindsey the new members. These, with the old members, met May 8, 1858. In September, 1858, at the general election, a board was elected consisting of the

following: E. Granger, John Leavitt, Sylvester Marshall, H. T. Holmes, I. N. Babcock, John B. Taylor, L. C. Goodman and W. K. Lindsey. The president was continued another year. August 4, 1859, B. H. Hereford was elected a member in place of Lindsey, resigned. These were the members of 1859: President, Wm. Shattuck; members, E. Granger, John Leavitt, R. L. Robertson, A. Henley, I. N. Babcock, A. M. Green, L. C. Goodman and Larkin Lamb. S. Marshall served until October 11, when he was succeeded by Mr. Robertson. Thomas Letson was the Clerk, he being the first elected under the consolidation act. On the 12th of October, 1859, Thomas Hunt was elected a member, in place of Goodman, resigned.

The following were the county officers that were elected September 7, 1859, and served from October, 1859, to October, 1861: County Judge, Robert Robinson; Sheriff, Sylvester Marshall; Clerk and Recorder, Jerome Madden; District Attorney, Cornelius Cole; Treasurer, C. L. Bird; Assessor, E. B. Ryan; Surveyor, J. G. Cleal; Coroner, D. Murray; Public Administrator, Jared Irwin; School Superintendent, F. W. Hatch; Clerk Board of Supervisors and Auditor, Thomas Letson. Len Harris was elected County Warden in 1861, but the office was abolished. The Board of Supervisors in 1860 was composed of E. Granger, Thomas Hansbrow, P. H. Russell, A. Henley, J. S. Woods, A. M. Green, S. Waterman and Larkin Lamb. The president, Shattuck, was continued. These were the members of the board in 1861: President, William Shattuck; E. Granger, Thomas Hansbrow, P. H. Russell, S. Hite, J. S. Woods, Jacob Dickerson, S. Waterman, and John Hall.

On the 4th of September, 1861, an election was held for county officers, and the following were elected, who served from October 7, 1861, to March 7, 1864: County Judge, Robert C. Clark; Sheriff, Benjamin N. Bugbey; Clerk and Recorder, Jared Irwin; District Attorney, W. W. Upton; Treasurer, C. L. Bird; Assessor, E. B. Ryan; Surveyor, G. W. Colby; Coroner, J. W. Reeves; Public Administrator, F. McComber; School Superintendent, F. W. Hatch; Clerk Board of Supervisors and Auditor, Josiah Howell. Bird absconded and James C. McDonough was appointed Treasurer by the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors in 1862 was composed of E. Granger, N. L. Drew, Thomas Ross, S. Hite, J. L. Graves, Jacob Dickerson, D. L. Williams and J. Hall. Shattuck continued to be President. In 1863 the Legislature divided the city and county governments and reduced the Board of Supervisors for the county to five members. In the spring the new organization was effected, and the board was composed of the following: A. C. Bidwell, Thomas Ross, Joseph Hull, H. A. Thompson and Dwight Hollister—Ross, Chairman.

At the same election (September 2, 1863), the following county officers were elected, and they served from March, 1864, to March, 1866: County Judge, R. C. Clark; Sheriff, James McClatchy; Clerk and Recorder, A. C. Bidwell; District Attorney, M. M. Estee; Treasurer, F. S. Lardner; Assessor, P. R. Beckley; Surveyor, G. W. Colby; Coroner, J. W. Reeves; Public Administrator, J. E. Miller; School Superintendent, Sparrow Smith; Clerk of Board of Supervisors and Auditor, Josiah Howell. At the general election in September, 1863, the following were elected members of the Board of Supervisors: D. W. Clark, Thomas Ross, Joseph Hull, H. A. Thompson and Dwight Hollister. Thompson failed to serve, and on the 16th of November Jesse Couch was elected in his place. These were elected for a term of two years, and they took their seats the first Monday in October, 1863.

An election was held September 6, 1865. The following were elected to fill the various county offices, and they served from March 5, 1866, to March, 1868: County Judge, Robert C. Clark; Sheriff, James Lansing; Clerk and Recorder, E. D. Shirland; District Attorney, James C. Goods; Treasurer, Ezra Woolson; Assessor, E. Black Ryan; Surveyor, A. G. Winn; Coroner, Joseph A. Conboie; Public Administrator, Findley R. Dray; School Superintendent, F. W. Hatch;

Clerk of Board of Supervisors and Auditor, W. A. Anderson; members of the Board of Supervisors, D. W. Clark, M. McManus, Joseph Hull, Jesse Couch, William Beckman—Hull, Chairman.

On the 4th of September, 1867, an election was held, and the following were elected to the county offices, and they served from March, 1868, to March, 1870: Sheriff, Edward F. White (contested by Hugh M. Larne); Clerk, W. B. C. Brown; District Attorney, James C. Goods; Treasurer, A. Spinks; Assessor, F. R. Dray; Surveyor, John Doherty; Coroner, J. P. Counts; Public Administrator, William Shattuck; School Superintendent, Augustus Trafton; Clerk Board of Supervisors and ex-officio Auditor, W. A. McWilliams; Board of Supervisors, John Domingos, C. H. Ross, Benjamin Bailey, James S. Meredith, William Beckman. Meredith was President. These members were elected for two years, and under the provisions of the statute in force at the time of their election their term of office would expire in October, 1869, but the Legislature of 1867–'68 extended the term of the members from the Third, Fourth and Fifth districts—Bailey, Meredith, Beckman—to 1871, making the term four years.

An election was held September 1, 1869, and the following were elected to the county offices, and served from March, 1870, to March, 1872: Sheriff, J. S. Wood; Clerk, W. B. C. Brown; Treasurer, Alfred Spinks; Recorder and ex-officio Auditor, W. A. McWilliams; Assessor, F. R. Dray; District Attorney, John K. Alexander; Surveyor, A. G. Winn; Coroner, J. P. Counts; School Superintendent, Augustus Trafton; Public Administrator, William Shattuck; Board of Supervisors, John Domingos, James H. Groth, Benjamin Bailey, James S. Meredith and William Beckman.

At the general election held September 6, 1871, the following were elected to fill the county offices from March, 1872, till March, 1874: Sheriff, Mike Bryte; Clerk, Lauren Upson; Treasurer, John Bellmer; Recorder and Auditor, Jesse A. Stewart; Assessor, F. R. Dray; District Attorney, Henry Starr; Surveyor, John Prentice; Coroner, J. W. Wilson; School Superintendent, S. H. Jackman; Public Administrator, N. G. Feldheim; Board of Supervisors, John Domingos, James H. Groth, James S. Meredith, S. B. Moore and J. V. Sims. September 3, 1873, there were elected Daniel Brown, J. J. Bauer, L. Elkus and H. O. Seymour.

At the same election the following were elected county officers: Sheriff, Hugh M. La Rue; Collector of Taxes, Joseph W. Houston; Clerk, Ham. C. Harrison; Treasurer, John Bellmer; District Attorney, Charles T. Jones; Recorder, Matthew Clarken; Auditor, Jesse A. Stewart; Public Administrator, H. S. Beals; Superintendent of Schools, G. R. Kelly; Surveyor, Ed. Murray; Coroner, J. P. Counts; Commissioner of Highways, S. D. Johnson. The Supervisors serving in 1874–'75 were, James S. Meredith, S. B. Moore, Daniel Brown, J. V. Sims, H. O. Seymour, L. Elkus, J. A. Mason.

The September election of 1875 resulted in the following list: Sheriff, M. M. Drew; Clerk, A. A. Wood; District Attorney, C. T. Jones; Assessor, James Lansing; Treasurer, D. E. Callahan; Auditor, R. C. Lowell; Public Administrator, G. F. Bronner; Surveyor, A. G. Winn; Coroner, R. K. Wick; Superintendent of Schools, F. L. Landes; Supervisors, S. B. Moore, Edward Christy, P. R. Beckley; those holding over were, L. Elkus, Daniel Brown, H. O. Seymour, J. A. Mason. A. S. Hopkins and F. R. Dray served to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of Seymour and Mason.

In September, 1877, the officers elected were: Sheriff, M. M. Drew; Clerk, Thomas H. Berkey; Treasurer, D. E. Callahan; Auditor, William E. Gerber; District Attorney, George A. Blanchard; Superintendent of Schools, F. L. Landes; Public Administrator, Troy Dye; Surveyor, John Prentice; Coroner, A. J. Vermilya. The Supervisors serving during the year, October, 1877, to October, 1878, were, S. B. Moore, J. W. Wilson, J. J. Bauer, P. R. Beckley, Samuel Blair, Daniel Brown, Edward Christy. In

1878–'79 Benjamin Bailey served in the place of Mr. Moore.

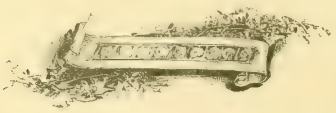
The county officers elected in September, 1879, were: Sheriff, Adolph Heilbron; Clerk, Thomas H. Berkley; Assessor, Joseph W. Houston; Auditor, William E. Gerber; Treasurer, Ezra Woolson; Public Administrator, George F. Bronner; District Attorney, Henry L. Buckley; Superintendent of Schools, Charles E. Bishop; Coroner, A. J. Vermilya; Surveyor, James C. Pearson; Supervisors, 1879–'80, J. W. Wilson, Benjamin Bailey, P. R. Beckley, Edward Christy, S. W. Butler, Samuel Blair and John F. Dreman.

By an act of the Legislature of 1882, the time of election was changed to November, making the day correspond with that for the election of President of the United States. In November of that year, the following were chosen as county officers: Sheriff, A. H. Estill; Clerk, C. M. Coglan; Assessor, John T. Griffitts; Treasurer, A. S. Greenlaw; District Attorney, John T. Carey; Auditor and Recorder, W. E. Gerber; Public Administrator, George F. Bronner; Coroner, J. Frank Clark; Surveyor, J. C. Pierson; Supervisors, J. F. Dreman, J. W. Wilson, Samuel Blair, S. W. Butler, Edward Christy, P. R. Beckley, Benjaman Bailey.

At the election held November 4, 1884, the following county officers were elected: Sheriff, J. W. Wilson; Clerk, W. B. Hamilton; Auditor and Recorder, J. Henry Miller; District Attorney, Henry L. Buckley; Treasurer, George E. Kuchler; Public Administrator, F. H. Russel; Coroner, J. Frank Clark; Surveyor, J. C. Pierson; Supervisors, B. U. Steinman, George O. Bates, George C. McMullen, S. J. Jackson, L. H. Fassett.

November 2, 1886, the following were elected: Clerk, W. B. Hamilton; Sheriff, M. M. Drew; Assessor, A. L. Frost; Treasurer, John L. Huntoon; District Attorney, Elwood Bruner; Auditor and Recorder, J. H. Miller; Superintendent of Schools, B. F. Howard; Public Administrator, S. B. Smith; Coroner, J. Frank Clark; Surveyor, J. C. Pierson; Supervisors, H. C. Ross and F. F. Tebbets. During the year, Miller resigned as Auditor and Recorder, and Frank T. Johnson was elected to succeed him.

At the election held November 6, 1888, the following were chosen: Sheriff, George C. McMullen; Clerk, W. B. Hamilton; Auditor and Recorder, Frank T. Johnson; District Attorney, Elwood Bruner; Treasurer, John L. Huntoon; Public Administrator, G. W. Harlow; Coroner, J. Frank Clark; Surveyor, J. C. Boyd; Supervisors, Andrew Black, George O. Bates, Erskine Greer. Ross and Tebbets held over.



SACRAMENTO COUNTY LEGISLATORS.

CHAPTER VIII.

WE PRESENT below a list of the persons who have represented Sacramento County in the Legislature since the organization of the State Government, together with remarks as to their present residence, etc.

At the first session the members represented Sacramento District, which included the entire northern portion of the State—there being at that time no county subdivisions. The constitution of 1849 provided that until the Legislature should divide the State into counties, and into senatorial and assembly districts, the District of Sacramento should be entitled to four senators and nine assemblymen. It appears from the following list that the district had twelve assemblymen. This is accounted for by the fact that Cornwall resigned January 28, 1850, and was succeeded on March 4 by Deal; White resigned February 9, 1850, and was succeeded on March 15 by Henley, and Dickenson's seat was declared vacant December 18, 1849, and Bigler was seated in his place. The first Legislature, on April 4, 1850, made Sacramento County the Twelfth Senatorial District, and provided that it should be represented by one senator and three assemblymen. On May 1, 1851, the county was constituted the Eleventh Senatorial District, to be represented by two senators and four assemblymen. On May 18, 1861, in the reapportionment the county was made the Sixteenth Senatorial District, to be represented by two senators and five assemblymen. This apportionment was retained in the Political Code which was adopted March 2, 1872. On May 16, 1874, the county was made the Eighteenth Senatorial District, to be represented by two senators and three assemblymen. On March 8, 1883, in the present apportionment Sacramento County was constituted the Thirteenth Senatorial District, to be represented by one senator; and by the act of March 13, 1883, the First and Third wards of the city were constituted the Eighteenth Assembly District; the Second and Fourth wards the Nineteenth District, and the balance of the county the Twentieth District, each of which is entitled to one assemblyman. The list is as follows:

SENATORS.

1849–'50—John Bidwell, Elisha O. Crosby, Thomas J. Green and Henry E. Robinson. Bidwell is one of the very earliest pioneers who came to this State, having arrived here in 1841. He came by the overland route, and the journey occupied six months. He had charge of Forts Bodega and Ross, and also of General Sutter's Feather River possessions. During the war with Mexico he entered the army and rose to the rank of Major. He was the first man to find gold on the Feather River, in 1848. He was elected from Sacramento District to the first Constitutional Convention, but did not serve; and was a delegate to the Charleston (Democratic) National Convention in 1860. He was

elected to Congress from the old Third District November 8, 1864. He ran in the Republican Convention for the nomination for Governor in 1867, but was defeated by George C. Gorham, who was beaten at the election by Henry H. Haight. In 1875 Bidwell was nominated for Governor on the Independent ticket, but was defeated by William Irwin, the Democratic nominee. General Bidwell now lives at Chico, where he is extensively engaged in agriculture. Crosby arrived in California in December, 1848. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, and has lived at Alameda for many years, where he now serves as justice of the peace. Green was elected a Major-General by the Legislature April 11, 1850. He left here in early days, and died in Warren County, North Carolina, December 13, 1863. Robinson was a lawyer by education, but followed merchandising. He arrived in San Francisco in March, 1849, in the California, the first steamer that ever entered that port. In his will he left some $40,000 to be used by the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco for the benefit of the poor of that city. He was a member of the first council of this city, and an early postmaster. For many years he resided in Alameda County, where he amassed a large fortune. He died in Norwalk, Connecticut, January 9, 1880.

1851—Henry E. Robinson.

1852—Henry E. Robinson and James H. Ralston. Ralston was for many years a leading lawyer in this city. He went to Washoe at the breaking out of the mining excitement there, and afterward settled at Austin. When rambling over the county in search of mineral ledges in May, 1864, he lost his way, and after wandering many days and nights, succumbed to starvation. His body was discovered and buried by Indians, but was afterward disinterred and buried at Austin.

1853—James H. Ralston and A. P. Catlin. A biography of Judge Catlin appears in another department of this work.

1854—A. P. Catlin and Gilbert W. Colby. Colby was a pioneer, and in early days ran a ferry across the Upper Sacramento at Colby's Landing. He was county surveyor here from 1862 to 1866. He lived at Nord for many years, and then located at Martinez, and became interested in banking. He died at San Francisco, August 20, 1881.

1855—Gilbert W. Colby and A. S. Gove. The latter, a merchant, returned to Vermont, and died there many years ago. He was a member of the City Council when he was elected to the Senate.

1856—A. S. Gove and W. I. Ferguson. Ferguson, a native of Illinois, was shot in a duel with George Pen Johnston, and died September 14, 1858, at San Francisco, from the effects of his wound. He was a lawyer of ability, and an effective and popular speaker. He was nicknamed "Ipse Doodle." He was a man of unusual courage, and it is said that when he received the wound that caused his death, he exclaimed, "I am a gone community," and fell. His remains are interred in the State plat of our city cemetery. George Pen Johnston died at San Francisco, March 4, 1884.

1857—W. I. Ferguson and Josiah Johnson. Johnson was at one time a supervisor, and subsequently city trustee. He died in this city, December 10, 1888.

1858—W. I. Ferguson and Josiah Johnson.

1859—J. M. McDonald and Dr. Johnson Price. McDonald removed to San Francisco years ago, and is now one of the prominent capitalists and mining men of that city. Price, who was elected at a special election to fill the Ferguson vacancy, was a Kentuckian. He had been a member of the convention to revise the constitution of his native State, and an officer during the Mexican war. He came to this State in 1849, and practiced medicine in this city. On January 10, 1860, he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Latham, and held that office until the expiration of the term of Governor Downey. He afterward was a stock-broker in San Francisco, and died there of consumption on February 8, 1868.

1860—J. M. McDonald and Robert C. Clark.

Judge Clark was a son of James Clark, an early Congressman, Supreme Judge and Governor of Kentucky. He arrived in California in 1853, and settled here to practice law. In 1861 he was elected county judge, and was continuously re-elected to that office until it was abolished by the new constitution. In 1879 he was elected a superior judge of the county, and filled that office until the time of his death—January 27, 1883.

1861—R. C. Clark and E. H. Heacock. The latter practiced law here for several years. He was city attorney from 1863 to 1867. He removed to Santa Cruz and was for many years county judge there. He then located in Santa Barbara County, and on January 15, 1880, was appointed superior judge of that county by Governor Perkins, to succeed Eugene Faucett, deceased, who will be recollected as the judge who tried Sprague for the killing of More. Heacock at present represents the counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura in the State Senate.

1862—E. H. Heacock and Dr. A. B. Nixon. The latter has practiced medicine in this city many years, and is now in charge of the Railroad Hospital. He was among the first in this State who espoused the principles of the Republican party. Latterly the Doctor has been prominently identified with the Prohibition movement, and in the spring of 1884 ran against J. Q. Brown for mayor on the Prohibition ticket. He also ran as a St. John elector in 1884.

1863—Dr. A. B. Nixon and Newton Booth. A sketch of the latter will be found in the biographical department of this volume.

1863–'64—J. E. Benton and E. H. Heacock. Benton was at that time a minister at Folsom. It is related of him that on one occasion in Sacramento he was so shocked by some irreverent remark he overheard a young rough make, that he gave him a reprimand. The young man, after hearing the reproof, asked him rather pointedly who he was, when Benton replied, "I am a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus." "Well," was the rejoinder, "if I was the meek and lowly, and a fellow looking like you was following me, I would hit him in the nose." Benton built the first church that was erected in Folsom. He was afterward postmaster of Oakland, and died there, February 18, 1888.

1865–'66—J. E. Benton and E. H. Heacock.

1867–'68—E. H. Heacock and N. Greene Curtis. Judge Curtis arrived in California in May, 1850, and was recorder or police judge of this city from 1853 to 1855. He has practiced law among us since the early days, and the reputation he has acquired as a criminal lawyer is second to that of no other practitioner in the State. Soon after his arrival in Sacramento he was appointed deputy postmaster, and shortly afterward his principal, Jonathan Tittle, went East on business, leaving Curtis in charge of the office. While Tittle was absent, Richard Eads came out with a notification that he had been appointed to that office. Curtis refused to give it up until Eads presented his commission and filed his bond, and he retained the office until those necessary formalities were arranged—some seven months. When Eads came in he retained Curtis until the latter was elected recorder. The Judge is a prominent Mason, and, although a Democrat, has been elected in this Republican county to the Legislature every time his party has been fortunate enough to induce him to run.

1869–'70—N. Greene Curtis and A. Comte, Jr. The latter is now a lawyer in San Francisco, but graduated from the public schools of Sacramento and from Harvard College, and was admitted to the bar from our law offices.

1871–'72—A. Comte, Jr., and James A. Duffy. The latter resided in San Francisco for several years. For a long time he was chief clerk of the old California Steam Navigation Company here, and for a time was clerk in the office of the Secretary of State under Melone. He died in Lake County, in September, 1889.

1873–'74—James A. Duffy and Henry Edgerton. The latter is a native of Vermont, and a

distinguished lawyer. He served for several terms as district attorney of Napa County, and as such conducted the prosecution of Edward McGowan for his connection with the killing of James King of William, the editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, out of which grew the vigilance committee of 1856. He was Senator from Napa County in 1860 and 1861; ran unsuccessfully for Congress in 1861 and 1882; was a member of the late Constitutional Convention; was the only Republican presidential elector elected in 1880, and was re-elected to that office in 1884. He died in San Francisco, November 4, 1887.

1875–'76—Henry Edgerton and Creed Haymond. The latter has a national reputation as a lawyer. He arrived in California from Virginia in 1852, and practiced in Plumas County for many years, then removed to this city, and was appointed one of the commissioners to draft a code of laws for the State. He was a delegate to the last three National Republican Conventions. He now holds a prominent position in the law department of the Central Pacific Railroad Company at San Francisco.

1877–'78—Creed Haymond and N. Greene Curtis.

1880—Grove L. Johnson and William Johnston. Find Johnson's sketch elsewhere by the index. Johnston is a wealthy fruit-grower at Richland. He served for a time as a member of the State Board of Equalization, by appointment from Governor Perkins, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1880. In 1886 he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

1881—Grove L. Johnson and William Johnston.

1883—Frederick Cox and Joseph Routier. Cox is one of the most prominent land-owners and stock-raisers in the State, and has been for years a bank director. A sketch of Routier appears elsewhere in this volume.

1885—Frederick Cox and Joseph Routier.

1887—Findley R. Dray. A full biography of this gentleman may be found elsewhere by the index.

1889—Findley R. Dray.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

1849–'50—H. C. Cardwell, P. B. Cornwall, Rev. W. Grove Deal, W. B. Dickenson, T. J. Henley, E. W. McKinstry, John Bigler, George B. Tingley, Madison Walthal, Dr. Thomas J. White, John T. Hughes and John F. Williams. Cardwell died at Los Angeles, July 4, 1859. Cornwall arrived in Sacramento in August, 1848, was a member of the first City Council, and has been for several years and is now a prominent business man in San Francisco. Cornwall, with Sam Brannan, foreseeing that a great city would very soon spring up at the head of navigation on the Sacramento River, came up from San Francisco to purchase a suitable site. They perceived that Sutterville was the most eligible spot on which to locate the place, but were unable to effect satisfactory arrangements with L. W. Hastings, the owner of the land there. They had passed two launches loaded with supplies for the mines, on the way up the river, and after their failure to make terms with Hastings, returned and met them, and induced them to land their cargoes at the Sutter Embarcadero – Sacramento. From this little circumstance a trading post was established here, and before many months a city had grown up. They arranged with Sutter for an interest in the land, and had the city laid out. Had Hastings arranged with them, there is no doubt that the city would have been located on his land.

Henley, the father of Congressman Barclay Henley, was a native of Indiana, where he was born in 1807. In that State he served several terms in the Assembly, and was once speaker. He was a Congressman from Indiana for three terms, serving with President Lincoln. In 1840 he arrived in California, and engaged in banking at Sacramento. He was elected presidential elector in 1852; chosen postmaster of San Francisco in 1853; appointed Superintendent of

Indian Affairs in 1854, and defeated for presidential elector in 1868. He died on his farm at Round Valley, Mendocino County, on May 1, 1875. McKinstry is a native of Michigan, and arrived in California in March, 1849. He was elected judge of the Seventh District, November 2, 1852; re-elected September 1, 1858; elected judge of the Twelfth District (San Francisco) October 20, 1869, but resigned in the latter part of 1873, having been elected a justice of the Supreme Court on October 15, 1873. He was re-elected supreme justice on September 3, 1879, and resigned October 1, 1888. Bigler was a Pennsylvanian, and a journalist and lawyer. He arrived in Sacramento in 1849, and employed himself as an auctioneer and a wood-chopper. He was for a time speaker of the first Assembly; was elected Governor September 3, 1851; re-elected September 7, 1853; defeated for that office in 1855; served as United States Minister to Chili from 1857 to 1861; defeated for Congress in 1863; served as a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1864 and 1868; appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district in 1866, and edited the *State Capital Reporter* from January, 1868, until his death, November 29, 1871. His remains repose in the city cemetery. Tingley was a native of Ohio. He was a brilliant lawyer. He removed to Indiana, and there served in the Legislature with Vice-President-elect T. A. Hendricks and T. J. Henley. He served as an officer in the Mexican war; came across the plains to California in 1849 with Henley; was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate; was defeated for Congress in 1851. He died at San Francisco, August 3, 1862. His daughter, Mrs. Lawrence (Ridinghood), is the talented lady correspondent to newspapers. White was speaker until February 6, when he resigned the office, and was succeeded by Bigler White was once a city councilman, and died at Los Angeles in December, 1861. Deal was a Methodist minister, and was elected to succeed Cornwall, who resigned, and qualified March 4, 1850. He is now living in the East.

1851—John Bigler, D. J. Lisle and Dr. Chas. Robinson. Lisle built the Twelfth street bridge across the American River, and died in San Francisco, February 8, 1855. He was elected at a special election on December 21, 1850, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of L. Dunlap, who had been elected, but who died of cholera before the meeting of the Legislature. Robinson came here from Massachusetts, and was prominently identified with the Squatter element in this city in 1850. He was second in command of the forces of that party in the riot which occurred in August of that year, was wounded in the fight, and was arrested upon the oath of several citizens that he had been seen to deliberately aim at the mayor, who was shot four times in the *mêlée*. He was in confinement on the prison brig when he was elected to the Assembly. On October 30, 1850, the *Settlers' and Miners' Tribune*, a daily newspaper, was stationed here as the organ of the Squatters, and Robinson was the editor. The paper lived but a month. In 1854 he, with S. C. Pomeroy, led one of the many parties of Free State immigrants into Kansas to offset similar colonization of pro-slavery men, and was prominently connected with the Free State party in the subsequent slavery agitation in that then proposed State. He was elected Governor of the Territory by the Free State men under the Topeka Constitution on January 15, 1856. The troubles which then followed are familiar to every one. On May 5 the Grand Jury indicted Robinson and the other officers who had been elected, for high treason. Several of the parties so charged fled the Territory, but Robinson was arrested and imprisoned for four months. While he was in jail his residence was burned in the sacking of Lawrence. After a State Constitution was formally adopted he was, on December 6, 1859, elected the first Governor of the State. He is now a resident of and large real-estate owner of Leavenworth.

1852—Gilbert W. Colby, Alpheus Kip, G. N. McConaha and Dr. Joseph C. Tucker. Colby was also Senator at one time. McConaha, a lawyer,

was drowned by the upsetting of a boat at Seattle, Washington Territory, May 4, 1854. Kip lived on the farm near Brighton, where Sheriff McKinney was killed by Allen, its then owner, in 1850. The place is now occupied by John Rooney. Kip left here years ago. Tucker has resided in San Francisco for a long time.

1853—J. W. Harrison, J. Neely Johnson, Robert Robinson and J. H. Estep. Robinson was afterward county judge, and was for many years connected with the law department of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Estep removed hence and died at Lakeport on January 11, 1876. Harrison left here years ago. Johnson was elected Governor on the Know-Nothing ticket in 1855. He afterward removed to Nevada, where he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention and as supreme justice. He died from the effects of a sunstroke at Salt Lake City, August 31, 1872. He was elected city attorney of Sacramento, April 1, 1850.

1854—J. M. McBrayer, Dr. F. A. Park, T. R. Davidson and J. W. Park. F. A. Park was a dentist, and at one time deputy sheriff. He died in San Francisco, November 13, 1870. McBrayer, Davidson and J. W. Park went away years ago.

1855—John G. Brewton, Philip L. Edwards, H. B. Meredith and James R. Vineyard. Edwards was a native of Kentucky. He visited San Francisco with a party of traders in July, 1836, and afterward returned to the East. He was then admitted to the bar, elected to the Missouri Legislature in 1843, chosen a delegate to the Whig National Convention in 1844, removed to Sacramento in 1850, defeated as the Whig candidate for Congress in 1852, and ran unsuccessfully for United States Senator in 1855. He died here May 1, 1869. Vineyard was a member of the City Council at the time of his election to the Assembly. He died at Los Angeles, August 30, 1863. Meredith is a brother of ex-Supervisor James H. Meredith, of Folsom. He left that town about 1864, and now lives in New York, where he is engaged as a broker. He practiced law while he lived at Folsom. Brewton now lives in San Francisco.

1856—George H. Cartter, George Cone, Geo. W. Leihy and Dr. J. W. Pugh. Cone was for many years justice of the peace in Center Township, and a few years ago was the unsuccessful nominee for county treasurer on the Democratic ticket. He died at Red Bluff, November 12, 1883. He was a brother of ex-Railroad Commissioner Cone. Leihy was a farmer and miner. He was murdered by Indians in Arizona on November 18, 1866. Cartter was district attorney in 1852 and 1853, and left this section of the country and located in Oregon many years ago, where he died. Pugh is living, but moved from the county years ago.

1857—A. P. Catlin, Robert C. Clark, L. W. Ferris and John H. McKune. Catlin and Clark were also Senators. A sketch at length is given of Judge McKune elsewhere. Ferris has not lived here for a long time. He was in business here in early days.

1858—R. D. Ferguson, Charles S. Howell, James E. Sheridan and Moses Stout. Ferguson for many years conducted a horse market in this city. He went to Nevada and was a member of the Legislature of that State in 1868. He then went to Arizona, and we believe died there a few years ago. Sheridan was a farmer near Georgetown, and died on his farm October 12, 1872. Howell was a farmer, living this side of Walnut Grove, and was killed by the explosion of the steamboat J. A. McClelland near Knight's Landing, August 25, 1861. Stout died on his farm in this county December 20, 1879.

1859—Dr. R. B. Ellis, A. R. Jackson, James E. Sheridan and Dr. Charles Duncombe. Jackson was a prominent school teacher. He died at San Francisco, August 30, 1876. Ellis practiced medicine here at that time. He removed to Nevada about 1861, and died at Carson about eleven years ago. His son, A. C. Ellis, who now resides at Carson, is second to no man in that State as a lawyer. He ran for Congress two times on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated, the State being largely Republican. The

mother of the younger Ellis is a sister of Attorney-General Marshall. Duncombe was once a member of the City Council. His election gave rise to a novel contest in the Assembly, and one which is often cited in the Legislature in election cases. The Doctor was born in Connecticut, and about 1817 removed to Canada. A couple of months afterward he was elected to the Colonial Parliament, and took an oath of allegiance to the then English King. He was afterward denounced as a rebel and fled to the United States in 1837, but was never naturalized here. His seat in the Assembly was contested on the ground that he was not a citizen, and on January 22, 1859, the House declared the seat vacant. A special election was called, and on February 19 Duncombe was again elected by a large majority. On the 14th he had been admitted to citizenship under the act of 1795. His seat was again contested on the ground that he had not been a citizen for the constitutional period at the time of his election, and on March 8 the House again declared the seat vacant. Sacramento County, therefore, had but a partial representation during the session. Duncombe died at Hicksville, October 1, 1867.

1860—Dr. R. B. Ellis, L. C. Goodman, Henry Starr and D. W. Welty. Goodman was once Supervisor and afterward removed from here. Starr is still a practicing attorney here. See sketch in full in the biographical department. Welty removed to Nevada, then returned and practiced law at Sacramento, and now resides in Oregon.

1861—Amos Adams, Charles Crocker, N. Greene Curtis and Dr. Joseph Powell. Adams, then a farmer, afterward became prominently connected with the Granger Society, and is now a resident of San Francisco. Crocker, then a dry-goods merchant, afterward acquired a national reputation as one of the builders of the Central Pacific Railroad. He was at one time a city councilman. His death occurred at Monterey, August 14, 1888. Powell then practiced medicine at Folsom. He died at that place November 27, 1869.

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1862—W. H. Barton, John E. Benton, James B. Saul, James H. Warwick and R. D. Ferguson. Barton has been president of the New Liverpool Salt Company in San Francisco for many years. It is one of the largest enterprises on the coast. Benton was also a Senator. Saul removed to Yolo County, where he managed a large fruit ranch, and died at Davisville, October 30, 1881. Warwick, an actor of ability, and a brilliant orator, has not been here for many years.

1863—Amos Adams, W. H. Barton, Morris M. Estee, James H. Warwick and Dr. Charles Duncombe. Estee served here as district attorney in 1864-'65. He ran for Governor on the Republican ticket in 1882, and was defeated by Stoneman. He was chairman of the late National Republican Convention. He resides in Napa, and is engaged in grape-growing and the practice of law.

1863-'64—Alexander Badlam, William B. Hunt, John P. Rhodes, Francis Tukey and J. R. Watson. Badlam, in connection with John Simpson, M. M. Estee, H. C. Bidwell and others, published a newspaper called the *Evening Star* for about three months, from May 25, 1864. He afterward removed to San Francisco, and was there elected assessor. He was defeated for reëlection on a "cold day" in 1882. Hunt kept the French Hotel on Second street for many years, and was chief engineer of our Fire Department. Was an Assemblymen from San Francisco in 1885. When he represented this county he was known as "the Sacramento Statesman." Rhodes was a farmer on the Cosumnes, and died on his farm December 20, 1866. Tukey was marshal of Boston at the time of the celebrated Webster-Parkman murder. He was city school superintendent in 1855, and died on his farm near this city November 23, 1867. Watson was for many years purchasing agent of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and superintendent of the Railroad Hospital, and lives here.

1865-'66—Thomas Hansbrow, Dwight Hollister, Peter J. Hopper, William B. Hunt and

J. B. Maholmb. Hansbrow was in business here for years; was at one time a supervisor, and died on August 31, 1868. Hollister is a farmer and fruit-grower near Courtland. He was once supervisor. Hopper was a newspaper publisher and lawyer at Folsom, then moved here, where he died July 22, 1883. Maholmb was then a farmer on the Cosumnes, but now lives in San Francisco.

1867–'68—Marion Biggs, Paschal Coggins, A. Comte, Jr., Bruce B. Lee and Charles Wolleb. Biggs now lives in Butte County, at the town of Biggs, which was named after him. He was a member of the late Constitutional Convention, and is at present a member of Congress. Coggins was for many years local editor of the *Union*, and was a member of the City Board of Education, but drifted away from here, shot himself in the head in San Francisco, and died from the effects of the wound on November 18, 1883. Comte was also a Senator. Lee is a son of Barton Lee, one of our prominent pioneer merchants. He was subsequently harbor commissioner, and now lives in Tehama County, where he is engaged in the insurance business. Wolleb was secretary of the Germania Building and Loan Association for years. He died at Fruitvale, Alameda County, December 21, 1883.

1869–'70—James A. Duffy, Isaac F. Freeman, M. S. Horan, John A. Odell and R. D. Stephens. Duffy was also a Senator. Freeman farms at Elk Grove. See his sketch elsewhere, found by the index. Horan was afterward police judge, and is now practicing law at San Francisco. Odell died at Folsom, May 29, 1881. Stephens is at present postmaster of this city, and was recently elected a trustee of the State Library by the Legislature.

1871–'72—C. G. W. French, Dr. Obed Harvey, Peter J. Hopper, William Johnston and E. B. Mott, Jr. French practiced law at Folsom and here for many years. President Hayes appointed him Chief Justice of Arizona, and he held that office until a short time ago. Harvey formerly lived in El Dorado, and at one time was a State Senator from that county. He has resided at Galt for many years. Johnston was also a Senator. Mott was for many years a member of the firm of Gillig, Mott & Co., doing business here and in Virginia City. Afterward he was connected with the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and died here April 4, 1882.

1873–'74—James N. Barton, W. E. Bryan, Paschal Coggins, Reuben Kercheval and P. H. Russell. Barton removed to Humboldt County, and was a member of the last Constitutional Convention. Bryan is a farmer, still residing in this county. Kercheval owned a magnificent fruit ranch at the head of Grand Island, and there died on May 9, 1881. Russell for many years has been in the grocery business on J street, and at one time was a supervisor.

1875–'76—Marion Biggs, Jr., Thomas J. Clunie and A. D. Patterson. Biggs is a son of the former Assemblyman of the same name, and is now a prominent farmer in Butte County. Clunie is a member of Congress from San Francisco. He also represented that city in the State Senate. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1884. Patterson was sheriff in 1852 and 1853, and lived for many years at Patterson's Station, on the Sacramento Valley Railroad, where he died December 4, 1884.

1877–'78—Grove L. Johnson, Reuben Kercheval and Joseph Routier. Johnson and Routier were also Senators.

1880—Elwood Bruner, Seymour Carr and John N. Young. Bruner and Young have both been members of the Board of Education. Bruner has been the State Grand Master of Odd Fellows, and is at present district attorney. Young is practicing law in San Francisco. Carr is a farmer near Clay Station. He has been a justice of the peace.

1881—John E. Baker, W. C. Van Fleet and J. N. Young. Baker served as a soldier during the war, was a farmer down the river, and died in this city May 2, 1881. See sketch of Judge Van Fleet elsewhere.

1883—Gillis Doty, Hugh M. La Rue and Frank D. Ryan. Doty is a farmer near Elk

Grove. La Rue came here in 1850, ran for sheriff in 1867 and was defeated; was elected to that office in 1873; was a member of the last Constitutional Convention; was speaker of the Twenty-fifth Assembly; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1884, and has been for years a director of the State Agricultural Society. He is engaged in farming, but lives in the city. Ryan's sketch appears elsewhere.

1885—Winfield J. Davis, Charles T. Jones and Dwight Hollister. Davis has been the official reporter of the courts of this county since 1874. See the biographical department of this work for further particulars concerning his life. Jones served several terms as district attorney; was elected an alternate elector in 1888; and is now in law practice here.

1887—H. W. Carroll, L. S. Taylor, and Seymour Carr. Find Carroll's and Taylor's sketches by the index.

1889—W. M. Petrie, E. C. Hart and L. H. Fassett. A biography of Petrie appears elsewhere. Hart has been city attorney; and Fassett has served as a member of the Board of Supervisors.



THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

CHAPTER IX.

THE BENCH.

UNDER Mexican rule the Government of California was conducted under the laws of March 20 and May 23, 1837, and those laws were observed, on the acquisition of the country by the United States, until the organization of the State Government. Those laws provided for the selection of alcaldes, whose duties were to care for good order and public tranquillity, to see that police regulations, laws and decrees were enforced, to provide for the apprehension of criminals, and in come cases to impose fines and imprisonment upon malefactors. There were also justices of the peace, who served as municipal and judicial officers. There was in the Territory a Superior Tribunal, consisting of four judges and an Attorney-General, which had the general reviewing of cases tried before inferior courts. There were also Courts of "First Instance," in which cases, both criminal and civil, were originally brought.

The first Legislature of the State, by an act passed March 16, 1850, divided the State into nine judicial districts, and constituted the counties of Sacramento and El Dorado the Sixth Judicial District. Afterward the counties of Sacramento and Yolo composed that district, and it so existed until the taking effect of the constitution of 1879, which abolished that court.

The same Legislature, by an act passed on the 13th, 1850, created a County Court in each county, and by an act approved on the 11th of that month, the Court of Sessions was created, to be composed of the county judge and two justices of the peace, who were to serve as associate justices. The latter were chosen by the justices of the peace of the county. That court had jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanor, and also exercised functions now performed by the Board of Supervisors, such as the supervision of claims against the county, the management of roads, etc. Subsequently the Court of Sessions was abolished, and its jurisdiction vested in the County Court. Its legislative and supervision powers were transferred to the Board of Supervisors. The present State constitution abolished all these courts, and provided for the organization of a Superior Court in the county with two departments, and two judges, with civil and criminal jurisdiction.

In the latter part of August, 1849, General B. Riley, Acting Military Governor of California, appointed James S. Thomas judge of the Court of First Instance, with civil jurisdiction. He appointed W. E. Shannon judge of the Court of the First Instance, with criminal jurisdiction. On the 2d of September, 1849, Thomas entered upon the duties of his office. A suit was instituted for the recovery of money. A summons was made returnable the same day

at 4 o'clock, at which time judgment was entered, and execution ordered. This gives some idea of the rapidity with which business, even of a judicial character, was transacted at that early period of Sacramento's history. On the 3d of September, Judge Thomas appointed J. P. Rogers clerk of his court. The latter gentleman served in that capacity till the 19th of November following, whereupon James R. Lawrence was appointed. He continued to the 27th of December, at which time Presley Dunlap was appointed to the position.

Judge Shannon opened his court for criminal business in September, 1849. R. A. Wilson was appointed clerk, and S. C. Hastings—afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State and subsequently Attorney-General—acted as prosecuting attorney. D. B. Hanner, who had been elected sheriff by the people in their primary capacity, attended both the civil and criminal courts. The first case before Judge Shannon was a prosecution against a party for stealing a cow from Samuel Norris. During the trial, defendant's counsel objected to the proceedings because they were not in conformity with the constitutional provision guaranteeing to every party accused of high crime, that before he can be put upon trial he must have been indicted by a grand jury of his countrymen. The court held that inasmuch as the defendant had not raised the question in the beginning of the case he was deemed as waiving his right, and that the trial must proceed. The defendant was found guilty and fined $200 and costs, which amounted to $515—rather costly beef.

About December 1, 1849, R. A. Wilson succeeded to the bench, vice Shannon deceased. On January 11, 1850, he appointed A. J. McCall clerk of his court for Sacramento, and on January 26 he appointed Stephen J. Field—now a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—clerk of his court, to reside at Marysville. During the time Sacramento was flooded that winter, Wilson held his court at Marysville. The two courts alluded to did the judicial business of the district, both civil and criminal, until the organization of the Judiciary under the State constitution, May 20, 1850.

The first district judges were elected by the Legislature March 30, 1850, and James S. Thomas was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District. He resigned November 9 following. Tod Robinson was appointed by the Governor to succeed him on January 2, 1851, and assumed office on the 8th. Ferris Forman succeeded Robinson by appointment on August 13, 1851; and on September 15, the same year, Lewis Aldrich assumed the office. He resigned November 19, 1852, and A. C. Monson was appointed by Governor Bigler on November 26, 1852. He took office on the 1st of December of that year. Monson had been elected at the general election on November 2, 1852. He resigned August 17, 1857, and Governor Johnson, on the 3d of September, appointed Charles T. Botts to succeed him. At the general election, held September 1, 1858, John H. McKune was elected, and was re-elected October 21, 1853. On October 20, 1869, Lewis Ramage was elected, and October 20, 1875, Samuel C. Denson was elected. He served until the new constitution, abolishing the court, took effect.

Thomas, after his resignation, returned to the East, and died at St. Louis in 1857 or 1858. Robinson, who was a prominent member of the bar, and who belonged to a family of distinguished lawyers, died in San Mateo County, October 27, 1870. Forman was afterward Secretary of State, and is now living in the East. Aldrich died at San Francisco, May 19, 1885. Monson removed East, and is still living. Botts was a brother of John Minor Botts. He had been a member of the first Constitutional Convention of the State, and was afterward State printer. He died in San Francisco, October 4, 1884. McKune is still in the law practice here. Ramage removed to Kansas City and died there February 14, 1879. Denson was afterward elected superior judge of the county, and resigned that office and is now in law practice in this city. A sketch of his life appears on a subsequent page.

As we have stated, the Court of Sessions was composed of the county judge and two associates. The latter were elected by a convention of the justices of the peace, held on the first Monday of October of each year—except the first convention, which was held May 20, 1850. C. C. Sackett and Charles H. Swift were then elected associates. The associates held office for two years. On November 27, 1850, the county treasurer resigned, and Swift was appointed to fill the vacancy. James Brown was elected associate in his stead, and assumed the duties of his office February 7, 1851. On August 14 following, D. D. Bullock succeeded Brown. The last meeting of the Court of Sessions was held July 6, 1862.

The following is a list of the subsequent judges of the court from October, 1851, to October, 1862:

E. J. Willis, Judge; George Wilson and James R. Gates Associates.

1852–'53—E. J. Willis, Judge; he resigned November 18, and John Heard was appointed. James R. Gates and J. T. Day were Associates.

1853–'54—John Heard, Judge; Gilbert M. Cole and D. H. Taft, Associates.

1854–'55—John Heard, Judge; H. Lockwood and B. D. Fry, Associates.

1855–'56—John Heard, Judge; S. N. Baker and C. C. Jenks, Associates.

1856–'57—Same.

1857–'58—Robert Robinson, Judge; C. A. Hill and Peter Bross, Associates.

1858–'59—Robert Robinson, Judge; James Coggins and W. B. Whitesides, Associates.

1859–'60—Robert Robinson, Judge; James Coggins and Hodgkins, Associates.

1860–'61—Robert C. Clark, Judge; James Coggins and George Cone, Associates.

1861–'62—Robert C. Clark, Judge, George Cone and W. W. Crouse, Associates.

After the abolishment of the Court of Sessions, Judge Clark continued county judge, successively elected to that office and occupied it until the abolishment of the County Court by the operation of the new constitution. The County Court also exercised the functions of a Probate Court.

Willis left here and returned to the East in early days. Wilson died in one of the northern counties of this State a number of years ago. Day died recently. Heard still lives here. Jenks removed to Oakland, and has held public offices there. Robinson is still a resident of Sacramento. Coggins died a number of years ago. Cone was afterward a member of the State Legislature from this county. Clark had been a Senator and Assemblyman, and after the abolishment of the County Court was elected, with Denson, a judge of the Superior Court, and held the office until the time of his death.

At the first election under the new constitution, September 3, 1879, Samuel C. Denson and Robert C. Clark were elected judges of the Superior Court. Judge Denson resigned December 16, 1882, and on the 18th Governor Perkins appointed Thomas B. McFarland to fill the vacancy. The latter was elected by the people to succeed himself at the general election held November 4, 1884; and at the general election held November 2, 1886, McFarland was elected one of the justices of the State Supreme Court. He resigned the office of superior judge, and Governor Stoneman, on December 31, 1886, appointed John W. Armstrong to the office. At the general election held in November, 1888, Armstrong was elected to succeed himself, and is now serving on the bench.

Judge Clark died January 27, 1883, and Governor Stoneman appointed John W. Armstrong to succeed him. At the general election held November 4, 1884, W. C. Van Fleet was elected for the full term, and he still occupies the bench.

THE ATTORNEYS OF THE PAST.

James C. Zabriskie was the first city attorney. He was a native of New Jersey, of Polish stock, was Colonel of a regiment of New Jersey militia, and with his regiment participated in the inaugural ceremonies of President Jackson, and was warmly entertained by that stern old veteran. He was an intimate friend of Com-

modore R. F. Stockton, after whom the city of Stockton was named, and was selected as master of ceremonies on the occasion of the inspection by the great peacemaker, on board the Commodore's frigate, Princeton, on the Potomac River, in 1844. The inspection was witnessed by President Tyler, members of the cabinet, foreign ministers, members of courts and the representatives of the beauty and fashion of the national capital. The guns had been fired twice, satisfactorily, and the guests were about to retire to the banquet, when one of the cabinet officers begged Stockton to fire just once more. The Commodore complied, and it proved to be "three times and out," for the immense piece exploded with terrific force and scattered death and desolation about the deck! The Secretary of State and of the Navy and several other distinguished persons were instantly killed, while Thomas H. Benton, Commodore Stockton and many others were more or less injured. The life of the President was saved as by a miracle.

Zabriskie arrived in Sacramento in 1849 and established a law office in a little shanty under an oak tree which stood near the intersection of Second and K streets. His library consisted of a single volume, "The New Jersey Justice." He had, however, a good business, and in a few months was elected second alcalde.

In early days he was a Democrat and a follower of David C. Broderick, and published a paper, called the Sacramento *Register*, in favor of Broderick. Afterward he became a Republican, being one of the first to espouse the cause of that party in this county. In 1861 he removed to San Francisco and continued in law practice there until his death July 10, 1883.

M. D. Reed and B. F. Ankeny were in partnership; the latter was deputy clerk.

James H. Hardy was elected district attorney; afterward, January 28, 1859, was appointed judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District by Governor Weller, and later he was elected by the people to that office. During the war he was impeached by the Assembly for treasonable utterances, and his trial before the bar of the Senate resulted in his removal from office, May 14, 1862. He afterward removed to Virginia City and thence, in 1866, to San Francisco, where he died, June 11, 1874, at the age of forty-two years.

Lewis Sanders, Jr., was city attorney.

Joseph W. Winans left New York City, his native place, with a party of young men who had formed a joint-stock company, and who had purchased and furnished a sailing vessel, and they came around by Cape Horn to this coast. Winans had no idea of making anything but a transient trip, and expected to pick up lumps of gold from the surface, enough to furnish a competence. He left his office practice in the care of a partner. The vessel arrived at San Francisco, August 29, 1849, and was brought up the Sacramento River and anchored opposite Sutterville. At that point the members of the company gathered their mining implements and started for the mountains, and Mr. Winans purchased from them a controlling interest in the bark. At the solicitation of R. N. Jessup—afterward a prominent citizen of California, he opened a law office in Sacramento and took charge of an important law case for Jessup. The profits from his law practice extended beyond his anticipations. In the great fire of 1852 his law library, one of the largest in the State, was destroyed, and the few books that were saved were deposited in an iron building for security; but that building also was burned.

Mr. Winans went to San Francisco, purchased an extensive library and rented a primitive but high-priced office here, in which he did business during the day and slept at night; but the first great stormy winter demonstrated that the roof was decidedly "unseaworthy," and one night his new library was ruined by the water which came in torrents through the roof. In 1861 he removed to San Francisco and continued his practice until his death, March 3, 1887.

While in Sacramento he was prominently identified with the society of pioneers and the City Library Association, and was an early president of both these institutions. He was dele-

gate at large to the last Constitutional Convention, taking an active and important part in its proceedings. He was also a writer of distinction. Several of his poems have been extensively republished; and his prose writings in the *Placer Times*, the Sacramento *Union* and other journals have attracted wide attention. His private library was the best selected in the State. For several years he was regent of the State University, and for a time was president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and also of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

J. G. Hyer was in partnership with Winans for a time.

John C. Burch practiced law here and was a member of Congress. Was in favor of the establishment of the "Pacific Republic," and wrote the remarkable "Cactus" letter.

Edmund Randolph, a descendant of the celebrated John Randolph, "of Roanoke," was a prominent man in this State.

A. T. Ward was one of the pioneer lawyers.

Edward J. C. Kewen was born in Mississippi in 1825, and was thrown upon his own resources at the age of thirteen years. He studied law, and at the early age of nineteen years he entered politics and became a prominent orator. He came overland to California with Dr. T. J. White and family, and married a daughter of the Doctor's in this city, December 10, 1849; this was probably the first marriage in Sacramento. Colonel Kewen was elected the first Attorney-General of the State, by the first Legislature, soon after his arrival. In 1851 he was a Whig candidate for Congress, but was defeated by a small majority. He left Sacramento in 1852, and established himself in law practice in San Francisco. He was, however, of a restless and daring disposition. One of his brothers was second in command under William Walker in the fillibuster expedition to Nicaragua, and was shot and killed there, in June, 1855.

Colonel Kewen was an intimate friend of Walker, went to Nicaragua and was at once commissioned by Walker as the financial agent of the embryo republic, and also became a member of the judicial tribunal. He took an active part in the subsequent military movements there, and at the close of Walker's rule returned to San Francisco. In January, 1858, he became a citizen of Los Angeles, where he died November 25, 1879. He was several times a member of the Legislature, and in 1868 ran for Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket.

Philip L. Edwards; see Chapter VIII., "Legislators."

James L. English, who still resides here but is out of practice, served at one time as mayor of this city, and at another as State Treasurer.

Horace Smith was a prominent lawyer and distinguished citizen, and died at Virginia City December 4, 1863.

Murray Morrison was a brother of the late Chief Justice Robert F. Morrison, who in early days was district attorney of the county. He afterward served as district judge in the southern part of the State, and died at Los Angeles, December 18, 1871.

Other men who have served as district attorneys of Sacramento County have become members of the United States Senate; as, Milton S. Latham, who was first elected Governor, and a few days afterward United States Senator; Cornelius Cole; and Frank Hereford, who removed to the East and was elected from West Virginia.

W. H. McGrew's name appears in the Directory of 1853 as a lawyer here.

J. Neely Johnson was elected Governor by the Know-Nothing party in 1845, afterward removed to Nevada and served on the Supreme Bench there. He died at Salt Lake, August 31, 1872.

Ferris Forman was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Weller, January 9, 1858, and served for a while as judge of the Ninth Judicial District. He now resides in the East.

Thomas Sunderland was a lawyer here in the early '50s.

Robert C. Clark, who was on the bench for many years as county and superior judge, was

the son of Governor James Clark, of Kentucky. He died in this State, January 27, 1883.

James W. Coffroth represented the county of Tuolumne in the Assembly and Senate several terms, and unsuccessfully ran for Congress several times on the Democratic ticket. He died in Sacramento, October 9, 1872.

E. B. Crocker was appointed a justice of the State Supreme Court to succeed Stephen J. Field, on May 21, 1863. Field had been appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the National Supreme Court. Later Judge Crocker made extended visits to Europe and made one of the finest art collections to be found in America, which is now public property in this city. He died in this city, June 24, 1875, and his widow has distinguished herself in several magnificent gifts to the public. See sections on Crocker Art Gallery and Marguerite Home in this volume.

W. R. Cantwell, a Western man, served one term as police judge and afterward moved to San Francisco, where he died.

W. S. Long, a lawyer of note, practiced in this city twelve years; was police judge, and afterward represented Colusa County in the Legislature. Died at Shasta, February 21, 1871.

In partnership with Long for a time were Charles D. Judah and Presley Dunlap. Dunlap was born in Pennsylvania, in 1817; moved to Illinois and then to Iowa, where, in 1842, he was elected clerk of Des Moines County, and was recorder of that county for two years. When a young man he was a warm and intimate friend of John C. Breckenridge. He arrived in California, August 16, 1849, and in October following was appointed deputy sheriff by the first sheriff of the district, there being then no State or county organization. In December, 1849, he was appointed clerk of the court, and at the first county election, in April, 1850, was elected county clerk. For a time he was surveyor, and afterward lawyer. In 1857 he was elected city police judge, and after that term expired he continued in the practice of law until his death in this city, September 23, 1883. In 1879 he represented this county in the Constitutional Convention.

Tod Robinson was at one time the reporter of the State Supreme Court, and died in San Mateo County, October 27, 1870.

Messrs. Botts and Sackett have already been mentioned.

George R. Moore died here June 22, 1868. His son practiced law in connection with Judge N. Greene Curtis, and died here several years ago.

D. W. Welty, a partner of Moore, is noticed in Chapter VIII., having been a "Legislator."

John B. Harmon and R. H. Stanley were partners of Thomas Sunderland.

I. S. Brown figured prominently as a criminal lawyer, being engaged in many important cases. He died in the spring of 1889, while holding the office of justice of the peace in this city.

George Cadwallader arrived in California in 1849, engaged in merchandising, studied law, was admitted to the bar and rose to a position of prominence in his profession, having much to do with mining-débris litigation. He removed to San Francisco, where he died April 28, 1884, never having held any public office.

A. Comte, Jr., represented the county in the Assembly and Senate. He is now a merchant in San Francisco.

Samuel Cross, who died here a few years ago, was a searcher of records as well as a lawyer.

Thomas C. Edwards, son of Philip L., died many years ago.

C. G. W. French practiced law many years in Folsom, then in Sacramento, and while here was appointed by President Hayes Chief Justice of Arizona.

A. C. Freeman, who is a distinguished compiler and writer of standard law books, and editor of "American Decisions," is now residing in San Francisco.

A. H. Lynch, his former partner here, was at one time a justice of the peace, and came to be a journalist of some note. Died a number of years ago.

L. H. Foote was a police judge. Is the author of a number of poems and prose articles which have been published in magazines. He was for a time United States Consul at Corea.

T. W. Gilmer served as police judge, and also as justice of the peace. Died a few years ago.

James C. Goods was one of the most prominent criminal lawyers in the State; served several terms as district attorney, and was one of the leaders of the Democratic party. Died in this city November 23, 1877.

Henry Hare Hartley occupied a foremost position in the bar of the State; was county judge of Yolo County, and in 1865 ran on the Democratic ticket for justice of the Supreme Court, but was defeated by Judge Sanderson. He died in this city March 12, 1868.

E. H. Heacock; see Chapter VIII.

J. G. McCallum was once a State Senator from El Dorado County, and subsequently Register of the United States Land Office in Sacramento.

Daniel J. Thomas, besides being a lawyer, was most conspicuous here for having been connected with some of the railroad enterprises. Died here several years ago.

Gregory Yale, a prominent member of the bar here, moved to San Francisco, where he died June 16, 1871.

Thomas Conger was police judge and justice of the peace. Died several years ago.

Henry Edgerton was one of the most brilliant men who have figured in the political and legal history of the State. He was a matchless orator. Served as district attorney of Napa County, and prosecuted the celebrated case of Edward McGowan, which grew out of the acts of the vigilance committee of San Francisco in 1856. He served in the State Senate from that county in the eleventh and twelfth sessions. He died at San Francisco, November 4, 1887.

Thomas J. Clunie represented San Francisco in the State Senate during the twenty-fourth session, and November 6, 1888, was elected to Congress, which office he now holds.

Jo Hamilton served two terms as Attorney-General of the State, and is now practicing law at Auburn.

William C. Stratton was State Librarian.

Creed Haymond and C. T. Jones; see Chapter VIII.

J. T. Carey served one term as district attorney, and ran unsuccessfully for State Senator. He is now United States District Attorney, appointed by President Cleveland.

William Neely Johnson, brother of the former Governor, was at one time State Librarian. He afterward became blind, and finally died in San Francisco in June, 1885.

J. G. Severance was a prominent member of the bar of Amador County, as well as of this county at another time, and is now practicing in San Francisco.

James E. Smith was a partner, at one time, of Henry Edgerton; has been dead several years.

John K. Alexander was district attorney, and at present is superior judge of Monterey County.

T. B. McFarland and R. C. Clark were judges; already noticed.

Hamilton C. Harrison, a prominent Freemason, was at one time county clerk, and is now deceased.

Silas W. Sanderson represented El Dorado County in the Legislature, and in October, 1863, was elected justice of the State Supreme Court; in October, 1865, was re-elected, but resigned January 4, 1870, and became attorney for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which position he held until his death, in San Francisco, June 24, 1886.

W. B. C. Brown served as county clerk, and February 6, 1876, was appointed controller of State, to fill the term made vacant by the death of James W. Mandeville. He was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1882, but he died April 12 of that year, in this city.

Paschal H. Coggins was brought up in Sacramento, and served for a while as justice of the peace. He is now practicing law in Philadelphia.

James L. English, once mayor, died at Sacramento, May 29, 1889.

Twenty or thirty other lawyers, of less note than those mentioned, have practiced in Sacramento.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The last City Directory furnishes the following list of attorneys now practicing in Sacramento, extended sketches of some of whom appear in a subsequent portion of this work:

D. E. Alexander,
W. A. Anderson,
C. W. Baker,
Beatty, Denson & Oatman,
William H. Beatty,
George A. Blanchard,
I. S. Brown,
Jay R. Brown,
Elwood Bruner,
Jud C. Brusie,
Alex. N. Buchanan,
A. P. Catlin,
Catlin & Blanchard,
W. S. Church,
Richard M. Clarkin,
J. P. Counts,
N. Greene Curtis,
George G. Davis,
Robert T. Devlin,
James B. Devine,
Chauncey H. Dunn,
Edward J. Dwyer,
Wilber F. George,
W. A. Gett, Jr.,
Gabriel Haines,
George Haines,
A. L. Hart,
Elijah C. Hart,
John Heard,
William Henley,
Wilson A. Henley,
Add. C. Hinkson,
Joseph W. Hughes,
Albert M. Johnson,
Grove L. Johnson,
Matt. F. Johnson,
Daniel Johnston,
C. T. Jones,
Isaac Joseph,
Frank J. Lewis,
W. S. Mesick,
Ed. M. Martin,
McKune & George,
G. G. Pickett,
Charles N. Post,
John F. Ramage,
Ed. I. Robinson,
Frank D. Ryan,
John Shannon,
Peter J. Shields,
Singer & Gardner,
William Singer, Jr.,
Henry Starr,
Horace Stevens,
Taylor & Holl,
Ed. F. Taylor,
M. C. Tilden,
John C. Tubbs,
John West, Jr.,
Clinton L. White,
Lincoln White,
Young & Dunn.

A QUEER CASE.

A remarkable case of mistaken identity was recently related by Attorney Paschal H. Coggins before the Medical Jurisprudence Society in Philadelphia, as having come under his personal observation. Two men—John A. Mason, of Boston, and John A. Mason, of Illinois—left their respective homes and went to California in search of health and wealth. They were both wagon-makers. One left a wife and two sons in Boston, and the other a wife and two daughters in Illinois. The Boston wife heard nothing of her husband after three years' absence, and twenty years later heard of the death of John A. Mason, a wagon-maker. She brought suit for his property, his photograph was identified by twenty witnesses, but at the last moment the Illinois wife turned up and proved that the man was her husband, and the later developments showed that the Boston pioneer died alone and friendless.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Upon this *Themis* comments as follows: "The Coggins referred to was a resident of this city, and at one time the law partner of Creed Haymond. He was also a justice of the peace here, married the daughter of one of our pioneer citizens, and afterward removed with his family to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. He is a son of Paschal Coggins, at one time one of the editors of the Sacramento *Union*, and who represented this county two terms in the Assembly. Coggins, Sr., ran for Congress against H. F. Page in 1872, on the independent ticket. The case referred to was that of Supervisor John A. Mason, of this city. It was certainly one of the most remarkable cases that ever came up in court, but the statement in the *Graphic* is not strictly correct. The case was tried before the late Judge Clark. In the contest Hayward & Coggins appeared for the lady contestant, and the late George Cadwalader and W. A. Anderson for the will. It was developed that there were two John A. Masons; that they followed the same trade—carriage-making; and that they came to California about the same time; one, however, by steamer, and the other overland. By a strange coincidence the Mr. Coggins referred to was a passenger on the same steamer with the Mason who came by sea, and he was referred to in the printed passenger list as an "infant." It further developed that the two Masons worked at their trades in the same block in Sacramento City—Third street between I and J. After the death of Supervisor Mason his sons, grown

men, applied for letters on his estate; their issuance was contested by a lady and two grown daughters, who claimed to be the wife and offspring of Mason. There is no doubt that the contest was in good faith and that the lady believed that the deceased was her husband. The testimony, however, developed that there must have been two John A. Masons, and that the husband of the lady contestant had, like many another of the California argonauts, disappeared long years ago. It was strange that photographs of Supervisor Mason were identified by his mother and other relatives in Massachusetts, and that the same pictures were identified by prominent citizens of Illinois as being the other Mason. Judge Clark held against the contestants, but said that there was no doubt of the good faith of their contest."

CRIMINALS.

CHAPTER X.

IN Sacramento there have been twenty-four executions of criminals, sixteen of which were according to the forms of law. We have space here for a brief account of the principal cases.

In 1850 robbery and murder became so frequent, while the law's delays were so characteristically slow, that the people became exasperated and arose in self-defense. The first victim of their vengeance was Frederick J. Roe, a professional gambler. While quarreling at a monte table in the Mansion House, corner of Front and J streets, he engaged in a fight with an unknown man. The bystanders separated them and stopped the row several times, but it was as often renewed. At length a peaceable and industrious citizen named Charles Humphrey Myers, an immigrant from Columbus, Ohio, and a partner in the blacksmithing establishment of Joseph Prader & Co., again parted them, when Roe shot him for interfering. The ball entered Myers's head, but did not kill him instantly. He was carried to the blacksmith shop, where the wound was examined by surgeons and pronounced to be necessarily fatal. The excitement of the large crowd which had gathered became intense. Dr. Mackenzie, a member of the City Council, mounted a wagon and made a violent address, stating that crime had run rampant long enough; that the courts and officers seemed powerless to prevent it; but that it must be stopped somehow, or all respectable and honest people must leave the city; that the remedy was now in the people's own hands, and that it was a duty each of them owed to society to aid in applying it. He was followed by David B. Milne and Ross and Taplin in the same strain.

The addresses were effective. A meeting was organized, of which Ross was appointed president. In the meantime Roe had been taken into custody by the officers, and news was brought that he was in the station-house, corner of Second and J streets. The meeting promptly and unanimously resolved to bring him out, and a large crowd proceeded to the prison, where a still larger body had assembled. One Everard addressed them, stating that if ever they intended to rid the city of the scoundrels that infested it, now was the time. He advised the appointment of a committee who should determine what justice was in the case, and James Queen followed to the same effect, urging the selection of a jury for the immediate trial of the prisoner. These speeches were continually interrupted by loud and long cheers, mingled with cries of "Hang him," etc.

The city marshal, N. C. Cunningham, next followed, stating that he had the prisoner in custody and that he should not escape; but in

the name of God and Sacramento let him be tried by the proper tribunal, the courts of the country. He was interrupted by cries of "No, no; they have proved useless to prevent crime and punish murder." But he continued: "If he don't get justice in the courts, then I will help you get it; I pledge you my honor I'll resign my office and help you; but now I am a sworn officer and you cannot, you shall not, have him while I am such." He attempted to continue further in the same strain, but his voice was drowned in cries of, "Let the people have a jury," etc. Queen tried it again. He was in favor of laws and of supporting them, but ours have proved inoperative; let us have a people's jury; let us imitate San Francisco."

C. A. Tweed was then called to the chair, who said he believed the prisoner was a great scoundrel and ought to be hanged, but he wanted the hanging to be done by law. He was consequently hustled out of the chair and Scranton forced in. Then Justice of the Peace Bullock attempted to speak in behalf of law and order, but his voice was immediately smothered beneath tumultuous cries of "Jury! jury! appoint a jury."

A jury was announced, all of whom accepted, except F. C. Ewer, who stated that he was a newspaper man, and that it was his duty to make an unbiased report of the proceedings, which he could not do if he participated in them. Dr. V. Spalding was appointed in his place. The jury retired to the Orleans, on Second street, and organized by appointing Levi Hermance foreman, and George G. Wright secretary. A committee was appointed to guard the prisoner and see that the officers did not remove him. Some of the officers attempted at various times to address the assemblage, but were invariably shut off. The marshal again addressed the people, stating that the prisoner could not be taken from his custody until his own life had been taken; "If Roe escapes the courts you may have him; but now I call on all good citizens to aid me in his protection." Some four or five advanced, but the only notice the crowd took of the speech was to hoot those few, and to express, in most unmistakable terms, their nonconcurrence with the marshal.

The privilege of letting the prisoner have a lawyer was proposed and voted down. After a few further attempts at speech-making, and endeavors by the marshal to preserve the prisoner, the deafening yells of 2,500 or more people goaded on the leaders to a determined effort to execute Lynch law. The jury was quite deliberate, while the crowd was impatient. Committees were sent to the jury to hurry them up. They reported that the jury were acting fairly, but needed the protection of the people to keep the lawyers out, as they (the jury) could elicit the testimony themselves. Simple facts did not require legal gloss. The lawyers were ordered out, and staid out.

As Myers was not yet quite dead, Tweed undertook to make a point temporarily in the prisoner's favor; but it was useless against the cries of, "But he will die, and you know it; the doctors say so, and so will the other man!" One stentorian voice, ringing above the rest, shouted, "Yes; the murder was deliberate and cold-blooded. The murderer has made a widow and four orphans. Blood for blood! He must die! Let those who are in favor of hanging him say Aye!" The whole street reverberated with the sound of the Ayes.

Dr. Taylor hoped every man present was armed. If so, he wanted a picked body to go with him and take the prisoner; "if we have him in our custody we will know where he is." A large portion of the crowd stepped forward, but were stopped by a cry that the verdict had been rendered, which was read from the Orleans balcony at 8 P. M. amid perfect silence, as follows:

We, the committee of investigation appointed by our fellow-citizens to investigate the circumstances of the unfortunate occurrence that took place this afternoon, report that after a full and impartial examination of the evidence we find that at about 2 o'clock P. M. this day, Frederick J. Roe and some other person, whose name is unknown, were engaged in an altercation which

originated in the Mansion House; and that after said parties had proceeded to the street, and where they were fighting, Charles H. Myers, who was passing in the street, interfered with words requesting them to desist fighting or show fair play; and that immediately thereupon the said Roe called out, "What the devil have you to say?" and drew his pistol and without further provocation shot said Myers through the head.

JOHN H. SCRANTON,	JOHN T. BAILEY,
W. F. PRETTYMAN,	EDW. CRONIN,
J. B. STARR,	D. O. MILLS,
H. G. LANGLEY,	F. B. CORNWALL,
GEORGE G. WRIGHT,	A. M. WINN,
HARRISON OLMSTEAD,	L. HERMANCE.

The above signers composed the entire jury, except Dr. Spalding, who, after participating for some time, withdrew in consequence of what he considered the undue influence of the people's committee sent to the jury. As soon as the verdict was read there was a general stampede for the station-house; and there Dr. Taylor, who had urged immediate action from the first, stated that he had visited the prisoner and found him penitent; and he thought the murder was without malice or deliberation and he hoped a committee would be appointed to guard the prisoner until the next day, when a course of action might be determined. The Doctor was hooted and hissed off. A. D. Rightmire said the verdict had been rendered, and he now considered it the duty of all good citizens to see it carried out; he was ready, for his part; and he was thereupon appointed marshal, by acclamation.

About 9 o'clock awning posts were pulled up and made into battering rams, with which the door of the station-house was assaulted, and under the blows from which it soon yielded. Deputy Sheriff Harris stood in the door-way, with a small posse in his rear, and held the place for some time, both by remonstrances and threats to fire; but the impatient multitude crowded those in front up against the door, and through it, against Harris and his aids, pushing them over and taking them prisoners. Roe was chained in an inner cell, and there was considerable difficulty in getting him unshackled; but as soon as that was accomplished he was informed that he was to be hanged forthwith, on one of the large oak trees that then stood on Sixth street, between K and L. A large portion of the crowd immediately rushed to the point, but a sufficient number remained to guard the escort of the prisoner. Arriving at the tragical spot, where a staging had been erected for the purpose, they placed the prisoner upon it, tied his hands and feet and sent for Rev. M. C. Briggs. Through this man, Roe said to the public that he committed the deed in a fit of passion, and had nothing more to say in self-defense; that he was an Englishman by birth, was twenty years of age, and had a mother and sister then living in the old country. After the minister had performed his duties, a rope containing a slip noose was placed around the prisoner's neck, the other end thrown over one of the limbs of the tree, and this was seized by a multitude of strong hands, which launched the prisoner into eternity, in the presence of an estimated assemblage of 5,000 people. Myers, however, was not dead at the time the prisoner was executed.

On July 9, 1851, William B. Robinson, James Gibson and John Thompson knocked down and robbed James Wilson on L street, between Fourth and Fifth, in broad daylight. They were seen and arrested, and before 4 o'clock P. M. more than 1,000 men surrounded the jail. Violent speeches were made, and a crowd organized by electing a president and secretary. A jury was impaneled, but it could not agree; and it was decided that the parties should be indicted and tried on the following Monday, when a special term of court would meet. The court met at that time; but, to give the counsel for the defense time to prepare, it continued the case one week. The prisoners were tried separately. On Tuesday Robinson was found guilty by the jury, and his punishment, death, was also designated by them. On the 16th Gibson was likewise convicted, and on the 18th Thompson also. Under the first statutes of this State the crimes of robbery and grand larceny, as well

as murder, were punishable by death, in the discretion of the jury. July 21st Judge Willis sentenced all three to be hanged August 22d; and accordingly Gibson and Thompson were executed that day, on an old sycamore tree at Sixth and O streets; but Robinson was first reprieved by the Governor and afterward hanged at the same place by the people.

On the night of Sunday, February 20, 1853, John Carroll, alias "Bootjack," was murdered on the levee near Tenth and B streets. He was one of a gang of thieves, and was killed by his associates, who suspected that he was a traitor to them. One of the parties arrested for the murder, William Dunham, turned State's evidence, and Jack Thompson, Barney Ackerman and Charles Stewart were tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung. A gallows was erected about three or four hundred paces east of Sutter's Fort, on an open plain, where every person was afforded an excellent opportunity to witness the execution; and on the 29th of April, 1853, the men were hanged. Thompson was aged twenty-five, Stewart twenty, and Ackerman nineteen.

Ah Chung, a Chinaman, was executed between J and K streets, just below Sutter's Fort, May 9, 1856, for the murder of one of his country-women, named Ah Lei, February 8, 1856. The execution was public and was witnessed by a large number. The culprit claimed the murdered woman to be his wife and accused her of infidelity.

Samuel L. Garrett was hung near Sutter's Fort, June 27, 1856, for the murder of Amiel Brickell, at the Golden Eagle Hotel, April 26, 1855. Brickell had had some difficulty with Garrett relative to the daughter of the former, whom the latter was accused of having seduced, and it ended in Garrett fatally shooting Brickell. On the 20th of November following he was tried for the murder before Judge Monson and convicted. He was sentenced to be executed January 9, 1856, but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and May 5 the judgment of the court below was sustained and the convict was again sentenced to death, which sentence was executed. Garrett a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1833, was married to Miss Harriet L. Brickell, the daughter of the murdered man, by Justice C. C. Jenks on the prison brig the Sunday before the execution, in the presence of a large assembly. She attempted suicide by taking poison a day or two before he was hanged.

William S. Kelly was executed at the same moment, for the murder of Daniel C. Howe, at Lake Valley, El Dorado County. On the night of July 10, 1855, Mickey Free, George Wilson and this Kelly went into the cabin of Howe and Ruggles, traders, for the purpose of robbery. Free shot Howe dead, and Wilson shot Ruggles with a long rifle, but did not kill him. Ruggles turned his side to them after receiving the wound and asked them to kill him, when Free said he would accommodate him and stabbed him several times with a bowie-knife. After Ruggles was dead Wilson declared that Kelly must have a hand in the murder also, and forced him to cut the throat of the murdered man. This is the version given by the criminal himself.

Free was executed October 26, 1855, at Coloma, and in his confession substantiated Kelly's statement. Wilson was the principal witness against Kelly, and testified that Kelly cut Ruggles's throat before the latter was dead. Kelly got a change of venue in November, 1855, to this county, and was tried and convicted before Judge Monson, December 20, 1855. The usual motions, in arrest of judgment, a new trial, etc., were made and overruled, and an appeal taken to the Supreme Court, but the judgment of the Lower Court was sustained and the original sentence was executed.

Peter Lundberg, who murdered John Peter Ritz, was executed in the water-works building April 13, 1860. He was at work for a man named Palm, and between his employer and Ritz there was an enmity, which grew out of a dispute concerning some money which the latter owed the former, and did not pay on account of failure in business. Lundberg confessed that

he was induced to commit the murder, and Mrs. Palm was arrested for the murder, but acquitted. One dark night Ritz walked out to call on a friend above the old gas-works, and when returning, about 9 o'clock, was shot dead. The officers suspected that Palm committed the deed, and officer Burke went to Palm's house. Mrs. Palm was there alone. Burke turned down the light and waited. In a short time Lundberg arrived, and the muddy appearance of his clothes, etc., caused the officer to suspect him, and he was arrested.

The case of William Wells, in 1860, was an extraordinary one. It seems that an old man named Matthias Wetzel had been murdered and robbed of a large amount of jewelry and precious stones some time during that year. Wells had been arrested for this murder at Virginia City, Nevada, some of the spoils found in his possession, and was on his way from that place to Sacramento in charge of Deputy Sheriff Wharton, of Sutter County, and George Armstrong, a mountaineer of Virginia City. July 25 they left Marysville for this city. The stage reached Nicolaus with all safe on board and was about to continue the trip when Wharton went to the driver, Whipple, and told him that the driver of the up-stage, Whitney, reported that the morning stage from Marysville had been met on Lisle's bridge by a posse of men who had the appearance of a rescuing mob. Whipple drove into town without his passengers, and reported to the police officers the state of affairs, and that Wharton expected assistance, and would wait until the officers came. Officer Deal and Whipple returned to Nicolaus, where they learned that Wharton had engaged a wagon, and a man named W. C. Stoddard to attend them; and that they had left Nicolaus at 10 P. M. by the river road, for the purpose of avoiding the supposed mob. At about 1:30 A. M. they arrived at a point about half a mile from Swift's bridge at the mouth of the American River. At this time Stoddard was driving, with Wharton sitting on the seat beside him. Behind them, on the bottom of the wagon box, sat Wells; and stretched out on the bottom lay Armstrong fast asleep. Stoddard remarked to Wharton, "We are near to Sacramento; you had better wake Armstrong up." As Wharton turned to do so, Wells shot him in his right side, which had the effect of knocking him off the seat among the horses. The next instant Stoddard was shot and instantly killed; and a third discharge rendered Armstrong helpless. By this time Wharton had disengaged himself and fired on Wells, who was retreating and returned the fire, striking Wharton in the thigh.

It appears that Wells felt entirely safe for a time, as he coolly started toward town, then went down to the river, took a row-boat and rowed back to the scene of the tragedy, where he robbed Armstrong of the money and jewelry stolen from Wetzel. Armstrong died that day, and Wharton the next.

Wells evidently had taken the key to his handcuffs from Armstrong's pocket, and, after freeing his wrists, had snatched Armstrong's revolver from his belt and used it as above described. For several years he was reported as having been seen, sometimes in one State, sometimes in another. March 1, 1866, the officers brought a man whom they had arrested in Idaho, to Sacramento, under the impression that he was Wells; but it proved to be Donald McDonald, and he was released, and afterward presented with $600, by vote of the Legislature, to compensate him for loss of time and damage to reputation. The last we hear of Wells is in a letter received by the *Union*, from a man in Idaho, in which we are informed that Wells was killed in Washington Territory in 1864, by one of the party with whom he was traveling. But the theory generally accepted among the officers of Sacramento is that Wells did not disengage himself from the irons, and in attempting to swim the Sacramento River was drowned. He had been known as a man of low character, frequently arrested for petty larceny, and as a lounger at Wetzel's saloon.

Louis Kahl was executed at the old water-

works building, November 29, 1861, for the murder of Catherine Gerken. On the night of January 4 preceding, the murdered woman was found at her residence on L street, near Second, at about midnight, strangled in her room. The deed had been committed evidently for the purpose of robbery. On the afternoon of the following day, Officer Frank Hardy, with the aid of a convict called "Jimmy from Town," arrested Kahl at the Father Rhine house, on J street, opposite the Plaza. The watch of the murdered woman was found on his person, and he gave no very satisfactory account of it. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to be executed. His case was taken to the Supreme Court, and sent back to the District Court with directions to carry out the original sentence. He was a native of Germany, and twenty-three years of age.

William Williams was hung May 20, 1864, for the murder of A. Blanchard. Williams was born in Wales in 1827, and came to California in 1854, settling in San Joaquin Township, this county, in partnership with Blanchard. They quarreled, had a lawsuit and dissolved partnership. Afterward they ranched as neighbors, but continually disagreed. They had a difficulty about the ownership of a horse, which was settled in Blanchard's favor. Williams had in his employ a half-witted Englishman, named Joe Blake. On the night of August 3, 1860, Blanchard was returning home from Sacramento, when Williams and Blake lay in wait for him in a ditch. Williams had a pick-handle, and Blake a wagon-spoke. Next day Blanchard was found dead, with his head terribly mutilated. For this Williams was arrested, convicted, and hanged in the extreme outskirts of Washington, about a quarter of a mile from the river.

George Nelson Symonds was hung in the old water-works building, December 4, 1863, for the murder of B. F. Russell, on the night of July 11, 1860, near Benson's Ferry. Symonds and Monroe Crozier were arrested for a robbery committed in Placer County, immediately after the murder, and before it was known that it had been committed. On the 12th of July they crossed the ferry with four horses, saddled and bridled. Their clothing was wet and their appearance suspicious. When arrested for the robbery they had a valise containing bloody clothing, a stencil plate with the name of B. F. Russell on it, and other articles of the murdered man.

In October, 1860, Symonds turned State's evidence in the robbery case. Crozier soon after escaped, and on the night of October — two bodies were found in the slough near the ferry, which had evidently been murdered several months previous and sunk. They were discovered when the water in the slough dried up, and proved to be those of Russell and Selizer, who had early in the season started for the Coso mines. The trial of Symonds, who was brought down from Placer after the bodies were found, commenced March 9, 1861, before Judge McKune. He was convicted, and sentenced to be hung May 10. The Supreme Court granted him a new trial, and it commenced June 2, 1862, and on the 6th he was again convicted, and sentenced to be hung July 25. The case was again taken to the Supreme Court, and on September 18 the judgment of the District Court was affirmed, and he was sentenced for the third time.

Frank Hudson, a Corporal in Company I, Second Cavalry, was executed at Camp Union (Agricultural Park), June 16, 1865, for the murder of Lieutenant Daniel Webster Levergood, at Camp Bidwell, Butte County, on the 14th of April. Levergood had ordered Hudson on a double quick in the afternoon, for drunkenness, and at 9 o'clock in the evening the officer was shot, and died in two days. He was certain that Hudson shot him, and as the latter at once deserted, the evidence was very strong. He was captured, tried by court-martial, brought here and hanged.

On the evening of June 17, 1870, a man named "Tip" McLaughlin shot and killed Charles Lundholm, bar-keeper of the Railroad

Exchange Saloon. The alleged cause was that Lundholm had written some slanderous articles about a relative of McLaughlin's, which was published in a disreputable sheet called the *Mazeppa*. McLaughlin was indicted. The regular venire of jurors was soon exhausted, and a second one drawn, which, singularly enough, was almost entirely composed of the prisoner's friends. The prosecution exhausted all of their peremptory challenges and were obliged to go to trial. As expected, the jury failed to agree, and after being out three days were discharged, though defendant objected. Shortly afterward, defendant's counsel applied for bail, which was refused by Judge Ramage. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by the Supreme Court providing for bail, which was granted in the sum of $10,000, the court holding that the fact of a disagreement of the jury indicated grave doubt about the offense being murder in the first degree. The second trial was held in October, and the jury gave a verdict of murder in the first degree. Defendant's counsel gave notice of a motion for a new trial. The judge then adjourned court until 9 o'clock the next morning. McLaughlin was not given in charge of the sheriff, and walked out of the court-house. During the evening he was seen at several places in town, but did not appear for sentence the next morning, and was next heard of in South America, where he died a few years ago. Judge Ramage held that the order of the Supreme Court admitting McLaughlin to bail and the bail bond provided for the appearance of the defendant for judgment and the execution thereof, and that by issuing an order to take McLaughlin into custody, he would be placed in contempt. The case became subject of much comment.

Charles Mortimer, whose true name was Charles J. Flinn, was executed in the Sacramento County jail-yard, May 15, 1873, for the murder of Mary Gibson.

On the morning of September 20, 1872, the citizens were startled by the announcement that Mary Gibson had been brutally murdered at her saloon and residence on "Jib-boom" street—now extinct—or near the Station-house on Front street. Her body was found in a rear room with her face badly lacerated by a blow from a broken tumbler, and her throat cut with a knife. A glass of beer was found which by analysis was ascertained to contain strychnine. The house had been ransacked, and it was believed that several hundred dollars in coin had been stolen. The hand of the dead woman grasped a portion of a man's whiskers, evidently torn from the face of her murderer in the death struggle. Officers Harris and Dole, having seen Mortimer drunk the evening before, suspected that he might be the murderer. Carrie Spencer, a companion of Mortimer, was arrested on suspicion, and Mortimer himself was soon afterward arrested. An examination of their room revealed the fact that the suspected parties had possession of several of Mrs. Gibson's dresses. In Mortimer's pocket was found a paper of strychnine. Altogether, the clues of the identity of Mortimer were as definite as could be desired.

During the progress of the trial it was found that he had killed one Caroline Prenel in San Francisco, in May previous. He was convicted of murder in the first degree, and afterward he prepared a confession at length, which he gave to S. C. Denson and Cameron H. King, his attorneys, as the only means within his power to compensate them for their legal services in his defense. In this confession the convicted man admitted having murdered both Mrs. Gibson and Caroline Prenel; but, as is natural, he implicated Carrie more than himself. According to his confession it seems that he was naturally a very selfish man, willing at any time to practice deception in order to get more than his share.

On the night of April 16 a remarkable attempt was made to rescue him from the county jail. The sheriff and deputies had been informed that such an attempt might possibly be made. At 1:30 o'clock the yard bell was rung, and Deputy Sheriff Cross, on going cautiously into the yard, encountered a man with his face masked, without his boots, with his coat turned

wrong side out, and with a revolver in his hand. He had scaled the wall with a ladder. He attempted to enter the jail and Cross fired at him twice and killed him. It became evident from papers, etc., in his pockets that his name was William J. Flinn, and that he was a resident of Lynn, Massachusetts. Mortimer subsequently acknowledged that this was his brother, and that his own name was Charles J. Flinn. He had left home in 1858, since which time his family had known nothing of his career; but after his arrest here he wrote to his brothers, for the first time, soliciting their financial aid.

An elaborate attempt was made to prove that Mortimer was insane during the past few weeks of his confinement, but without avail. He feigned insanity by staring vacantly at the walls, refusing to speak, brushing away imaginary flies, etc. According to the sentence, the wretched convict was hanged at noon, Friday, May 15, 1873, in the presence of about 150 invited spectators. Many more were of course outside the wall desiring admission, among them a number of women. In the execution the fall was immediately fatal, not a quiver of muscle being noticeable.

About midnight of April 7, 1874, the body of John Cruse, a German sailor, was found on Front, near N street. His death had evidently been caused by stabbing. Although there at first appeared to be literally no clue to the identity of the murderers, yet the measures adopted by Chief Karcher and his force were so energetic and conclusive that before dark of the day following the police had arrested the culprits and obtained the full particulars of their crime. A month afterward the Grand Jury presented indictments against Domingo Estrada and Filomena Cotta for murder in the first degree. May 15 they were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. I. S. Brown appeared as counsel for Estrada, and James C. Goods, Jo Hamilton and Paschal H. Coggins for Cotta. June 6 Estrada was convicted with the determination by the jury that the punishment should be death; and July 9 Cotta was similarly convicted. Sentence upon both was pronounced July 28, and September 18 was set for the day of execution. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, execution stayed, and on final hearing the men were sentenced to be hanged February 19, 1875. Friends industriously circulated petitions to Governor Booth for a commutation of sentence, but without avail, although they were signed by many prominent men. The sentence was accordingly executed, in the presence of 200 invited citizens. For more than two hours previous to the moment fixed for the hanging, the houses and trees in the vicinity of the jail yard were filled with men and boys hoping to witness the final scenes. Two days previously, Estrada's mother, on hearing that he was to be executed so soon, fainted, and raved all the succeeding night, being quieted only by the use of chloroform; was in a comatose state all the next day, and subsequently had several fainting spells. Estrada's death seemed to be a painful one, as he had convulsive movements or an active pulse for twelve minutes after the fall; and Cotta's pulse continued fifteen minutes.

On April 1, 1875, a horse-race was run near Roseville. David Turley, a sheep-herder, was present as a spectator. He had been drinking very freely, and was on horseback. W. H. Shaw, a farm laborer, was also present, quite intoxicated. He was on foot, and applied an epithet to Turley, who pulled a pistol and shot him dead. Turley rode to Roseville, surrendered himself, and was brought to the county jail in Sacramento; was tried for murder, and defended by Creed Haymond. The defense was made upon the ground that the accused was so intoxicated as to be irresponsible for his acts; and it was shown at the trial that he had drank an inordinate quantity of whisky. The law, however, provides that intoxication is no excuse for the commission of crime, but can be regarded only in mitigation of punishment. Turley was convicted and suffered the penalty of death, February 25, 1876.

At about 8 o'clock on the evening of December 7, 1878, a bright moonlight night, just back

on Seventeenth street, between I and J, a pistol shot was heard; but no investigation was made, and the result was not known until the next morning, when the body of a policeman, Joseph Scott, was found lying upon the sidewalk. He had been shot through the heart, and from the blood marks it was ascertained that he had passed across the street after having received the wound.

For many years the murder remained a mystery. The only clue was that a citizen in the block, on hearing the shot, looked from his window and saw four men running, one of whom wore a long, white coat. Several years afterward a convict named James Ivey, in the San Quentin State Prison, informed the authorities that three men then confined in the prison were the persons who had committed the crime, and that he had overheard them detail the particulars of it. On the expiration of the terms of these three men, they were brought to Sacramento, where two of them made a full confession. They had been in former years inmates of the State Prison, and on the night of the killing of Scott had, in company with another ex-convict named Edwards, arrived in the city on a freight train from Marysville. The ride was stolen, and as the train slowed up about Twentieth street they jumped off and started through the city, with the understanding that they would rob the first person whom they met. There had been a fire at the Protestant Orphan Asylum, at Nineteenth and L streets, earlier on that evening, and Officer Scott had been detailed to watch the ruins. He was passing through Seventeenth street when these four men overtook him, and in an attempt to rob him he resisted and Edwards drew a revolver and shot him, as described. The men did not stop to search the body, but ran away from the city and continued on to Stockton, and finally three of them arrived in Sonoma County. There they burglarized the house of Judge W. C. Wallace, who apprehended them, and they were sent to the State Prison. While serving this sentence the authorities received the information of their complicity in the murder of Scott.

They were put upon trial at Sacramento, before Judge A. Van R. Paterson, then a superior judge, but now a justice of the State Supreme Court. Two of the accused, as we have stated, made full confessions, and were permitted to plead guilty of murder in the first degree, with the understanding that their punishment should be life imprisonment. The third one stoutly refused to confess, and exhibited feelings of indignation because the other two had. Finally the authorities proposed to him to plead guilty as the others had. He accepted it and received a life sentence.

Edwards, who fired the fatal shot, is now in an Eastern penitentiary, and will be brought here for trial as soon as his term expires.

The case of Troy Dye and Edward Anderson was one of the most remarkable in the annals of crime.

On the morning of August 2, 1878, A. M. Tullis, a wealthy fruit-raiser on Grand Island, in the lower part of the county, was found dead in his orchard, with a bullet-hole through his body. He was a bachelor, aged about fifty-five years, and had lived alone upon his ranch. There was apparently no motive for the murder, as no property had been taken, and for a time the officers were at sea to unravel the mystery. At length pieces of new redwood lumber were found in the tules on the opposite side of the river, a little lower down; and from the indications they were portions of a duck-boat. Upon one of the pieces were figures used in calculations of lumber measurement. These boards were secured by the officers, and the pieces containing figures were taken to the various lumber-yards in Sacramento, and a salesman at one of the yards identified them as having been made by himself. It was developed subsequently that Anderson had purchased the lumber; that the salesman had figured the number of feet in the purchase upon the smooth side of a board; that Anderson's curiosity was aroused as to how the determination could be made in a manner so simple; that the salesman had repeated the figuring upon one of the boards

which Anderson had purchased. The officers then found the drayman who had taken the lumber from the yard, and discovered that he had delivered it at the house of Dye.

The information from the neighbors showed that a boat was made in the basement of that house, and the expressman was found who had taken the boat to the river. Parties along the river had observed an unpainted boat containing two men passing down, and their descriptions were obtained. Upon this information a clue was based which resulted in the arrest of Dye and Anderson, the third party being then unknown. They were confined in separate jails, and they confessed fully concerning the crime.

Dye had been elected to, and was then holding, the office of public administrator. It was ascertained from their confessions that soon after his election he had entered into an arrangement with Anderson and Tom Lawton to kill certain wealthy persons who had no relatives in the State, to enable Dye to administer upon their estate and receive the commissions. He, of course, was to divide the spoils with those who killed for him. Tullis was the first victim selected. Anderson and Lawton went to Tullis's ranch in the duck-boat, and met Tullis in his orchard. They had never met him before, but he had been fully described to them by Dye. While in conversation with him, Anderson struck him with a sand-bag, and Lawton shot him. They then rowed to the opposite side of the river, and started up the road. By appointment Dye met them on the way up in a buggy, the signal of his approach being that he should whistle the tune "Sweet Bye and Bye." They returned to the city and took oysters, and Anderson on the same night rode up to Sutter County, where he had been employed on a threshing-machine, and resumed his work there. It was understood between them that in case there should be danger a letter should be written to him, signed by a fictitious name, and that the name should be underscored with one line or more, to indicate the degree of danger.

On August 8, 1878, a letter was sent to Anderson from Sacramento, reading as follows:

JOHN A. PARKER, ESQ.:—Your child is very sick. You must come home at once. It would be well to come down in the night. It would be so much cooler for you. Call at the Doctor's new house. I will be there.

Yours in haste, CHARLES PARKER.

The signature was doubly underscored. On the receipt of this note Anderson came down on horseback, and was arrested by officers who were watching his house. Lawton fled, and has never been captured. Dye was tried first, and Anderson next. Both were convicted of murder in the first degree, sentenced to be hanged, and were executed in the county jail-yard on March 28, 1879.

A fourth party, named Clark, was tried for complicity in the murder, but was acquitted.

The defense of Dye was made upon the ground that he had years before received an injury which caused a lesion of his brain, and consequent insanity. There was a division of opinion among medical witnesses on the subject. After his conviction a sheriff's jury was called to determine the question of his insanity, and the verdict was against him. That question attracted considerable attention in the medical world, and was elaborately discussed in quite a number of pamphlets subsequently issued.

About 4 o'clock on the afternoon of April 10, 1882, a tragedy occurred in the city which created the wildest excitement.

A Siberian named Simon Ratan had some misunderstanding with a man which resulted in his being beaten. He applied for a warrant of arrest for the party, but was refused. He then procured a revolver, sought out the party and met him at the corner of Fourth and K streets. He shot at him, without effect, and ran away, pursued by a large number of people. While passing through the alley between K and L and Third and Fourth streets, and as he reached the rear of the International Hotel, James Lansing, the proprietor, came out into the alley in front of Ratan and attempted to stop him. Ratan

leveled his revolver at Lansing and shot him in the stomach.

Lansing had been a sheriff of the county and also assessor; his standing in the community was high and his friends many, and the news of his being shot spread over the city like wildfire, and the city prison in which Ratan had been lodged was surrounded by a large number of people, who threatened summary vengeance upon Ratan. Lansing died that evening, in great agony, and several thousand people immediately surrounded the prison. It seemed that a riot was imminent. The mayor of the city addressed the crowd, urging them to return to their homes and allow the law to deal with the offender. His appeal was of no avail. The military were summoned and they drove the mob from the immediate vicinity of the prison, and established a guard line about it. A Gatling gun was placed in the prison door, fully prepared for service in an emergency. A dispersal was effected. A month later Ratan was placed on trial for his life, the jury convicted him, and he was sentenced to be hung.

About the same time Joseph Hurtado shot and killed a man named Estuardo, at Front and I streets. He was subsequently convicted and sentenced to be hung. The attorneys for Ratan and Hurtado appealed their cases to the Supreme Court of the State, without avail. Then their cases were appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the point that an information filed by a district attorney under the provisions of the State Constitution was void; and that no man could be put upon trial for a felony except after having been indicted by the grand jury. It was claimed that the State constitution was repugnant to the United States constitution. The Federal Supreme Court, in an elaborate opinion, held that the point was not well taken, and the parties were re-sentenced to death. Subsequently doubts as to the sanity of Ratan were entertained, and the Governor commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life. After confinement in the State Prison for a time, he proved to be insane, and is now in one of the asylums for the insane.

Hurtado was consumptive, and he died of that disease in the county jail before the day arrived for his execution. He had been a hotel runner, but was a man of quarrelsome disposition, although of sacrificing fidelity to his friends. On one occasion he saved the life of a friend at the risk of his own. Some years ago he had a difficulty with a man named Denny, and the latter was killed. He was put on trial for the murder of Denny, but was acquitted. The night before his trial he had married, and the defense for the killing of Estuardo was because of the infidelity of that wife.

In March, 1888, John Lowell, a well-known rancher, left his home near Brighton to visit another ranch in El Dorado County, about seven miles from Folsom. He was missing for several weeks, and search was made for him, and on June 2 his remains were found buried in a cellar under his house. It was subsequently ascertained that three men, John Henry Myers, John Olsen and William Drager had borrowed a team at Sacramento, driven up to Lowell's ranch, ostensibly to engage in wood-cutting; and that while they were going out to look at the wood one of them shot and killed Lowell with a shotgun, and disposed of his body as indicated. The motive for the crime was to steal a buggy and some horses and harnesses from Lowell. They returned with their plunder to Sacramento, and disposed of it openly. They were arrested, made full confession, taken to Placerville, tried, convicted and sentenced to death. Myers was executed November 30, 1888. The other two appealed their cases to the Supreme Court, and are (April, 1889), still awaiting the decision.

Lowell, the murdered man, a few years before had a difficulty with some parties at Brighton, and he shot and killed Joseph Powers. He was placed upon trial for murder, and the jury acquitted him.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER XI.

IN 1854, during the rapid decay of the old Whig party and the uprising of the anti-slavery party into prominence, and when the struggles in "bleeding Kansas" constituted the most exciting topics of political discussion, a Democratic convention was held at the Fourth Street Baptist Church in Sacramento, at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, July 18. Some time before the hour for the meeting, the doors of the church were surrounded by a large assemblage of persons, many of whom were not delegates; and as soon as the doors were opened the church, which was estimated to afford accommodation for about 400 persons, was filled to its utmost capacity.

D. C. Broderick, the chairman of the State Committee, ascended the platform, and was received with loud and continued cheering. On his calling the convention to order, several delegates instantly sprang to the floor for the purpose of nominating candidates for temporary chairman. Broderick recognized T. L. Vermule as having the floor; but before the announcement was made, John O'Meara proposed ex-Governor John McDougal for chairman *pro tem.* Vermule nominated Edward McGowan for the position. Broderick stated that he could not recognize O'Meara's motion, and put the question on McGowan's election, and declared that it had carried. McGowan instantly mounted the stand, closely followed by McDougal, whose friends insisted that he had been selected although his name had not been submitted to the convention in regular form. The two chairmen took seats side by side, and a scene of indescribable confusion and tumult ensued. When something like order was restored, McDougal read the names Major G. W. Hook and John Bidwell as vice-presidents; and McGowan announced J. T. Hall and A. T. Laird as his appointees for those offices. Again a scene of extreme confusion occurred; but the gentlemen named seated themselves with their respective leaders. Two sets of secretaries and committees were then appointed, and reports were made to each side recommending that the temporary officers be declared permanently elected. Motions were made to adopt the reports, and amid the greatest excitement they were declared carried.

This double-headed convention sat until about 9 o'clock in the night. No further business was transacted but each side tried to "sit" the other out. Two sickly candles, one in front of each president, lighted up the scene. The trustees of the church finally relieved both sides by stating that they could not tolerate the riotous crowd longer in the building, and the delegates left without a formal adjournment.

The session throughout was like pandemonium let loose. Soon after the organization, a rush was made by the crowd to the stage. One of the officers was seized, and at that instant a pistol exploded in the densely crowded room. A mad rush was made for the doors, and a por-

tion of the delegates made a precipitate retreat through the windows to the ground—a distance of some fifteen feet. Toward night Governor Bigler was called to the stand and he made a conciliatory speech, but without effect.

On the 19th, the wing presided over by McDougal, and which represented the "chivalry," or Southern element, of the party, met at Musical Hall; and the McGowan or Tammany branch, representing the Northern element, met in Carpenter's building. The officers of the chivalry wing resigned, and Major Hook was elected President, and H. P. Barber, William A. Mannerly, A.W. Taliaferro and J. G. Downey, Vice-Presidents. A communication was received from the other convention asking that a committee of conference be appointed, with a view of settling the disagreement; but the language of the communication was regarded as offensive, and it was withdrawn for the purpose of changing the phraseology. Afterward a second note, almost similar to the first, was sent in; but it was flatly rejected.

After nominating candidates for Congress and for clerk of the Supreme Court, and passing resolutions favoring the construction of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad under the auspices of Congress and indorsing the Nebraska bill, etc., they levied an assessment of $5.00 per delegate to repair the damages to the church building. The convention also appointed a State Central Committee.

The McGowan wing met at 9:30 A. M. on the 19th, that gentleman continuing to act as the presiding officer. A committee of seven was appointed to invite the McDougal convention to attend, and the committee were empowered to arrange the difficulties. A recess was taken until 1 o'clock to give the committee time to act. On the re-assembling of the convention the committee reported that they had sent the following communication to the McDougal convention, and that the proposition therein contained had been rejected.

"JOHN MCDOUGAL, ESQ., *Chairman of Democratic Delegates convened at Musical Hall: Sir*—The undersigned have been this morning constituted a committee, with full powers, by and on behalf of the Democratic State Convention at Carpenter's Hall, for a conference with our fellow Democrats at Musical Hall, for the purpose of harmonizing and uniting the Democracy of California. You will be pleased to announce this to your body; and any communication may be addressed to the chairman of this committee, at Jones's Hotel."

The committee was discharged, and the convention proceeded to nominate a ticket, different throughout from the one nominated by the other convention. They also adopted a series of resolutions alluding to the heterogeneous character of the Democratic party in this State and the subsequent differences of the convention in this city, and urged the people to adopt their ticket as the one most conciliatory. They also appointed a State Central Committee. A collection of $400 was taken up to repair the damages that had been done to the Baptist church on the previous day, a committee having reported that the building had been injured to that extent.

Directly after the adjournment of the conventions, several of the nominees withdrew from the ticket, and after the election the Tammany party ascribed their defeat to the withdrawal of Milton S. Latham from the Congressional race.

The first mass meeting of "Republicans" in California was held in Sacramento, April 19, 1856. E. B. Crocker was the leader of the new party in this county, and opened the meeting with a speech which was listened to attentively. George C. Bates was then introduced, but the general disturbance raised by the "Americans" and Democrats present prevented his voice from being heard. Henry S. Foote, previously Governor of Mississippi, then took the stand and begged the disturbers to desist and allow the meeting to proceed; but he was not heeded. The Republican speakers again attempted to talk, when suddenly a rush was made for the stand by the crowd, and it was overturned and the meeting broken up.

On the 30th of that month the first State

Convention of the Republicans met in the Congregational church in Sacramento. E. B. Crocker was temporary chairman. Only thirteen counties were represented, and of the 125 delegates present sixty-six were from San Francisco and Sacramento. Resolutions were adopted opposing the further extension of slave territory and of slave power, welcoming honest and industrious immigrants, deprecating all attempts to prejudice immigrants against our free institutions, favoring the speedy construction of a trans-continental railroad by aid from Congress, favoring the speedy settlement of land titles in this State and the election only of bona-fide permanent settlers to office.

Early in May that year a public discussion was announced to take place at Sacramento between George C. Bates, Republican, and J. C. Zabriskie, Democrat; but when the appointed time arrived no location could be procured on account of the anticipated disturbance, and the meeting was postponed until the evening of the 10th of that month. When the time arrived the discussion was commenced. Rotten eggs were thrown and fire-crackers burned to create a disturbance, but the police made several arrests and order was restored. After the meeting closed, outsiders took possession of the stand, and a resolution was adopted declaring "that the people of this city have been outraged by the discussion of treasonable doctrines by a public felon; and that we will not submit to such an outrage in the future."

A few days later the Sacramento *Tribune* (American), referring to the meeting, said: "The fact that a public discussion was permitted to take place in a public street in the heart of our city, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens, almost all of whom disapprove the doctrine advocated by the speakers, and this too when it is the firm conviction of a large majority of the persons assembled that the agitation of the slavery question as the basis of political party organization is against the true interest of the State and the Nation, speaks volumes in favor of the public morals of Sacramento."

In 1865 a dissension occurred in the Union party. On the 25th of July that year it culminated at a county convention held at Sacramento. The Low and the anti-Low delegates were about equally divided in numbers. Governor Frederick F. Low was a candidate for the United States Senate, and was supported by one wing of the party. There was, however, a strong opposition to him. The convention met in the Assembly chamber in the then State capitol, now the court-house. The desks which had ordinarily occupied the floor had been removed, and a sufficient number of chairs had been placed in their stead to accommodate the 106 delegates who were expected to participate in the proceedings. As the room filled it was a noticeable fact that almost without exception the Low, or short-hair, delegates occupied the seats on the right of the speaker's chair, and the anti-Low, or long-hairs, those on the left. Immediately after the convention was called to order, two persons were placed in nomination for temporary secretary, and voted for. The chairman of the county committee announced W. H. Barton, the long-hair candidate, elected to the position by a *viva voce* vote. The convention was at once thrown into confusion, and the Low delegates insisted on a count of the votes. Barton advanced from the left toward the secretary's table, when the delegates from the right made a general rush to the left side of the house.

Then ensued an indescribable and a terrible scene, such as was never before witnessed in Sacramento at any political convention. Barton was intercepted before reaching the secretary's table, and told that he should not take his seat. The delegates on the left crowded up for the purpose of supporting him, as those from the right forced a solid phalanx on the front to prevent him from advancing. In a moment the two parties were engaged in a hand-to-hand fight. Solid hickory canes, which appeared to be abundant on both sides, were plied with vigor. Spittoons flew from side to side like bomb-shells on a battle-field. Ink-stands took

the place of solid shot. Pistols were drawn and used as substitutes for clubs. The principal weapons, however, which were used by both sides, were the cane-bottomed arm-chairs, which were of course within the reach of every one. These implements, though not very well adapted to purposes of warfare, were swung in the air by the dozen and broken over the heads of the contending parties. In some instances chairs were broken up for the purpose of procuring the legs to use as clubs. No fire-arms were discharged and no knives were used. The fight lasted probably five minutes. At the close the anti-Low men, or long-hairs, who had rallied to the support of Barton, were driven from the field. Several jumped out through the windows; others who were badly hurt were assisted out of the building, while the greater portion passed into the ante-room and the main hall to find neutral ground.

After the fight the long-hairs retired in a body and organized in another hall, while the short-hairs proceeded with business in the capitol. Each convention nominated a full local ticket, and elected a set of delegates to the State Convention. Newton Booth was nominated for State Senator by the long-hairs, and E. H. Heacock by the shorts. The shorts attributed the trouble to an alleged partial ruling by the chairman of the committee in favor of Barton, and to the determination on the part of the longs to run the convention without regard to the rights or wishes of the opposition. The short-hair convention instructed its nominees for the Legislature to vote for Low for United States Senator, but he afterward declined. His withdrawal, however, did not heal the breach in the Union party. The division continued until sometime in August, when the short-hairs generally transferred their support to John B. Felton for United States Senator.

The result of the election was that Cornelius Cole was elected to the United States Senate, December 16 following, as the agreed candidate of both parties.

Ex-Governor H. S. Foote, referred to in this chapter, was born in Virginia in 1800; graduated at Washington College in 1819; commenced the practice of law in 1822; edited a Democratic paper in Alabama in 1824–'32, and then resided many years in Mississippi, by which State he was elected United States Senator. In 1852 he was elected Governor of that State, having resigned his Senatorship. He came to California in 1854, joined the Native American party, and was their candidate for United States Senator in 1856, being defeated by David C. Broderick. In 1858 he returned to Mississippi and took an active part in politics; represented Tennessee in the Confederate Congress. One of his daughters became the wife of William M. Stewart, United States Senator; the other two daughters married and reside in this State, and two of the sons are practicing lawyers on the Pacific Coast. During his life Foote became engaged in three duels, in two of which he was wounded.

He possessed considerable literary ability. In 1866 he published "The War of the Rebellion" and "Scylla and Carybdis," and in 1871 a volume of reminiscences. He was also the author of "Texas and the Texans," published in 1847.

He died near Nashville, Tennessee, at his residence, May 20, 1880.

THE MILITARY.

CHAPTER XII.

IN the following synopsis, necessarily brief, of the military organizations in this city, many familiar names will be found, and many a train of thought and recollection awakened. There is an ample mine of good things to be had by research in every one of these organizations of "auld lang syne."

The Sutter Rifle Corps was organized June 27, 1852, with B. D. Fry, Captain; M. D. Corse, First Lieutenant; John Q. Brown, Second Lieutenant; W. Bryerly, Third Lieutenant. This company was especially noted for its liberality on all public and private occasions. It paid $1,200 for choice of the first seat at Catherine Hayes's concert, in 1853, and presented the ticket to General Sutter.

M. D. Corse, mentioned above, was afterward Captain of the company, and also held other offices in the city. He returned to the East in 1857, and finally graced the list of Sheridan's prisoners in 1865 as "General Corse."

When the Governor called on the militia for duty against the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, in 1856, the Sutter Rifles met on the 4th of June and voted to respond to the Governor's call. E. E. Eyre was then Lieutenant Commanding; H. S. Foushee, Second Lieutenant; and John C. Keenan, Orderly Sergeant. Soon afterward the company disbanded, but reorganized in 1857, with E. E. Eyre, Captain; Charles J. Torbert, First Lieutenant; Joseph H. Vigo, Second Lieutenant; W. R. Covey, Brevet Second Lieutenant. The company had but little vigor, however, and soon died.

Sacramento Guards, Light Infantry, were organized August 11, 1855. Henry Meredith, Captain; D. S. Woodward, First Lieutenant; R. W. Wilcox, Second Lieutenant; John Arnold, Brevet Second Lieutenant; Josiah Howell, Ensign; L. L. Baker, Orderly Sergeant. On December 17, 1855, Baker was elected Captain, and among the subsequent officers of the company were D. A. McMerritt, L. Powers, Isaac Lohman and C. H. Cummings. The company numbered forty-five.

During the excitement over the actions of the Vigilance Committee, in 1856, the Governor issued a proclamation calling out the militia of the State to suppress the disturbance. The Sacramento Guards met June 4, 1856, and disbanded, giving their arms into the custody of the Sutter Rifles. They at once reorganized as the "Independent City Guards," and were fully equipped by the end of the year. In 1858 this was the only company in Sacramento.

Young Men's Pioneer Guard.—Organized in 1856, it was composed of the leading young men in the city. John Talbot was Captain; A. R. Simons, First Lieutenant; Samuel Richardson, Second Lieutenant; Charles Sinclair, Third

Lieutenant; Oliver H. Worden, Ensign; John, Foley, First Sergeant.

The Sacramento Cadets were organized May 17, 1856, with Edwin A. Sherman as Captain; C. H. Watson, First Lieutenant; George J. Prentice, Second Lieutenant.

Independent (Sacramento) City Guard reorganized under the State law June 28, 1858. L. L. Baker, Captain; Josiah Howell, First Lieutenant; L. Powers, Second Lieutenant; I. Lohman, Brevet Second Lieutenant. Among the subsequent officers were S. P. Ford, Benjamin Peart, Joseph I. Friend, Henry Starr, W. H. Ratenberry, C. L. Bird, I. B. Vanderburg. Among the privates were C. H. Cummings, H. S. Crocker, D. Gillis, P. J. Hopper and J. H. Lewis. During the Rebellion this company furnished several officers and some thirty men for the service of the United States.

The Sacramento Hussars, a company of German cavalry, were organized August 4, 1859, and reorganized June 11, 1863, and attached to the State Militia. They were honorably discharged from the National Guard August 21, 1874 since which time they have continued an independent organization. At first there were twenty-six members, and the officers were: Fred Werner, Captain; Charles Heinrich, First Lieutenant; F. X. Ebner, Senior Second Lieutenant; Joseph Martzen, Junior Second Lieutenant. Other early members were L. Steudaman, A. Heilbron, E. Kraus, Charles Sellinger, A. Neubauer, D. Weimann, M. Arentz, C. Iser, G. Uhl, S. Gerber, John Batcher, M. Wetzel, James H. Groth, George Schroth, J. Korn, Julius Gregory, A. Menke, M. Miller, A. Dennery, Andrew Ross, John B. Kohl, deceased, and Jacob Meister.

Granite Guard, at Folsom, was organized May 27, 1861, with fifty-eight men; F. S. Mumford, Captain.

The Washington Rifles were organized May 27, 1861, with eighty-one men. This company was organized under the militia laws of the State, and immediately tendered their services to the Governor, were accepted and mustered into the service of the United States. Thomas I. Roberts was Captain; W. A. Thompson, First Lieutenant; J. S. Hunter, Second Lieutenant; W. L. Ustick, Brevet Second Lieutenant; and Henry Kline and Cornelius V. Kellogg were also officers.

Sacramento Rangers, cavalry, organized August 27, 1861, with sixty-two men, and were mustered into the service of the United States. D. A. McMerritt was Captain; J. M. Ropes, First Lieutenant; A. W. Starr, Second Lieutenant; H. A. Burnett, First Sergeant; James Contell, Second Sergeant; J. B. Slocum, Third Sergeant; Frank Jones, Fourth Sergeant; W. I. Campbell, Fifth Sergeant.

Shirland's Cavalry.—E. D. Shirland raised, and was Captain of, a cavalry company, which was recruited principally about Folsom. They were mustered into the service of the United States, and arrived at Sacramento by rail September 5, 1861, seventy-five strong. Here they were joined by about forty recruits from this city, and left for San Francisco on the Steamer Antelope. In two hours the citizens of Folsom raised $513 for the use of the company.

The National Guard was organized October 7, 1862, with L. L. Baker as Captain; D. W. Welty, First Lieutenant; W. H. B. Morrill, Senior Second Lieutenant; Prescott Robinson, Junior Second Lieutenant. The Sergeants were John Talbot, John Foley, R. H. Daley, Paschal Coggins and M. L. Templeton. Among the privates were Newton Booth, M. M. Estee, Justin Gates, S. S. Holl, James McClatchy, A. Badlam and S. Tryon.

The Sacramento Sharp-Shooters organized June 6, 1863, with E. R. Hamilton as Captain; Thomas V. Cummings, First Lieutenant; W. M. Siddons, Senior Second Lieutenant. C. Weisel, J. A. Conboie and E. H. Heacock were Sergeants. Among the privates were L. Booth, E. M. Fry, A. Flohr, J. T. Glover, S. S. Holl, I. Luce, J. H. McKune, Robert Robinson, P. Stanton, O. H. Tubbs and G. K. Van Heusen. This company was mustered out in 1866.

The Turner Rifles organized June 22, 1863,

with forty-four men. Charles Wolleb was Captain; A. Geisel, First Lieutenant; L. Lotthammer, Senior Second Lieutenant; A. Nessell, Junior Second Lieutenant. Among the privates were John Bellmer, A. Heilbron, Charles Pommer, C. Weil, C. Kleinsorge, L. B. Mohr and C. Weisel.

The Walnut Grove Union Guard was organized at Walnut Grove in August, 1863, and continued for several years as a portion of the State Militia.

The Baker Guard, organized September 15, 1863, was composed of over fifty young men, generally under twenty-one years of age. W. T. Crowell was Captain; James Clunie, First Lieutenant; D. K. Zumwalt, Second Lieutenant; and Samuel Carlisle, Third Lieutenant. It was consolidated with Company D, National Guards, in June, 1866.

The Sacramento Light Artillery, unattached, was organized September 24, 1864, with Edgar Mills as Captain; Wyman McMitchell, First Lieutenant; W. M. Siddons, Senior Second Lieutenant; D. W. Earl, Junior Second Lieutenant; and A. J. Senatz was prominent in the organization. Among the subsequent Captains were S. S. Montague, Joseph Davis and J. L. Atwood.

The First Battalion, Light Artillery, was organized in September, 1866, with Edgar Mills as Major; L. E. Crane, First Lieutenant and Adjutant; Paul Morrill, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster; W. R. Cluness, Assistant Sergeant.

The Emmet Guards organized March 19, 1864, with John Foley as Captain; F. A. Moran, First Lieutenant; John F. Sheehan, Senior Second Lieutenant; John S. Barrett, Junior Second Lieutenant. The other officers were T. W. Sheehan, Owen Farrell and M. McManus. This company was mustered out of the State service June 11, 1872.

The Sacramento Zouaves were an independent colored company, which had an existence for several years.

Company G (Sarsfield Guards) was organized in 1870, with William H. Ashton, Jr., Captain; Charles Brady, First Lieutenant; and Thomas Nolan, Second Lieutenant.

On April 10, 1850, the first Legislature passed an act providing for the organization of the State Militia into four divisions and eight brigades. The First Division was composed of the counties of Trinity, Shasta, Butte, Yuba, Sutter, El Dorado and Sacramento. The Legislature was to elect the Generals. On the next day that body met in joint convention and elected as Major-Generals, Thomas J. Green, John E. Brackett, David F. Douglass and Joshua H. Bean; and as Brigadiers, J. H. Eastland, A. M. Winn, Robert Semple, —— McDonald, John E. Addison, D. P. Baldwin, Thomas H. Bowen and J. M. Covarrubias. On May 1, 1852, a law was passed organizing the militia into seven districts, and the Seventh District was composed of Sacramento, Sutter, Placer and El Dorado counties.

On April 25, 1855, a law was passed creating six divisions and twelve brigades. The Fourth Division comprised the counties of Amador, El Dorado, Sacramento, Placer, Nevada and Sierra. The First Brigade of that division comprised Amador, El Dorado and Sacramento. On May 9, 1861, another military law was passed, but it did not change the brigade position of Sacramento.

On April 24, 1862, a law was passed organizing the militia into one division and six brigades. The Fourth Brigade was made to consist of the counties of Sacramento, Yolo, Sutter, El Dorado, Amador, Placer, Nevada, Yuba and Sierra. On April 12, 1866, Alpine was added to the Fourth Brigade, and since then no change has been made.

James Collins was appointed Brigadier-General, commanding the Fourth Brigade, August 1, 1862, commissioned August 30. General Collins died in Nevada City, July 18, 1864.

Josiah Howell was then appointed, receiving his commission July 25, 1864, and resigned November 14, 1874.

Wm. L. Campbell was appointed to the position December 1, 1874, received his commission

on the same day, and resigned November 19, 1875.

Governor Pacheco appointed Wentworth T. Crowell to the position November 27, 1875. This appointment was not confirmed by the Democratic Senate, and General Crowell only held the office until his successor was appointed.

J. G. Martine was appointed to the command April 4, 1876, and resigned April 8. This resignation was caused by severe attacks on the General by some of the newspapers in the district. Crowell continued in office till March 3, 1877, when he resigned.

M. S. Horan was appointed March 3, 1877, was commissioned on March 5, and resigned November 4, 1878.

T. J. Clunie was appointed to fill the vacancy by Governor Irwin, December 30, 1878, but was not confirmed by the Republican Senate.

John F. Sheehan was appointed January 15, 1880, commissioned on the 17th, and resigned May, 1882.

Lewellyn Tozer was appointed May 19, 1882, but the subsequent Democratic Senate refused to confirm him.

John T. Carey was commissioned February 10, 1883. T. W. Sheehan is the present incumbent.

The Fourth Regiment of Infantry, N. G. C., was organized in 1864, with E. R. Hamilton as Colonel; B. Eilerman, Lieutenant-Colonel, and James Adams, Major. The regiment was reorganized in December, 1865, when L. L. Baker was elected Colonel, and the remaining officers continued the same. August 22, 1866, Hamilton was again elected Colonel; James Adams, Lieutenant-Colonel, and John F. Sheehan, Major. The regiment was mustered out of service in pursuance of Special Order No. 44, dated July 8, 1868, and the companies were ordered to remain unattached until further orders.

The Fourth Regiment was reorganized under Special Order No. 7, dated February 19, 1872. March 7 following, C. V. Kellogg was elected Colonel; B. Eilerman, Lieutenant-Colonel, and H. F. Page, Major. Kellogg and Eilerman resigned in July, 1874, when W. T. Cromwell was elected Colonel, and H. W. Thain, Lieutenant-Colonel. This regiment was disbanded and mustered out of service March 31, 1877. It was immediately reorganized as the First Battalion of Infantry, and Thomas J. Clunie was elected the Commander. Creed Haymond subsequently succeeded him, and when he resigned T. W. Sheehan assumed the command. Sheehan became Brigadier-General, and J. W. Guthrie was commissioned Colonel. He is the present incumbent.

A respectable company of colored men has also existed in Sacramento for some time.

J. W. Guthrie, plumber and gas-fitter near the foot of J street, has been so active and efficient in military matters, as a member of the First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade, National Guard of California, that he has been promoted from the position of private in 1869 through different grades to that of Colonel of the regiment, April 7, 1887. The superiority of his regiment is due to his efficiency.

THE PRESS.

CHAPTER XIII.

MOST of the following history is from an elaborate account published in the *Record-Union* by J. A. Woodson, the editor, in 1875.

On the 28th of April, 1849, at Sutter's Fort, the first Sacramento newspaper, the *Placer Times*, was started by E. C. Kemble & Co., as an off-shoot of the *Alta California*, of San Francisco. The merchants in the vicinity rallied about the pioneer publisher and subscribed liberally to secure him from loss. A lot of old type was picked up out of the *Alta* office, an old Ramage press was repaired, a lot of Spanish foolscap secured in San Francisco, and the whole shipped to Sacramento on a vessel known as the Dice me Nana (says my mamma), the first craft to carry type and press to the interior of California, which trip she made in eight days. An office was built for the paper about 600 feet from the northeast corner of the bastion and near what is now the corner of Twenty-eighth and K streets. It was a strange mixture of adobe, wood and cotton cloth, but answered the purpose. The paper was 13 x 18 inches in size, with a title cut from wood with a pocket knife. All sorts of expedients were resorted to in cutting off and piecing out letters to make up a complement of "sorts" in the cases. The press had a wooden platen, which needed constant planing off to keep it level, and the rollers were anything but successes.

The *Times* appeared on Saturdays until June, when chills and fever drove Mr. Kemble to "The Bay," and T. P. Per Lee & Co. took charge. Per Lee ran the paper two weeks, but, being a tyro in the business, gave it up, and J. H. Giles took charge as agent for E. Gilbert & Co., owners of the *Alta*. In July the *Times* removed to Front street, where it flourished well for a time. The subscription was $10 per annum. In November, 1849, after a brief period of reduction in size, it resumed its old shape and was removed to Second street, between K and L. April 22, 1850, it began to appear as a tri-weekly, and J. E. Lawrence made his editorial bow. June 5 following, it appeared as a daily, and thus won the distinction of being the first daily paper of Sacramento. In July it was enlarged one-third. October 8, same year, it was purchased by Loring Pickering, J. E. Lawrence and L. Aldrich, the price paid being $16,000, which included the cost of the building and two lots. Aldrich soon sold out to the others. The paper had been neutral, but in 1850 inclined toward Democracy. When the Squatter Riot excitement came on, it had been valiant in defense of the real-estate owners, but under its new management was less partisan. Its last issue was dated June 15, 1851, during which month it was consolidated with its rival, the Sacramento *Transcript*.

The latter had been started April 1, 1850, as

a tri-weekly, and the size of the *Times*. It was the first paper in interior California to be issued oftener than once a week. The proprietors were G. K. Fitch, S. C. Upham, J. M. Julian, H. S. Warner, Theodore Russell and F. C. Ewer. Mr. Ewer had been a prominent minister of the Congregational Church elsewhere. After he left here he went to New York, where he again maintained his pre-eminence as a minister.

The *Transcript* was a good paper and aimed at literary excellence. Fifth interests in the paper sold during the first summer as high as $5,000. G. C. Weld bought the interest of Upham for $10,000 very shortly after the paper started. In July, that season, the paper was enlarged, and the rivalry between it and the *Times* became very warm. The *Transcript* was started as an independent sheet, but in December, 1850, came out for the Democratic party and was thus the first interior Democratic paper.

As before stated, the *Times* and *Transcript* were united June 16, 1851, and thus was the first double-headed paper printed in California. It was enlarged to a size slightly greater than the present *Record-Union* single sheet. G. K. Fitch had become State Printer, and L. Pickering had the city printing. These formed the basis of the fusion, Fitch retaining a half interest in the printing, and Pickering & Lawrence holding the other half. The editors were Pickering, Fitch and Lawrence, The new paper found a rival in the *State Journal*, and in June, 1852, the *Times and Transcript* left the field and went to San Francisco, where it was published by the old firm, and subsequently by George Kerr & Co., composed of George Kerr, B. F. Washington, J. E. Lawrence and J. C. Haswell. It passed from them to Edwin Bell, and next to Vincent E. Geiger & Co. Pickering, Fitch & Co. meanwhile had acquired the *Alta California*, and December 17, 1851, they bought back their old *Times and Transcript*, and the *Alta* at once absorbed it.

October 30, 1850, the Squatter Association started an organ, styling it the *Settlers' and Miners' Tribune*. Dr. Charles Robinson, the editor, was noted for the active part he took in the Squatter Riots. He subsequently became the Free State Governor of Kansas; James McClatchy and L. M. Booth were associate editors. Sirus Rowe brought the type from Maine. The paper was daily, except Sundays, for a month, when it declined to a weekly, and after another month quietly gave up the ghost and was laid to rest in the journalistic boneyard.

December 23, 1850, the first weekly paper, the Sacramento *Index*, was started by Lynch, Davidson & Rolfe, practical "typos," with J. W. Winans, since a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, as editor. H. B. Livingstone was associate. It was nearly the size of the *Record-Union*, typographically neat, and was issued from the *Times* office, and was the first evening paper in Sacramento. Taking ground against the act of a vigilance committee in hanging a gambler, it lost ground, and died March 17, 1851, after a life of three months. It was a paper of rare literary ability.

The competition between the *Times* and the *Transcript* before their union became so warm that prices of advertising declined until they fell below the cost of composition. The printers in both offices rebelled, and the greater number quit. They held a meeting in a building next to the *Transcript* office, which thereby acquired the name of "Sedition Half." They resolved to start a new paper and secured Dr. J. F. Morse as editor. They bought stock in San Francisco, and March 19, 1851, launched the Sacramento *Daily Union*, at 21 J street, in rented rooms in Langley's brick building. The proprietors were Alexander Clark, who subsequently went to the Society Islands and has never been heard of since; W. J. Keating, who died a few years afterward in the insane asylum; Alexander C. Cook; Joe Court, who was burned to death at the Western Hotel fire in this city, in the fall of 1874; E. G. Jeffries, Charles L. Hansicker, F. H. Harmon, W. A. Davison and Samuel H. Dosh. The last named subsequently was editor of the Shasta *Courier*, and is now dead.

Nearly a year elapsed, however, before type could be had. A lot had been ordered, but failed to arrive; and J. W. Simonton, having made an appearance with a full printing office, intending to start a Whig paper, his stock was purchased by the *Union* men. Dr. John F. Morse, the editor, was later known throughout California as one of the chief leaders in Odd-fellowship; and his death in 1874, in San Francisco, was the occasion of profound testimonials of esteem being made at many places throughout the State.

The size of the *Union* was 23 x 34 inches, with twenty-four columns, thirteen of which were filled with advertisements. The daily edition started with 500 copies, and rapidly increased. The paper was independent, outspoken and ably edited. The issue for March 29, 1851, was entitled the *Steamer Union*, and was designed for reading in the Eastern States. April 29, 1851, the *Union* hoisted the Whig flag, but declined to be ranked as a subservient partisan. S. H. Dosh sold out at this time for $600, and in June Harmon sold for a like sum. April 23 the paper was enlarged about to the size it has since averaged, and appeared with the new type at first ordered. January, 1852, H. B. Livingstone became associate editor, and Hansecker sold out for $2,000, the firm now being E. G. Jefferis & Co. They next sold out to W. W. Kurtz for $2,100. January 10, 1852, the first *Weekly Union* was issued. February 13 Cook sold out to H. W. Larken, and April 3 Davidson to Paul Morrill. In May Dr. Morse retired as editor, being succeeded by A. C. Russell, who remained until August, when Lauren Upson became editor, retiring for a time in 1853; then John A. Collins filled the place.

November 2, 1852, the *Union* was burned out in the great fire. A small press and a little type were saved, and the paper came out the second morning after the fire, foolscap size, and soon resumed its former dimensions. A brick building was erected for it on J street, near Second, the same now occupied by W. M. Lyon & Co.

May 16, 1853, Jefferis & Kurtz sold to the other partners and to James Anthony, who had been in the business department of the paper since November, 1851. The firm was now James Anthony & Co. June 15, 1853, Keating sold to Morrill, Anthony, Clark and Larken, and in December Clark's interest passed to the firm.

July 20, 1853, a steam engine was introduced to run the presses.

May, 1858, Morrill sold his interest to J. Gray. Morrill went to New Hampshire and remained between one and two years, and returning, bought back Gray's interest. In February, 1875, the firm sold out to the Sacramento Publishing Company, which also purchased the Sacramento *Daily* and *Weekly Record*, and the two papers were issued under the joint title of the Sacramento *Daily Record-Union*. Besides the daily issue, the semi-weekly feature of the *Record* was retained, and this was issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Since then they have issued the daily on each day of the week (except Sundays until recently), with a double or eight-page sheet on Saturdays, besides a mammoth sheet on each New Year's day.

Mr. Upson remained chief editor of the *Union* about twelve years. He was succeeded by H. C. Watson, who served until his death, in June, 1867, and was succeeded by Samuel Seabough, who served until the merging of the *Union* with the *Record*. Then George Frederick Parsons, Editor-in-chief of the *Record*, became editor-in-chief of the *Record-Union*, and continued as such until his removal to New York City in the winter of 1883. He was succeeded by J. A. Woodson. The manager of the *Record* on its consolidation with the *Union* was William H. Mills, one of the proprietors of the *Record*, who remained in charge of the paper until January, 1883, when he removed to San Francisco, and C. E. Carrington was appointed local managing editor, and T. W. Sheehan, business manager. Mr. Carrington retired April 1, 1889, and E. B. Willis and T. W. Sheehan were appointed general managers of the

paper, the former assuming the duties of managing editor, and the latter continuing in immediate charge of the business department.

On the 19th of May, 1889, the publication of the *Sunday Union* was commenced, and mailed to all subscribers to the *Weekly Union*, the publication of the semi-weekly having been discontinued.

The fine three-story brick building which has for many years been occupied by this company is on the east side of Third street, between J and K streets, and was built for the *Union* in 1861.

JOSEPH A. WOODSON, Editor-in-chief of the Sacramento *Daily Record-Union*, was born in La Porte, Indiana, in 1837, and educated at the Wesleyan Seminary, Albion, Michigan. His parents early removed to Michigan City, Indiana, where his father was president of the State Bank of Indiana for many years. After two years' service as a clerk in mercantile business, Mr. Woodson, in 1858, came to California, settling at Santa Rosa, Sonoma County; read law in the office of Jackson Temple, now one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State; was admitted to the bar in 1860, before Judge McKinstry, for the Seventh District Court, and moved to San Francisco in 1862, where he practiced law until 1872. In the meantime he founded, published and edited the *Pacific Law Reporter*, having for associate editors some of the first members of the San Francisco bar; also had charge of the law department of the *Daily Spectator*, San Francisco, for a portion of the time, and edited and published at different times society and philanthropic papers, and was a frequent contributor to the literary journals of that city.

In July, 1872, he became the San Francisco correspondent of the Sacramento *Daily Record*, and in November, that year, removed to this city, temporarily, and edited the first statistical number of the *Daily Record*. In January, 1873, he represented that paper, as correspondent, at the Legislature of the State of Nevada. Returning in March to Sacramento, he accepted the position of law and literary editor of the *Record*. On the union of the *Record* and the *Union*, under the title of the *Record-Union* in February, 1875, he became the literary editor of that paper and "general utility assistant" upon all the departments of the journal. Acting in this multiform capacity, he went to Beaver, Utah, and reported the first trial of John D. Lee, notorious as connected with the Mountain Meadow Massacre. His letters from Beaver, published over the signature of "Thaddeus," attracted wide attention and rendered his further sojourn in Utah at least "uncomfortable." Returning to Sacramento, he resumed his position upon the *Record-Union*. Early in January, 1883, he became the editor-in-chief of the *Daily Record-Union*, a position he still holds.

As to other positions, Mr. Woodson was deputy district attorney of Sonoma County for a time; was one of the founders of the California Museum Association, and for four consecutive years a director; and by appointment is a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Mineral Cabinet. Mr. Woodson's chief function in the public welfare has been that of "an intellectual power behind the throne" rather than a mere figure-head in conspicuous positions.

S. E. CARRINGTON was born in Ohio in 1840; received a public and High-School education, and engaged in the profession of teaching for a time, but joined the Union Army soon after commencement of the Rebellion of 1861–'65. Served in Army of Potomac until 1863, when he was transferred to the War Department and remained there until after close of the war. Studied law and graduated at the Law School at Columbia College, Washington, District of Columbia, in 1867. Entering the legal profession, he practiced before the departments at Washington and in the courts of Ohio, until 1876, when from broken health he visited California, remaining about a year, and again returned to the Golden State in the spring of 1879, with his family, and took up his permanent residence in Sacramento. In the fall of 1879 Mr. Carring-

ton was employed upon the *Record-Union* and so continued until January 1, 1883, when he became managing editor of the paper, and which position he occupied until April 1, 1889, when he resigned.

In his religious relations he is connected with the Congregational Church in Sacramento, of which he is trustee; and in his society connections he is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.

In 1865 Mr. Carrington was married to Miss Rilla, daughter of William B. Stone, of York, Ohio. Their children are Belle and Alice.

Evander Berry Willis, Managing Editor of the Sacramento *Daily Record-Union*, was born at the residence of Commodore Evander Berry, at the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, on August 19, 1847. Being well advanced in his studies, at the age of thirteen he entered a printing office and learned the trade in all its branches. While working at his trade he mastered the art of stenography and soon had a position as official reporter in the Supreme Court circuit of New York. At the age of twenty he was editor and proprietor of the *Mail*, at Middletown, Orange County, New York. This field was too limited for him, and after publishing the paper for a little over a year he sold out and accepted a position on the New York *Herald*, being sent for that paper all over the country. From this he acquired a roving disposition and subsequently held various editorial positions on leading newspapers in several States, among them the following: Assistant city editor New York *Daily Democrat* ("Brick" Pomeroy's paper); city editor Newburgh, New York, *Daily Press;* city editor Scranton, Pennsylvania, *Daily Democrat;* telegraph editor Scranton *Daily Republican;* commercial editor San Francisco *Chronicle;* city editor Sacramento *Daily Record;* editor-in-chief of the Virginia City, Nevada, *Chronicle;* night city editor New York *Daily Star*, and others.

Mr. Willis first came to California in August, 1871. He has made several trips to the East since that time, visiting Europe and traveling through the United Kingdom and over the continent. He was the official stenographer of the Constitutional Convention which framed the present constitution of the State of California, and with his partner, the late P. K. Stockton, transcribed the debates and proceedings of that body for publication by the State. He has reported in the California Legislature for the *Record-Union* at every session but two since 1871, and is consequently well known throughout the State. Mr. Willis is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being a member (Past Master) of Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M.; Sacramento Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Sacramento Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, and Past Commander of Sacramento Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar. On April 1, 1889, E. B. Willis and General T. W. Sheehan were appointed general managers of the Sacramento *Daily Record-Union* and Sacramento *Weekly Union*, the former assuming the duties of managing editor, and the latter those of business manager.

In the list of dead journals comes now the *Democratic State Journal*. It was a morning paper of the size of the *Record-Union*, and appeared February 5, 1852. V. E. Geiger & Co. were the publishers, and Geiger and B. F. Washington the editors. It was a valiant warrior for the Democratic party, supporting John Bigler in his political aspirations, while its contemporary, the *Times and Transcript*, was the advocate of William M. Gwin. Washington, early in 1853, retired and went upon the *Times and Transcript*, and B. B. Redding, since land agent of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, became editor. The destruction of the office by the great fire of 1852 greatly retarded the paper, and finally in July, 1853, forced it into a coalition with the *Californian*, when a new firm was formed composed of B. B. Redding, P. C. Johnson, S. J. May and James McClatchy. In April, 1854, Johnson sold to Colonel Snowden, and in June, May sold to Redding and Snowden. Snowden and May have been dead many years.

In the fall of 1854 William Walker, afterward

known as General Walker, of Nicaragua fillibuster fame, the "grey-eyed man of destiny," became editor. October, 1854, McClatchy sold out to D. J. Thomas. Walker retired in February, 1855, and McClatchy became editor, being succeeded in a month by John White. In 1866 Snowden sold out to Redding and Thomas. In June, 1857, the party failing to give adequate support to the journal, it was sold, under attachment, and bought in by the printers in the office. After a suspension of four weeks it resumed, with Henry Shipley & Co. as publishers, the company being made up by most of the printers in the office. H. Shipley and R. Rust were editors. April 24, 1858, P. W. S. Rayle bought up nearly all the interests and announced S. W. Raveley as editor. It so continued to June 24, 1858, when it expired. At one time it ran a column in French, and was the first and only daily paper issued in Sacramento with a department for any foreign tongue.

In August, 1852, T. Alter began to publish a weekly Baptist paper, with O. C. Wheeler and E. J. Willis as editors. It continued about one year, and had its office in the court-house. It lost $3,000 to the publisher, and breathed its last so quietly that the exact date of its taking off is unknown.

November 17, 1852, E. Williamson & Co., with James McClatchy and D. J. Thomas as editors, started a settler Democratic paper. It was issued every morning, super-royal in size. April, 1853, S. J. May bought a one-fourth interest and became editor. It was burned out once, and started again in a deserted kitchen, brought from the country for the purpose. On the 30th of July it fused with the *State Journal*, as stated above.

The *California Statesman*, a morning paper edited by Henry Meredith and published by J. W. Gish & Co., was begun November 13, 1854. It was Democratic and supported W. M. Gwin for United States Senator against Broderick. March 1, 1855, Gish & Woodward, the publishers, sued Gwin & Hardenbergh on a claim that they had agreed to pay $2,500 for the support of Gwin by the paper. They alleged that Gwin also agreed to give the paper the public printing. They laid their damages at $20,000, but they were ousted from court on the ground that the agreement was contrary to public policy. Hardenbergh then sued for the possession, and so the *Statesman* died.

The *California Farmer and Journal of Useful Science* began a publication in Sacramento in May, 1855, having already appeared in San Francisco a year before. The publishers were Warren & Son, and J. K. Philips & Co. Dr. J. F. Morse was the editor for one month. It was a weekly paper. July 18, 1856, it was moved back to San Francisco, where it still appears.

In March, 1854, Dr. Morse and S. Colville issued the first and only number of a monthly magazine entitled "*Illustrated Historical Sketches of California*, with a minute history of Sacramento Valley." This number was a good one, but the business department was badly managed and a second number never appeared.

The *Pacific Recorder* appeared July 15, 1854, edited by E. J. Willis, and was to be the organ of the Baptist Church. It was a neat semi-monthly; in July, 1855, it became a weekly, but in March following it was discontinued.

June 8, 1855, a daily paper came to the surface called the *State Tribune*. It was edited and published by Parker H. French and S. J. May. It was the size of the other morning papers and professedly independent of politics, but inclined to the Democracy. In September French sold out to May and left in the Nicaragua expedition. August 1, J. M. Estill became editor of the *Tribune* and opposed John Bigler and the Democracy with such vigor as to draw it to the front rank of the opposition journals. French returning to the State bought into the paper again, but left some of the arrangements for payment so open that difficulty ensued. He sold to George W. Gift, who had assigned to Monson and Valentine, who attached the paper. S. J. May and his three remaining partners set out these things in a card and issued a new

Tribune, so that on the 16th of October, 1855, two *Tribunes* appeared, each claiming to be the genuine one. May & Co.'s issue was from the material of the defunct *Statesman*. The other *Tribune* was published by Farwell & Co. Both papers were ardent American or Know-Nothing journals, and each was especially bitter on the other. The local war waged for two weeks, to the great amusement of the people. October 30 the Farwell & Co. *Tribune* gave up, and the other paper was satisfied. The *Tribune* came out with James Allen & Co. as publishers, still advocating Know-Nothingism. It lived until June 1, 1856, when it died.

A new paper sprang from the ashes of the *Tribune* the day after the death of that paper. It was christened the *California American* and was as radically Know-Nothing as its predecessor. The proprietors were James Allen, J. R. Ridge and S. J. May, with Allen as chief writer, but in January, 1857, he was succeeded by J. R. Ridge. Allen was at the time State Printer, and it is said lost about $15,000 in the new paper in the first six months. It died in February, 1857, and never was a success at any period of its existence.

The *Water Fount and Home Journal*, a weekly paper nearly the size of the *Record-Union*, was brought from San Francisco and issued here December 15, 1855, by Alexander Montgomery & Co., with Montgomery as editor. It was a temperance paper, and the official organ of the Sons of Temperance, and made a good appearance. It lived nine months only.

December 6, 1855, George H. Baker, now of San Francisco, a lithographer, and J. A. Mitchell, now deceased, began an independent evening paper entitled *The Spirit of the Age*. In June, 1856, it changed its name to *The Sacramento Age*, and enlarged, with A. A. Appleton & Co. (Baker withdrawing) as publishers. J. S. Robb, dying, was succeeded by W. Wright. In the summer of 1856 the paper was sold to the Know-Nothing party and fought its battles till the election was over. Early in 1857 it died.

December 24, 1855, A. Badlam & Co. started the *Daily Evening Times*, a gratuitous advertising sheet, 10 x 18 inches. It was worked on a wooden press made by the publishers. It ran up from 200 to 700 circulation, and in March, 1856, breathed its last. For a time it was removed to the mountains to try the effect of change of air and diet, but it came back to Sacramento and died in good order.

December 11, 1856, C. Babb and W. H. Harvey began a publication of a daily morning independent paper, of a small size, entitled the *City Item*. Paschal Coggins was the editor. It lived seven months.

Cornelius Cole & Co., on the 15th of August, 1856, commenced the publication of the *Daily Times*, a morning paper, Republican in politics. It was very lively in the canvass for Frémont, and was edited with ability. In November it became an evening paper, and issued a weekly, being then run by a joint-stock company, with Mr. Cole, subsequently United States Senator, as editor. In size it was 24 x 36 inches. January 24, 1857, it succumbed to the winter weather and went into the newspaper charnel-house.

The *Chinese News* began in December, 1856. It was printed of respectable size, and in the Chinese language. Ze Too Yune, alias Hung Tai, was editor and publisher, and exhibited much skill in the business. It was at first a daily, then a tri-weekly, then a weekly, lastly a monthly, and after two years' lease of life it went to earth and was heard of no more.

The *Temperance Mirror* was a quarto-monthly, commenced January, 1857, by O. B. Turrell, with W. B. Taylor as editor. It issued one number here, and then took itself off to San Francisco, where it died in March of the same year.

The *Daily Morning Bee* began its life February 3, 1857. It was independent in politics, and was edited by J. R. Ridge and S. J. May. The proprietors were L. C. Chandler, L. P. Davis, John Church and W. H. Tobey. It was much smaller than the present *Bee*, embracing but five columns to the page. It became an

evening paper April 6, 1857. In the summer following, Ridge retired and James McClatchy succeeded him. In 1858 the firm was F. S. Thompson, L. P. Davis and W. H. Tobey. It was enlarged during the first year to seven columns to the page. On April 8, 1860, J. O'Leary purchased the interest of S. F. Thompson, and the firm name was changed to L. P. Davis & Co. December 28, 1863, G. H. Winterburn bought out Tobey, and in turn sold to James McClatchy, February 12, 1866.

June 26, 1872, McClatchy bought the interest of Davis, and the firm name became James McClatchy & Co., as at present. August 1, 1872, J. F. Sheehan purchased one-third interest from Mr. McClatchy, since which time the paper has been still further enlarged and continues to be one of the few profitable and prosperous journals in Sacramento's history.

November 1, 1879, James McClatchy admitted his younger son, C. K., as a partner in the business, and the members of the firm were then J. F. Sheehan, James and C. K. McClatchy. October 23, 1883, James McClatchy died at Paraiso Springs, leaving all his title and interest in the *Bee* to his wife and two sons. January 29, 1884, the interest of J. F. Sheehan in the paper was purchased by the members of James McClatchy's family, the firm name remaining unchanged—James McClatchy & Co. From that time to the present the paper has been conducted by the sons, C. K. as managing editor, and V. S. as business manager.

The *Bee* has steadily progressed in circulation, power and influence, and is now one of the two afternoon papers in California that receive the full Associated Press report. In the early part of 1888 the *Bee* put in a fast stereotyping press, it being the first afternoon paper on the Pacific Coast to do so. It has kept pace in other departments with the times, and is regarded as one of the best pieces of newspaper property on the coast.

James McClatchy, veteran and late editor of the *Bee*, was born near Lisburn, County Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1824, and died at Paraiso Springs, Monterey County, on September 26, 1883, being then over fifty-nine years of age. He was but eighteen years of age when he left Ireland for the hospitable shores of the United States, his father and mother having died previously. It was but a few years thereafter when he sent for his sisters and brothers to come over and join him in this land of freedom. He early formed the acquaintance of Horace Greeley in New York, and with him was a member of the Land Reform Association of that State, among whose members were many who afterward became nationally prominent.

He departed for California in 1848, reaching Sacramento in the latter part of 1849. The ship on which a number had sailed from Panama was wrecked near Mazatlan, and he and twenty-eight others walked to San Diego. He had orders from Horace Greeley to write as many letters to the *Tribune* as he desired at $5 per letter, good pay for those days with such an unlimited *carte blanche*. His letters to the *Tribune* did much to populate this State with an intelligent and progressive class of men and women. He was connected with the Sacramento Legislature, reported the proceedings of the first Legislature for the *Placer Times*, and was subsequently connected with the *Miners' Tribune* and other early and short lived papers. He first joined the late B. B. Redding in the publication of the *State Journal*, but as he believed in the principles of the Republican party, he left that paper and started the *Times*, in conjunction with the afterward United States Senator, Cornelius Cole.

With the defeat of Frémont that newspaper venture died, and he joined the staff of the *Bee*, which was started in 1857. He soon succeeded John R. Ridge as chief editor, a position he ably and brilliantly filled with few interruptions, and those of his own seeking, until his death. He was a stanch Unionist during the days of the Rebellion, and was president of the Lincoln League of Sacramento.

He was elected by the Republican party to the office of sheriff in 1863, and re-elected in

1865, but was counted out. Proof of the latter fact was subsequently found when workmen were engaged in altering a chimney in the office of the Board of Supervisors, then in what is now known as the Masonic Building, on the southwest corner of Sixth and K streets. The destroyed ballots were found, and ample evidence furnished to James McClatchy. It was then too late to benefit him any, and he paid no attention to it, though it was subsequently written up as a reminiscence, in the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

In 1866 he purchased an interest in the *Bee*, but went to San Francisco to manage the San Francisco *Times*. He remained there but a very short time, however, as his independent spirit could not brook the conflicting orders of seven owners, each of whom wanted the paper conducted to suit his own views. So he returned to the *Bee*, and never left it until his death.

He was collector of the port of Sacramento, a member of the Board of Education, president of the Pioneers' Association, president of the Union Building and Loan Association, a director of the Capital Savings Bank and historian of the day at the Centennial Celebration in Sacramento.

As a man, James McClatchy was a combination of the stern and yet gentle qualities of the Scotch-Irish race. In denunciation of a wrong he could be as severe a judge as any, but in the presence of sorrow or grief he would be as gentle as a child. As an editor he was straightforward and always to the point. His one great and prominent trait was his manly independence. He did not ask: "Is this thing politic?" but, "Is it right?" That question decided, he immediately proceeded to condemn or approve it in the simplest but most elegant English. He could get at the kernel of a question quicker and make a proposition plain to the readers more rapidly and in fewer words than any of his cotemporary journalists. He never "scattered," either in words or in reforms. When he had anything to say, he said it and stopped. He did not cloud the idea with a mass of verbiage. When he was battling for a principle, he paid his entire attention to that and that alone. He was frequently asked to strike good and heavy blows in this or in that cause. He would say: "Gentlemen, one thing at a time. You will have to shoot at one mark until you hit it, if you want to succeed in this work. You can't be shooting at everything with any good prospects of success in anything." He was a leader in popular thought, not a follower. He was brimful of new and good ideas; in fact, his originality was often very startling to the conservative mind. He was laughed at for his advocacy of a no-fence law, but such a law is the law of the State to-day in many of the counties, and can be made so in all if the citizens properly petition and vote upon it.

His anti-land monopoly principles were preached in season and out of season, in the face of sneers, but they are wonderfully popular to-day. Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," which has made such a brilliant stir in the literary world, was the outcome of the doctrines he had learned from James McClatchy, whose disciple he really was. In fact, George one day suggested that McClatchy should write a book embodying those principles, claiming that it would make a stir in the world.

"No," was the answer, "I am getting too old for the work, and have too much on hand. But why don't you do it? You have little, if anything, to do [George then had the easy position of inspector of gas meters], and you are just the man to do it."

The result was that George commenced the work and submitted it, a few chapters at a time, to James McClatchy for suggestions and alterations, and continued so to do until the wonderful book was completed.

Years before the people of the Sacramento Valley ever realized the danger menacing them from the destructive system of mining known as hydraulicking, James McClatchy began a crusade against it in the interest of the homes and cities of the valley, continuing it without

interruption up to the time of his death. He had the satisfaction of seeing the people of the valley come to the standard of their own self-interest and preservation, and to read decisions of the courts, the highest as well as the lowest, all in favor of the valley people—to find, in fact, the power of this giant aggregation of wealth engaged in hydraulic mining broken, and the system itself declared a nuisance.

Many other reforms were inaugurated and carried to a successful issue by this enterprising, plodding, original and conscientious journalist. Above all, he was ever loyal and true to Sacramento, and the universal grief expressed at his death betokened the respect and love in which he was held by the citizens of his adopted home.

Mrs. James McClatchy, one of the proprietors of the *Bee*, widow of its former veteran editor and mother of its present managers, was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on April 21, 1830. She came to Sacramento the day after the big fire of 1852 to join her first husband, Captain Feeny. The latter died not long after, and some years thereafter she was married to James McClatchy, then a tall, young reporter, working hard for a livelihood. Four of their children are living: Valentine, Charles, Fanny and Emily. The young men are managers of the *Bee*, while the young ladies are well known in Sacramento, where all four were born. Mrs. McClatchy is well known in charitable circles, and is a life member of the California Museum Association.

V. S. McClatchy was born in Sacramento in 1857; educated at Santa Clara College, where he graduated in 1877; for the ensuing five years he was employed in the Oakland Bank at Oakland, this State, and during the next two years was a clerk in the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco. After the death of his father he came to Sacramento to assume the business management of the *Bee*. Besides his connection with this paper, which has been a successful one, Mr. McClatchy has been active in a number of local enterprises, as a director of the Placer County Citrus Colony, Orangevale Colonization Company, etc. In 1882 Mr. McClatchy married Miss Hanifan, of Oakland, and they have four children.

C. K. McClatchy is also a native of Sacramento, born in 1858; attended Santa Clara College three years, and, returning to this city before he was eighteen years of age, has since been employed upon the *Bee*, as has already been mentioned. He is now the editorial manager. Besides, he is a director in the Union Building and Loan Association of this city. He married Miss Ella Kelly, of Sacramento, in 1885; they have one child.

In July, 1857, the *Star of the Pacific*, a religious journal, was removed from Marysville to this city. It was a quarto monthly. Its editor and proprietor was Rev. A. C. Edmonds, a Universalist clergyman. In December, 1857, it suspended, revived in May, 1858, and died in the fall of that year.

The *Daily State Sentinel*, a Republican paper, was issued July 27, 1857, by J. R. Atkins & Co., as a morning paper. It was small size. In October C. D. Hossack & Co. took the paper, and C. A. Sumner became its editor. It was a vigorous paper and bid fair to succeed, but early in 1858 it breathed its last.

C. A. Sumner began the publication of a pamphlet sheet dubbed the *Eye-Glass*, August 22, 1857. No other number ever appeared. It was peculiar and critical upon social matters.

The *Covenant and Odd Fellows' Magazine*, a monthly of thirty-two pages, began August 31, 1857; J. D. Tilson, Publisher; A. C. Edmonds, Editor. It died with the tenth number, June, 1858.

The *Temperance Register*, H. Davidson & Co., a monthly, began September, 1857, in quarto form. In October it was in small semi-monthly parts. December 12 it became a monthly again, and then expired.

December 20, 1857, the *Herald of the Morning* appeared as a Sunday paper, J. C. McDonald & Co., Publishers; Calvin B. McDonald, Literary Editor. It was a spiritualistic paper, and lived four weeks.

The *Phœnix*, afterward the *Ubiquitous*, was

a scurrilous sheet, fathered by E. McGowan. It began as an occasional in the fall of 1857, issued as a weekly during the winter following, and died during the next summer.

The *Watch-Dog* was started January 1, 1858; was similar in character to the last mentioned, and died in March following.

During the same March began the Sacramento *Visitor*, by Brown, Ingham & Co.; J. Coggins, Editor. It was a daily evening paper of moderate size, independent in tone and lively in manner. It ceased to exist June 1, 1858.

The Sacramento *Mercury*, a straight-out Democratic paper, was commenced March 28, 1858, by H. S. Foushee, Publisher, and W. S. Long, Editor. It was about half the size of the *Record-Union*. In the summer A. Montgomery became its associate editor. It died October 12, 1858.

The *California Statesman*, No. 2 of that name, took the place of the old journal in May, 1858; S. W. Ravely, Publisher, and A. C. Russell, Editor. It was a Democratic daily, and died June 24, same year.

The *Californian*, No. 2 of that name, also was a neutral daily of small size, edited by D. J. Thomas. It was born July 9, 1858, and departed this life July 15 following, aged one week.

The *Baptist Circular* was the result of the third effort of the Baptists to start a paper here. It began August, 1858, under the editorial management of Rev. J. L. Shuck; but it was discontinued the next spring.

In 1858–'59, the Democracy being double-headed, and known as the Lecompton and anti-Lecompton wings, the contest between limbs of the common body became very warm, and the anti-Lecompton, half spurred thereto by the assaults of Charles T. Botts, from the Lecompton side, started a paper called the *Daily Register*. It was about the size of the *Bee*, and issued every morning except Monday. The money chiefly was furnished by Dr. Houghton, and the style of the firm was Harvey, Houghton & Co., the editors, J. C. Zabriskie and William Bausman, since a journalist in San Francisco, holding small interests. The paper was vigorous, but too scholarly, and not lively enough for the times. Bausman early got out of it. Houghton sunk money in the concern like water, and the second day before the general election, in the fall of that year, it peacefully died, and left the doctor to ruminate upon his ducats gone forever. The office of the *Register* was located at the corner of Fifth and J streets, and the outfit and dress of the paper was good.

The rival of the *Register*, and far the better paper in a purely journalistic point of view, was the *Daily Democratic Standard*. It saw the light February 26, 1859, and J. R. Hardenbergh was its publisher, with Charles T. Botts, Editor. It was a morning paper, and about the size of the *Record-Union*. In July, 1859, C. T. Botts became sole proprietor. It was the advocate of the Lecompton ring of the Democracy, and a vigorous one. Its office was on Third street, between I and J. On the 2d of June, 1860, it ceased its daily issues. The seeds of death were already sown in its body. For a few months it appeared as a weekly, but was only a faint semblance of its old self. M. G. Upton and Hon. C. Gorham were for a time editors, and many tales were told of the shrewd passes these two used to make to get news for the *Standard*. Soon after the fall election in 1860 the *Standard* was lowered—into the grave of journalism, and the earth over its remains has never been disturbed to this day. The proprietors lost money by the paper, and in the farewell article they growled over it fearfully. It was the death rattle—nothing more.

In June, 1860, Henry Bidleman & Co. started the *Daily Democrat*. It was issued from the *Standard* office; M. G. Upson was its editor. It was a six-column paper and made a lively campaign effort, but died with the fall election, having failed in its mission for the Democracy.

June 24, 1860, F. R. Folger & Co. issued the *Daily Morning News*, Douglas Democratic paper. The Folgers were its first editors. Subsequently George C. Gorham and Albert S. Evans were editors. Evans subsequently went

to Mexico with the Steward party and wrote it up and gained some notoriety with his pen. He died a few years ago in San Francisco. The *News* continued to exist about nine months.

The *Evening Post*, published by R. W. Lewis & Co., began October, 1860, as an independent paper, but subsequently became Republican in politics. It was half the size of the *Record-Union* at first, but latterly enlarged one-third. After five months of life W. S. Johnson & Co. undertook its publication. It had various editors—writers who wrote for it as occasion demanded. It was discontinued September, 1861.

The *Rescue*, organ of the Independent Order of Good Templars, began in San Francisco as a monthly about February, 1862, and ran about two months when it was removed to Stockton, where it was published five months. Its first editor was Edwin H. Bishop, then the State Grand Secretary; he was followed by William H. Mills, of San Quentin, also Grand Secretary, 1864–'71; the next editor was Albert D. Wood, of Vallejo, who conducted the paper until 1876; then Rev. George Morris, of Dixon, had the charge of it for a time, when it was removed to San Francisco. In the fall of 1877 it was moved to Los Angeles, when Yarnell and Caystile became the editors and publishers. It was next returned to San Francisco, in the fall of 1880, when Albert D. Wood again became the editor. He served until December 13, 1883, when Rev. E. F. Dinsmore, of San Francisco, became editor. In October, 1885, the paper was again removed back to this city, since which time George B. Katzenstein, the Grand Secretary, has been the editor. The editors of this organ are elected by the Grand Lodge of the Order, or its executive committee. The paper has been enlarged from time to time; it now has eight to sixteen quarto pages. Office, 328 J street.

The *Evening Star* was a daily started May 25, 1864, by a company composed of J. J. Beebe, Alexander Badlam, G. I. Foster, J. Simpson, M. M. Estee and H. C. Bidwell. It was an independent journal and lived about three months and sunk under financial embarrassments. Badlam is now assessor of San Francisco; Estee was speaker of the last Assembly and practices law in San Francisco. Bidwell is dead, having committed suicide a few years ago. He was once county clerk of Sacramento County.

The *Californian Republican*, a Democratic paper of the hard-shell stripe, appeared January 4, 1863. The publishers were Conley Patrick & Co., and the editor was Beriah Brown, afterward of the *Democratic Press*, San Francisco, which was destroyed by a mob in the spring of 1865. Brown is still an editor, and resides in Oregon. The paper died in the fall of 1863.

The *Golden Gate*, a spiritualistic weekly, was started by Ingham & McDonald in the spring of 1864, and lived but a few weeks.

In the winter of 1860 Judd & McDonald started the *Advertiser*. It was a gratuitous sheet, and lived two or three months.

The *California Express* was a Democratic journal, formerly published at Marysville under direction of Alexander Montgomery. He moved the paper to Sacramento and issued it December 23, 1866, expecting patronage from the then dominant party, but it did not come, and the paper died in July, 1867. It was issued as a morning paper.

The Sacramento *Daily Record* first appeared as an independent evening paper, February 9, 1867. It was published by an association of printers, composed of J. J. Keegan, John L. Sickler, J. P. Dray and R. E. Draper. Draper was the first editor, and in about a month was succeeded by W. S. Johnson, who remained about one year, and was succeeded by J. B. McQuillan, who remained a few months and was succeeded by R. A. Bird. Subsequently it was purchased by W. H. Mills and A. D. Wood. Mr. Wood was afterward manager of the *Record-Union*, and a portion of the then and subsequent *Record* editorial staff, as also a portion of the Sacramento *Union* then and subsequent editorial staff, afterward composed the *Record-Union* staff. The *Record* became a morning paper December 2, 1867. In the beginning it

was a small five-column sheet, but through successive enlargements soon grew to the present size of the *Record-Union*. During the winter of 1871–'72 the *Record* distinguished itself by the fullest and most elaborate phonographic Legislative reports ever published in the United States, frequently printing morning after morning nineteen columns of solid nonpareil of the proceedings of Senate and House. For several years the Sacramento *Union* had published annual or New Year statistical sheets. January 1, 1873, the *Record* entered the same field and eclipsed its rival by issuing the fullest and largest holiday statistical sheet ever published in the United States, and each year since has issued a similar mammoth sheet. It was the first daily paper to maintain a semi-weekly edition. The *Record* was a rival to the *Union*, and the contest for patronage and public favor between them was very warm for years. In February, 1875, the *Record* and *Union* were consolidated as above stated, and appear under the joint title of the *Record-Union*.

The *Expositor* was published by C. D. Semple, first appearing July 23, 1867. It was a daily, and old-line Democratic. It lived until the 9th of September, and died.

Richard Bowden, February 26, 1864, published a youth's paper, the *Young American*, as weekly. It lived about eleven weeks, ceasing on the death of the publisher, who was accidentally killed.

Along about this time were published weekly papers of a local character, viz.: *My Paper*, *Pioneer*, *Blusterer*, *The Anti-Office Seeker*, a lot of State Fair papers, *Sunday Times*, *Hesperian*, *Students' Repository*, and others.

In the winter of 1864, Charles De Young, now of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, began the publication of the *Dramatic Chronicle* as a daily gratuitous advertising sheet of small dimensions. In about nine months he removed it to San Francisco, enlarged it and published it until the *Daily San Francisco Chronicle* grew out of it, the old *Dramatic Chronicle* being swallowed by the *Figaro* of San Francisco, published by J. P. Bogardus.

The *Traveler's Guide*, an advertising sheet, published weekly by L. Samuels and N. Torres, in 1865. In the same year T. W. Stanwell began the monthly *Railroad Gazetteer*, which is still published by H. S. Crocker & Co.

January 12, 1868, the *State Capital Reporter*, a daily Democratic sheet, began with a glowing announcement of its plans. It nominated H. H. Haight for President of the United States. By Legislative enactment it became the litigant paper, in which all summonses had to be published. This gave it a good income, but made it obnoxious to the entire press of the State, and brought it into disfavor with the people. The act of February 21, 1872, repealed the litigant law, and took away the *Reporter's* bread. It then ceased to issue as a daily, sending out its last effort in that line May 7, 1872, when the law took effect, and thereafter issued a half sheet once a week, to run out legal advertisements on hand. July 30, 1872, without a last word, it died. The *Reporter* was published by a joint stock company, and lost money for everybody who touched it. It was at first controlled by John Bigler. Its first editor was Henry George, afterward of the San Francisco *Post*, and now of national notoriety as the author of "Progress and Poverty," and chief promulgator of the land theory that is known by his name. The paper was edited with ability, and for a long time was a periodical of much vigor. Mr. George was succeeded by J. F. Linthicum, an old editor, who kept up the tone of the paper and edited ably. John Bigler, ex-Governor of California, then just returned from Chili, to which country he went as Minister, became editor of the *Reporter* some months before it died. He was noted for his vigorous attacks, his laborious compilation of statistics, his political thunderbolts, and his dignified manner in editorial columns. Governor Bigler died some three years ago in this city. O. T. Shuck was its last editor.

The Sacramento *Democrat* was a small daily paper which began August 3, 1871, under a publishing company, with Cameron H. King as

editor. Its office was at the corner of Third and J streets. It lived until just after the election, dying September 5, 1871.

The *Locomotive* was a good six-column weekly advertiser and local paper, which was begun by R. S. Lawrence in the early spring of 1873, with an office on J street, between Second and Third. It did a prosperous business for some months. T. F. Cane then bought a half interest, and subsequently the whole interest, selling half of it to Dr. A. P. Truesdell, who became editor, and the paper and the name were changed to that of the *People's Champion*. In the summer of 1874 it went the way of the dead.

With one exception, the only foreign paper ever published here prior to 1885 was the *Semi-Weekly Sacramento Journal* (German), published by K. F. Wiemeyer & Co., and edited by Mr. Wiemeyer. It was first issued June 6, 1868, and has had a successful career to the present. Lately Wiemeyer & Co. established an office in Oakland, and the *Journal* now appears simultaneously in both places. It is ably edited, is Republican in tone, liberal in sentiment and fearless in utterance. It receives good business management and appears to have a legitimate field of journalism, which it fully occupies. The Sacramento office is now at 314 J street.

Early in 1873, H. B. Eddy, now deceased, started a small, neatly printed, critical paper, called the *Valley World*. It was issued weekly and aimed at literary excellence. Mr. Eddy dying in the fall, the *Valley World* was continued for a few weeks, Rev. J. H. C. Bonte editing it.

The *Evening News*, a daily, Sundays excepted, neutral, was started by B. F. Huntly & Co., March 26, 1869. Vincent Ryan, one of the firm, did most of the writing, with Frank Folger and W. S. Johnston in other departments. It lived three months.

The *Sunday Free Press* was started by Beers & Co., in February, 1873, and appeared once. It was a lively number, particularly local and jolly, but its precociousness was too much for it, and it died a heavy loss to its proprietors.

The *Sacramento Valley Agriculturist* began February, 1874, as a monthly; Davis & Stockton, Editors and Publishers. June, 1874, it changed to a weekly. July, 1874, it bought up the old *Champion* material, and enlarged considerably. April 15, 1875, Davis sold his interest to W. T. Crowell. It was devoted wholly to agricultural matters, with a city edition Sunday mornings, with a few local references.

The *Occidental Star*, devoted to the interest of the return of the Jews to Palestine—a weekly, four pages—began January, 1873, and ran about five months, with Mrs. L. I. L. Adams as proprietor.

The *Winning Way*, edited and published by Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Potter, was a weekly paper devoted to the cause of woman and sociality. It began September, 1873, and lived till February, 1874.

Common Sense was begun by Dr. A. P. Truesdell as a weekly, four pages, January, 1873, and died March, 1874. It was afterward revived in San Francisco.

The *Mercantile Globe*, an advertising sheet published by Byron & Co., August, 1872, changed October 18 to *Sacramento Globe*, published weekly by Kelley & Farland. After running some months, suspended, and was again revived by Raye & Ford, December 5, continuing weekly until April 17, 1875, and was afterward published at irregular intervals by B. V. R. Raye.

The *California Teacher* was started by the State Board of Education about 1877, being purchased from the San Francisco Teachers' Association. It is a monthly, and is now issued at San Francisco.

The *State Fair Gazette*, by H. S. Crocker & Co., has been published for some years on the recurrence of each State Fair and still continues. It is an advertising sheet, and is circulated gratuitously.

The *Evening Herald* was begun as a small evening paper, independent in character, March 8, 1875, by Gardner, Larkin, Fellows and Major E. A. Rockwell, a journalist of long experience

and sound judgment, the editor. He was formerly of the *Morning Call*, San Francisco, and served a term in the Legislature with credit.

The *Enterprise*, a Sunday morning paper, was begun by Crites, Davis & Alexander, August 29, 1875. It exhibited much vigor and was well conducted; but the proprietors, not finding a business manager to their mind, closed up the paper with the ninth issue, and in time to save themselves from loss. The paper was printed from the old *Reporter* type.

The *Seminary Budget* was an "occasional," issued by the young ladies of the Sacramento Seminary for a few years. It was a literary paper, doing credit to its student editors.

The *Business College Journal* is an "occasional," issued by the proprietors of the Sacramento Business College.

The *Sunday Leader* was started in October, 1875, by J. N. Larkin, who is still the editor and proprietor. The office is at 305 J street. In 1884–'85 it was the official paper of the county. In politics it is straight Republican. The paper is 28x42 inches in size and is neatly printed with large, clear type.

The *Daily Sun*, organ of the Workingmen's party, was started immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature of 1879, which provided for a State Constitutional Convention. This organ was established by a company of stockholders, with William Halley as manager. When the delegates to that convention were elected, and the editor of this paper was defeated as a candidate for the same, he withdrew from its management, a new company was formed, and F. J. Clark was continued as editor for a few months, when it was discontinued.

In 1883 the *Sunday Capital* was established by J. L. Robinette and C. C. Goode, a four-page folio, independent in politics and devoted to news and literature. It was run for about a year, when Robinette sold his interest to William Ellery, and six months afterward it was discontinued. The proprietors named were the editors.

The *Sacramento*, now *Occidental*, *Medical Times*, a large octavo monthly, was launched forth in March, 1887, in this city, by five physicians, and it continues to grow in patronage, amount and quality of reading matter, etc. It now has fifty-six pages besides advertisements. Office, 429½ J street. J. H. Parkinson is the editor in chief, and his assistants are: W. A. Briggs, William Ellery Briggs, W. R. Cluness, Thomas A. Huntington and G. L. Simmons, Jr., of Sacramento; J. F. Morse, W. H. Mays, Albert Abrams, W. Watt Kerr and D. W. Montgomery, of San Francisco; and J. W. Robertson, of Napa.

The *Daily Evening Journal* was commenced July 4, 1888, by H. A. Weaver, and was run until October 1 following. It was 28x42 inches in size, and devoted to general news and literature.

The *Nord California Herold*, a large German weekly paper, published on Saturdays in the *Record-Union* Building, was started September 5, 1885, by Charles Schmitt, the present editor and proprietor.

Charles Schmitt, Proprietor of the *Nord California Herold*, is a native of Kaiserslautern, Rhenish Bavaria, born October 9, 1836, a son of Nicholas and Rosina (Stubenrauch) Schmitt. His father, a lawyer and an active Republican, was a member of the Parliament at Frankfort, where the Revolutionary troubles came on. Mr. Schmitt had been a leader in his party, and from the prominent part he had taken was compelled to leave Germany. He went to Switzerland, and in 1849 came to America on a sailing vessel. He landed at New York and from there went to Philadelphia, where he had relatives living. There he lived until his death, which occurred in 1860.

Charles Schmitt, whose name heads this sketch, was but thirteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to America, though his education had been pretty well advanced previous to leaving his native country. While the family were residents of Philadelphia, his father had founded a newspaper, and in the office Charles Schmitt learned his trade. Before he

had reached his twentieth year he had determined to come to California, and in September, 1856, his name was enrolled on the list of passengers of the steamer Illinois, New York to Aspinwall. Crossing the Isthmus of Panama, he took passage on the steamer John L. Stephens, bound for San Francisco, which port he reached September 25, 1856. He received work in the office of Mr. Lefontaine, the first job printer of San Francisco, and remained in the city about two years. He then went to the mines. His first experience with the pick and shovel was at the Tuolumne mines near Columbia, but two or three months later the scene of his labors was transferred to San Gabriel mines, Los Angeles County. He next went to the Arizona mines, where he remained about two years. In 1860 he returned to San Francisco, where he became one of the founders of the *Abend Post*, the second German daily paper published in San Francisco. In May, 1868, he came to Sacramento and founded the Sacramento *Journal*, German, and followed its fortunes until 1881. On the 5th of September, 1885, he launched the *Nord California Herold*, which has taken front rank among German papers. He also carries on, in connection with the newspaper publication, job printing to a considerable extent, doing both German and English work, though principally the latter. His office enjoys a good reputation for the excellence of its work.

Mr. Schmitt is connected with Schiller Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F., and Sacramento Lodge, No. 80, A. O. U. W. He is Past Chief of Sacramento Stamm, No. 124, I. O. R. M.; has passed through all the chairs in Sacramento Lodge, No. 11, O. D. H. S.; also in Sacramento Verein-Eintracht. He is a member of the Sacramento Turn-Verein, and is one of the directors of the Germania Loan and Building Association. Mr. Schmitt was married in San Francisco, January 22, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Denger, a native of New York. They have had twelve children, of whom eleven are yet living. Mr. Schmitt is a man of superior intelligence, and wields a ready pen, and his paper has a powerful influence in his chosen field.

Themis, an eight-page quarto Sunday paper, devoted to the material interests of Sacramento, dramatic and governmental criticism and miscellany, printed with large type upon the finest kind of paper at A. J. Johnston & Co.'s, was started in February, 1889, by Wm. J. Davis, W. A. Anderson and George A. Blanchard, and at this date is flourishing.

A few lesser papers have been published in past years in this city, which have not been named herein, exclusive of sheets issued in the interests of insurance companies and business houses, but their origin and death have been too obscure to warrant the necessary loss of time in searching out their history.

Total number of deceased periodicals, about seventy-five; of living, eight.

Hon. Winfield J. Davis, Official Court Reporter and Editor of the historical portion of this volume, and Editor of *Themis*, is of pure Welsh descent, both his parents being natives of Wales. His father, William Davis, died in this city, August 21, 1885; and his mother, whose maiden name was Elinor Parry, is still living, in Sacramento.

Mr. Davis was born in Utica, Oneida County, New York, December 5, 1851. In 1862 the family came thence to California, by way of the Isthmus, arriving here while the marks of the great flood of 1861–'62 were still plainly visible, the waters having just subsided. After arriving here, Mr. William Davis purchased a ranch near Lincoln, Placer County, where he resided until 1869, when the family removed to Sacramento. Until this time, therefore, the subject of this sketch was inured to farm labor, In 1867, however, he began the study of shorthand, from a small book entitled "The Young Reporter," and worked at considerable disadvantage, for want of the proper elementary text-books; but, as one would suppose from the power of his genius, he went right along with it and ultimately attained a success which not as many as one in a thousand attain who commence

the study of this useful art. Entering the first grade of the grammar school of this city September 19, 1869, in the midst of the school year, he graduated April 22, 1870, in the first rank with ten others in a class of thirty-four. Among his classmates were Ella Haskell, now Mrs. Cummins, the noted writer of juvenile literature; P. E. Platt, of the present firm of W. R. Strong & Co.; Colonel C. F. Crocker, now vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; E. B. Cushman, late sheriff of a county in Nevada; and Valentine S. McClatchy, now one of the proprietors of the *Bee*. After the graduation referred to, Mr. Davis entered the High School and remained there until January, 1871. On the 2d of February, that winter, he went to the *Bee* office to learn the printing trade, and worked there until June, when he was employed in the office of the *Daily Record*, to set type and do short-hand reporting. In the line of reporting the first particular task he undertook was to report the proceedings of the Republican State Convention, held in June, 1871, which nominated Newton Booth for Governor. In 1871–'72 he reported the proceedings of the State Assembly for the Sacramento *Union*. At the close of the session, in April, 1872, he was engaged as one of the local editors of that paper, under the direction of Captain J. D. Young, now State printer. He was admitted to the bar of the Sixth District Court, April 7, 1879. On August 31, 1874, Mr. Davis was appointed, after a competitive examination, official short-hand reporter of the Sixth District Court, by Judge Ramage. The district embraced the counties of Sacramento and Yolo. When Judge Denson succeeded Ramage Mr. Davis was retained in the office, and he continued to hold until the abolition of the court by the new constitution. On the organization of the Superior Court in its place, he was appointed official reporter of both departments of the Superior Court, and has held that office continuously since that time. In this capacity he has reported some of the most important cases that have been tried in this State; for example, the prosecution against the proprietors of the San Francisco *Chronicle* at Placerville for libel upon United States Senator Sargent and Congressman H. F. Page. The trial lasted about a month. Among the witnesses were many of the leading officials and politicians in the State. He also reported the trial of Troy Dye for the murder of Tullis, an account of which is given elsewhere in this volume; also the trials of Charles Mortimer for the killing of Mrs. Gibson; of ex-State Senator J. H. Harlan, at Woodland, for the killing of E. L. Craft; and the famous Gold Run Hydraulic Mining case, which occupied about two months.

Mr. Davis has also had considerable political experience. For several years he was chairman of the Republican City Central Committee. During the Blaine campaign of 1884 and the Swift campaign of 1886 he was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, having the general supervision of these campaigns throughout the county. In each campaign there was a loss to the Republicans of but one candidate on the city and county tickets. In 1884 the candidate lost was that for police judge, and in 1886 that for supervisor in one of the country districts.

On Saturday night, immediately before the Presidential election of 1884, it was discovered that the Hon. Frank D. Ryan, the Republican nominee for the State Assembly from the Eighteenth District, was ineligible, by reason of the fact that he had not lived in that particular district for a year, although he had been born and raised in an adjoining district in the city. Mr. Ryan resigned his position on the ticket, and the nomination was tendered to Mr. Davis. The campaign was an extremely lively one. The result of the election, which was held November 4, was that Mr. Davis was chosen by a vote of 1,498, to 822 for Hon. H. M. La Rue, the Democratic candidate, who was a popular man, had filled important State positions, and at that time was speaker of the Assembly. During the ensuing session of the Legislature, Mr. Davis was chairman of the Committee on Pub-

lic Buildings and Grounds, and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, Claims, and Water Rights and Drainage. During that session large appropriations were secured for the improvement of public buildings and grounds in Sacramento County. It was in that Legislature, also, that the exciting measures concerning irrigation were brought forward, to settle which two extra sessions were called.

Mr. Davis has written extensively for the press, especially on historical and political subjects. For his connection with the various periodicals he has aided in establishing see the chapter on the Press, under heads of *Sacramento Valley Agriculturist*, the *Enterprise* and *Themis*. In the winter of 1888-'89 he compiled one-half of a large volume entitled "The Governmental Roster of the State of California," of which 5,000 copies were issued by the Legislature. In his library he has the largest collection of books and documents relating to the history of California that can be found in the State outside of the State Library and a few in San Francisco.

Mr. Davis is a member of the California Historical Society, and historian of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers; also an honorary member of the Sacramento Typographical Union, No. 46. He was commissioned Major and Engineer Officer of the National Guard of California, November 16, 1881, and served on the staffs of Brigadier-Generals John F. Sheehan, Llewellyn Tozer and John T. Carey.

Mr. Davis has a half-brother, W. H. Turnor; also a brother named Elmer L., and a sister named Nellie L.

There is one newspaper published in Folsom, the *Telegraph*, which is issued every Saturday morning. It was established in the early part of 1856 by Dr. Bradley, and was at that time known as the Granite *Journal*, Granite then being the name of the present Folsom City. The paper was conducted by Dr. Bradley for several years, and was one of the most widely circulated papers in the State in that day of few newspapers. When the name of the town was changed from Granite to Folsom City the *Journal* changed its name to the Folsom *Telegraph*. About this time the paper also changed hands, Wm. Penry, now treasurer of Amador County, becoming the editor and proprietor, continuing as such for several years, when Wm. Aveling became his successor. At Mr. Aveling's death, which occurred shortly afterward, Mrs. Aveling took charge of the establishment, but after a short time sold it to Peter J. Hopper, now deceased, but for many years a well-known lawyer of this county. John F. Howe purchased the paper from Mr. Hopper about 1872, and published it up to the time of his death, which occurred ten years later, after which Mrs. Howe published it until July 19, 1884, when it passed into the hands of Weston P. Truesdell, who published it until August 1, 1888, when I. Fiel became associated with him, the paper being conducted by the two gentlemen until March 16, 1889, when Mr. Fiel purchased the entire paper, he in turn selling out to Thad. J. McFarland, its present editor and proprietor.

THAD. J. MCFARLAND, the present editor of the *Telegraph*, was born in Benicia in 1854, and is a prominent member of the order of Native Sons of the Golden West. He was one of the founders of the Vallejo *Daily Times*, and also conducted the Biggs *Recorder*. For seven years he conducted the Wheatland *Graphic*, which ranks among the leading journals of Northern California. He is a practical printer, and a member of the Sacramento Typographical Union. Mr. McFarland's reputation as a newspaper man is such as to justify the prediction that the *Telegraph* will rank with the best, and Folsom be greatly benefited by his advent there.

At Galt the *Gazette* is a sprightly journal, published by Meacham & Campbell.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHAPTER XIV.

SACRAMENTO CITY has kept abreast with the times in the matter of education, and the conduct and success of her school system has always been a matter of pride.

The first school established in the city was opened by C. T. H. Palmer, in August, 1849. Concerning the school, Rev. J. A. Benton, formerly pastor of the Congregational Church, wrote the following interesting account: "C. T. H. Palmer, formerly of Folsom, taught the first school, so far as I know, ever taught in Sacramento. He taught during the month of August, 1849, and then abandoned the business. I do not know how many pupils he had, but the number could not have exceeded ten. I purchased from him in September the benches and furniture he had used, and opened the school again October 15, 1849, at the same place in which he had kept it. The place was on I street, in a building owned by Prof. F. Shepherd. The structure was a one-story house, about 14 x 28 feet, covered at the ends with rough clapboards, and the roof and sides were covered with old sails from some craft tied up at the bank of a river. Some 'shakes' and 'pickets' were nailed over the places not covered by the sails, near the ground. The doorway was covered by a piece of canvas fastened at the top and dropping before the opening. There was no floor but the ground, and that was by no means level. The school-house stood on the brink of the slough, or 'Lake Sutter,' near the northeast corner of Third and I streets. It was about sixty feet east of the east side of Third street, and the southern side of it encroached a few feet upon I street. I street was not then passable for wagons. The remains of a coal-pit were in the middle of I street, a few yards eastward from the building. A small and crooked oak tree stood at the eastern end of the school-house, close to it and near the door. A sycamore tree and some shrubs of ash and alder grew out of the bank on the northern side and close to the building. The filling up of I street and the advent of the Chinese now obliterate every trace of the building and its exact site. My school opened with four pupils, and increased soon to six, then to eight or nine. I do not think it ever exceeded twelve. By stress of weather and other circumstances I was compelled to close the school about the 1st of December, 1849. That was the end of my endeavors in the way of school-teaching. It is my impression that Crowell opened a school in the spring of 1850, but it may have been during the following autumn. In the spring there were families enough to make school-teaching desirable, and the weather and other circumstances were such as to render it practicable. I know of no other schools in 1849 than Palmer's and mine."

Previous to 1854 the public schools of the

city were merged with those of the county, and were under the superintendence of the county assessor, by virtue of his office. The State school law of 1851 provided for a supervising school committee in each city, town and incorporated village. The attempt made here to establish a common school under that law failed, and in 1852 the Legislature repealed the act and passed a new one, which gave to cities and incorporated towns the control of the common schools within their limits, with a provision that if the municipal authorities did not exercise that power the county assessor should have charge of them and be *ex officio* county superintendent. The act was again amended April 26, 1853, and that year the county assessor, H. J. Bidleman, appointed under the amended law a Board of School Commissioners for the city, consisting of Dr. H. W. Harkness, G. J. Phelan and George Wiggins.

The commissioners appear to have been very tardy in establishing schools, for the newspapers of the time frequently demanded them to do their duty and open a public school. The following advertisement appeared in February, 1854:

"PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The citizens of Sacramento are hereby notified that the school commissioners for this city will open a public school on the southeast corner of Fifth and K streets, on Monday morning, February 20, 1854, at 9 o'clock. G. H. Peck will have charge of the male department, and Miss Griswold of the female department. By order of the Commissioners of Common Schools."

On that day the school was opened. This was the first public school established in this city. Two rooms were occupied, one by the boys and one by the girls. The first day fifty boys and forty girls attended. Most of them were between seven and nine years of age, and the greater portion of them had never before attended school. Four days afterward there were ninety boys and seventy girls in attendance, and it was found that there was not sufficient room to accommodate all the scholars. Soon there were 200 altogether. As the building was not large enough to accommodate so many, another school was opened in an old building known as the Indiana House, on I street, near Tenth, and A. R. Jackson was appointed teacher. As this school also became too crowded, another building was leased, on the corner of Tenth and G streets, and to this place the girls of I street school were removed and placed in charge of M. E. Corby. June 19 a school for boys and girls was opened near the corner of Seventh and K streets, of which W. A. Murray had charge. Early in June, the first primary school was opened in the rear of the Fifth street school, in a building formerly occupied as a mechanic's shop. Miss A. E. Roberts was appointed teacher.

In July, 1854, it is said that there were 261 pupils in the public schools and 250 in private schools.

October 2, 1854, an ordinance was passed by the City Council, which had been drafted by N. A. H. Ball, providing for the election of a city superintendent of schools and a Board of Education. The board was to assume the control of the city schools, which was at that time vested in the county assessor. The council elected Dr. H. W. Harkness, Superintendent, and N. A. H. Ball, George Wiggins and Dr. T. A. Thomas, Trustees, or members of the board, which organized on the 1st of the following month. Harkness occupied the chair and Ball was secretary. At the first meeting they estimated the school income and expenses for the ensuing year at $22,000. December 7, after some controversy, County Superintendent Bidleman and county commissioners surrendered to the City Board full control of the public schools established by them in the city, with all the property, on condition that the latter liquidate the outstanding debts contracted for the schools. The indebtedness thus assumed amounted to $7,500. On the 11th the county superintendent and commissioners resigned their offices, and the City Board assumed exclusive control of the schools of the city.

The first common-school house in the city

L. of C.

was erected on the corner of Tenth and H streets, upon a lot tendered rent free by John H. Gass, and was dedicated January 2, 1855. The building was erected by A. B. Asper, who contracted to build it within fifteen days, for $1,487.

February 5, 1855, a primary school was established at the corner of Eleventh and I streets, and Mrs. Eliza A. Wright was elected teacher.

At a meeting of the board, held the 13th of that month, the number of scholars allowed to each school was fixed at fifty to sixty. When the complement of scholars was made up the teachers were to register the applicants. If a pupil absented himself for one week without a good excuse, the teachers were to notify the board and the scholar's parents, erase the name from the roll, and notify the first on the list of applicants of the vacancy.

Dr. H. W. Harkness, the city superintendent, submitted his first quarterly report February 13, 1855. He reported six schools in successful operation, with accommodations for 414 pupils, but 578 have made application to enter the schools during the term. Average attendance, 463.

The board adjourned *sine die* April 10, 1855, their term of office having expired. In March the method of electing members of the Board of Education had been changed by special legislative enactment, taking from the City Council the authority to create the board and giving it to the people, who would elect such officers upon the first Monday in April of each year. The number of commissioners was also increased to six.

At the election in April, 1855, Francis Tukey was chosen Superintendent, and R. P. Johnson, H. Houghton, F. A. Hatch, J. F. Morse, Geo. W. Woolley and George Wiggins, Commissioners. The new board organized on the 11th of the month, and Woolley was elected secretary. At this time the monthly salaries of the teachers amounted in the aggregate to $1,350, and the rent bills for school-houses to $300. On the 15th, Lee & Marshall's circus gave a benefit for the schools, and the profits were $321. Afterward the same circus company gave other benefits to the schools.

May 5 the board elected teachers. On the 25th it adopted a set of by-laws and rules of order. The by-laws provided that the board should consist of six members and one superintendent; that it should hold regular monthly meetings on the last Saturday of each month; and that special meetings may be called at any time by the superintendent or a majority of the members. The board was divided into three supervisory committees, who were to preside over the schools in their respective wards, and have special superintendence over them. On the 17th of June, Woolley resigned his position as secretary of the board and Dr. Hatch was elected to fill the vacancy. On the 19th a resolution was introduced that the Bible be adopted as a text book in the grammar schools, and that a portion of it be read by the teacher on opening each day. It was laid on the table, but at a subsequent meeting it was taken up and passed, after striking out the part requiring its use as a text book. September 8, 1855, a resolution was adopted abolishing corporal punishment in the schools, and providing that when a pupil shall prove incorrigible under the ordinary modes of punishment the teacher should temporarily suspend him until a decision of the board should be obtained.

February 12, 1856, A. R. Jackson, Principal of the Grammar School at the corner of Tenth and H streets, was dismissed from his position as a teacher, because he refused to collect an assessment from his scholars under the provision of the rate bill prescribed in the school law of 1855.

In February, 1856, Tukey resigned his position as superintendent, and Dr. F. W. Hatch was elected in his stead. William E. Chamberlain was elected a commissioner in the place of Hatch, and chosen secretary, which office Hatch resigned when he was elected superintendent. From the annual report submitted by the latter March 18, 1856, we learn that there were 466 scholars registered during the year; average attendance, 254.

Early in 1856 W. H. Watson succeeded Woolley as a member of the board. In April a superintendent and board were elected, and on the 11th of that month the new board met for the first time. It was composed of Hatch, re-elected superintendent; Dr. C. Burrell, David Maddux, John F. Dreman, J. F. Thompson, A. Montgomery and C. H. Bradford; the latter served until May 5, when he left the State, and on May 12 the board devoted the sum of $25 per month to the support of the colored school, which was taught by J. B. Anderson. This was the first instance where they had received assistance from the city. In November, 1856, J. B. Harmon succeeded Burrell as a member of the board.

On April 11, 1857, occurred the first meeting of a new board, consisting of J. G. Lawton, Superintendent, and Samuel Cross, R. A. Pearis, David Murray, H. J. Bidleman, P. W. S. Rayle and G. L. Simmons, Commissioners. The last mentioned was elected secretary. In the latter part of this year, the building of the Franklin Grammar School, at Sixth and L streets, was commenced. The corner-stone was laid December 22, under the auspices of the Masons. The structure was completed the ensuing year, at a cost of $7,500.

On May 4, 1858, the school directors, composed of the Board of Education appointed under the city and county "Consolidation Act," held their first meeting, and elected Samuel Cross, President, and Dr. Simmons, Secretary. Daniel J. Thomas was appointed a director in place of Dr. R. A. Pearis, by the Board of Supervisors; but this appointment was declared illegal by the Board of School Directors.

October 4, 1858, the Board of Education consisted of G. J. Phelan, A. G. Richardson, H. J. Bidleman, T. M. Morton, H. P. Osborne, G. I. N. Monell, John Hatch and G. L. Simmons. They elected Phelan, President, and Bidleman, Secretary. Hatch did not qualify and the Board of Supervisors elected David Meeker to fill the position. Simmons resigned in January, 1859, and C. A. Hill succeeded him. Early in 1859 a school-building was erected at Thirteenth and G streets, at a cost of about $3,800. It was named the Washington School-house. On May 9 Bidleman, the secretary of the board, was removed, and Monell elected to the office.

October 3, 1859, a new board organized comprised of Cyril Hawkins, H. J. Bidleman, J. M. Frey, G. L. Simmons, J. J. Murphey, G. I. N. Monell, D. J. Thomas and Henry McCreary. They elected Dr. Frey, President, and Monell, Secretary. An attempt was made to establish a Normal School, to be taught two nights in the week, but the plan was not carried out. At the close of the year there were ten schools in the city, one High School, four grammar and the rest intermediate and primary. There were 1,031 scholars enrolled, with an average attendance of 790. Fifteen teachers were employed. The board adopted the monitorial system, which they thought increased the teaching force without additional expense.

December 3, 1860, the new board consisted of G. Taylor, J. F. Crawford, Henry Miller, J. M. Frey, J. M. Milliken, A. C. Sweetser, S. M. Mouser and J. Bithell. Miller was chosen President, and Sweetser, Secretary. This board discharged all the teachers and monitors, graded the schools, fixed the salaries of the teachers, decided that male teachers should be employed as principals of the High School and of the first grade of the grammar school. J. W. Anderson was elected principal of the Franklin Grammar School, and Miss Doyle was appointed his assistant. June 7, 1861, Anderson was elected principal of the High School.

January 6, 1862, the board comprised J. F. Dreman, D. J. Thomas, W. Bidwell, H. Miller, W. H. Hill, J. M. Milliken, S. M. Mouser and Edward Collins. Hill was elected president. G. Taylor, the city superintendent of schools, acted as secretary. When this board assumed control they found the school-houses considerably damaged by the flood, but they were put in order in a short time and the schools commenced. The question of maintaining a colored school came up at various times

before the different boards, and it seemed that for many years this school was not regarded in the same light as the schools for the white children. Part of the time no support whatever was given to the education of colored children. But in March, 1862, Mrs. Folger was elected teacher of the colored school, and the board voted to pay her salary whenever the building and furniture should be furnished by the parents interested. March 3 the schools were opened for the first time after the flood.

Mouser resigned as a member of the board July 28, and J. T. Peck was elected to fill the vacancy.

The school-house at Tenth and P streets was erected in the latter part of 1862, at a cost of about $2,500.

A Board of Education, consisting of Edwin Collins, John J. Dreman, W. A. Hill, H. H. Hartley, Paul Morrill, D. J. Thomas, W. Bidwell and H. J. Bidleman, organized and elected Hill President in January, 1863. At the close of this year there were 1,093 names on the roll as pupils—thirty-two in the colored school. In the spring of this year a building for the colored school was erected at Fifth and O streets, but it was set on fire by an incendiary, and consumed with all its contents. During this year eleven schools were under the charge of the board. Total disbursements, $24,483.57.

On January 4, 1864, the board was composed of W. Bidwell, M. C. Briggs, J. H. Carroll, J. F. Crawford, Henry H. Hartley, Paul Morrill, O. D. Lambard and H. J. Bidleman. Briggs was president. At the close of this year there were thirteen public schools in the city.

1865.—The board comprised M. C. Briggs, W. E. Chamberlain, O. D. Lambard, Eugene Soule, J. W. Avery, J. H. Carroll, J. F. Crawford and Paul Morrill; Briggs, President. The Union school-house at Seventh and G streets was completed January 27. At the annual election of teachers, April 27, J. L. Fogg was elected principal of the grammar school. December 25, W. H. Hill, who had been chosen city superintendent, submitted his annual report, showing the statistics in detail.

1866.—The board was composed of J. W. Avery, W. E. Chamberlain, Paschal Coggins, John F. Dreman, G. R. Moore, O. D. Lambard, Paul Morrill and Eugene Soule; Chamberlain, President. At the end of this year there were found to be 1,524 children enrolled. Expenses, $32,136.43.

1867.—Same board as previous year; Morrill, President. The annual report shows the usual rate of increase, the usual branches pursued, etc. The proportion of native children becomes conspicuous, being 1,227 born in California to 457 elsewhere. In the early part of this year the Lincoln School Building, at Second and P streets, was erected at a cost of $8,049. In March $200 was set apart from the State apportionment for the purchase of a school library, as required by law. With this money about 250 volumes were purchased. Since then large additions have been made. Early in 1867 Lambard resigned as a member of the board, and John F. Crawford was elected to fill the vacancy. Soule resigned in April, and David S. Ross was elected to fill his place.

1868.—The board consisted of Henry Miller, President; J. F. Crawford, Paschal Coggins, Joseph Davis, J. W. Avery, D. S. Ross, F. A. Gibbs and Horace Adams.

1869.—The board consisted of Henry Miller, President; J. F. Crawford, J. W. Avery, B. B. Redding, David S. Ross, F. A. Gibbs, W. L. Campbell and Henry McCreary. School attendance increased from sixty-six to seventy-two per cent. A wooden addition was built to the school-house at Thirteenth and G streets, but both it and the main building were burned by an incendiary within a fortnight afterward. On the same site the present Washington School-house, two-story brick, was erected the same year; cost, $13,720. Also a frame addition was made to the Franklin School-house, at an expense of $278. In November a petition signed by over 400 citizens was presented to the board, asking that German be added to the list of studies. During the month of January following Arnold Dulon was elected a teacher of German, and on

the first day over 200 pupils began the study of that language.

1870.—The board consisted of Henry Miller, President; John F. Dreman, J. W. Avery, David S. Ross, F. A. Gibbs, Daniel Brown, Dr. J. F. Montgomery and B. B. Redding. In May two new departments were added to the grammar school. Early in the summer a contract was made for the erection of a two-story brick school-house on the corner of Sixteenth and N streets, at a cost of $9,000; but within a day or two after the completion of the building it was set on fire by an incendiary and destroyed; loss, $8,000. Immediately a second building, on the same plan, was erected.

1871.—The board was composed of Dr. J. F. Montgomery, President; W. C. Stratton, J. W. Avery, E. T. Taylor, D. S. Ross, Henry Miller, Daniel Brown and Henry C. Kirk. These had the oversight of twenty schools.

1872.—The board was composed of Henry Miller, President; Henry C. Kirk, W. C. Stratton, E. T. Taylor, E. I. Robinson, John F. Dreman, C. H. Cummings and H. K. Snow. In April Judge E. B. Crocker effected a trade with the city for the land on which a school-house was located at Second and P streets, and a building was removed to Fourth and Q streets. In May and June the board made strong efforts to obtain possession of the public square between I and J and Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and finally the city donated it to them, and on this they erected the present commodious brick Sacramento Grammar School-house. Stratton resigned and George Rowland was elected to fill the vacancy. Underwood resigned as principal of the grammar school, and A. H. McDonald, the old teacher, was elected to the position. During this year also the night-school system was established.

Since 1872 the boards have been constituted as follows:

1873.—C. H. Cummings, John F. Dreman, H. C. Kirk, Henry Miller, E. I. Robinson, H. K. Snow, George Rowland, E. T. Taylor.

1874.—John F. Dreman, George Rowland, George S. Wait, W. F. Knox, J. I. Felter, C. H. Cummings, Felix Tracy, D. W. Welty.

1875.—John F. Dreman, W. F. Knox, George S. Wait, C. H. Cummings, J. F. Montgomery, Albert Hart, T. M. Lindley, Felix Tracy.

1876.—John F. Dreman, J. F. Montgomery, Albert Hart, T. M. Lindley, T. B. McFarland, Felix Tracy, J. F. Richardson, A. T. Nelson.

1877.—John F. Dreman, H. H. Linnell, John Stevens, J. I. Felter, T. B. McFarland, J. N. Young, J. F. Richardson, A. T. Nelson. Nelson died during the year, and Matthew Cooke was elected to fill the vacancy.

1878.—H. H. Linnell, J. N. Young, J. F. Dreman, E. Greer, John Stevens, Matt. F. Johnson, T. B. McFarland, J. I. Felter, President.

1879.—Matt. F. Johnson, S. W. Butler, E. Greer, J. F. Dreman, John T. Griffitts, F. A. Hornblower, James McClatchy, T. B. McFarland, President.

1880.—John T. Griffitts, F. A. Hornblower, W. D. Stalker, James McClatchy, S. W. Butler, K. F. Wiemeyer, J. D. Lord, W. R. Knights. Knights resigned and Felix Tracy was appointed to succeed him.

1881.—K. F. Wiemeyer, W. D. Stalker, J. D. Lord, L. K. Hammer, S. W. Butler, Felix Tracy, Philip Herzog, W. S. Mesick. The last named resigned during the year, and C. H. Stevens was elected to succeed him.

1882.—John F. Slater, Philip Herzog, C. H. Stevens, W. D. Stalker, S. W. Butler, Felix Tracy, Matthew Cooke, L. K. Hammer. G. W. Hancock was appointed to succeed Hammer, resigned.

1883.—John F. Slater, C. H. Stevens, Matthew C. Cooke, W. D. Stalker, O. P. Goodhue, Felix Tracy, George Hancock, S. W. Butler. Goodhue died and Elwood Bruner was elected as his successor.

1884.—John F. Slater, C. H. Stevens, Matthew C. Cooke, J. L. Chadderdon, Richmond Davis, D. Johnson, Elwood Bruner, Frank Avery.

1885.—W. M. Petrie, John F. Slater, A. Conklin, J. L. Chadderdon, Richmond Davis, Frank Avery, C. H. Stevens, E. K. Alsip.

1886.—A. Conklin, C. H. Stevens, J. W. Todd, W. M. Petrie, Richmond Davis, O. W. Erlewine, John F. Slater, E. K. Alsip. Stevens resigned and B. F. Howard was appointed to succeed him.

1887.—A. Conklin, W. M. Petrie, J. W. Todd, Richmond Davis, John F. Slater, A. S. Hopkins, H. C. Chipman, O. W. Erlewine.

1888.—Richmond Davis, W. M. Petrie, E. M. Martin, A. Conklin, J. W. Todd, A. S. Hopkins, H. C. Chipman, John Skelton.

1889.—E. M. Martin, A. J. Senatz, J. W. Todd, Joseph Hopley, R. Davis, A. C. Tufts, H. C. Chipman, John Skelton.

A list of the superintendents of city schools appears in the chapter on Municipal Government.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The inception of the first High School in Sacramento appears by the record to have been May 22, 1855, when Dr. Hatch proposed the studies of Willson's History, Astronomy, Bookkeeping, Latin, French and Spanish. An order to add these studies to the course was then adopted, but was not executed until next year, when the classes pursuing these studies were taught in the school-house on M street, between Eighth and Ninth, by J. M. Howe. During the first year eighteen girls and twenty-one boys attended. The average attendance was remarkably high, being 36.8 of the 39.

May 8, 1857, Howe was succeeded by C. A. Hill, as the former declined to be examined in Greek. In August, 1857, Hill resigned and A. R. Jackson was chosen to succeed him. Early in 1858 the school was removed to Fifth and K streets, and J. P. Carleton elected teacher of French and Spanish.

May 20, 1858, Charles A. Swift was elected principal, and his salary was fixed at $200 a month. Professor Lefebre was employed to teach French and Spanish, in place of Carleton.

As soon as the Franklin School Building was completed, the High School was moved into it. In June, 1859, Professor Lefebre left the State, and Professor Jofre was employed to succeed him. In November, 1859, the board added the natural sciences to the curriculum, electing A. R. Jackson the teacher. In October, 1860, Swift showed evidences of insanity, and his office was declared vacant, and Jackson was appointed to succeed him. In April, 1861, Jackson refused to serve as principal any longer, because of insufficient salary, and J. W. Anderson was appointed in his stead. September 18, 1862, the latter was succeeded by R. K. Marriner, who resigned March 27, 1865, and was succeeded by J. L. Fogg. April 29 the same spring, Milo L. Templeton was elected principal. July 25, 1865, the school was removed to Seventh and G streets. In November, Alexander Goddard was appointed teacher of French. In April, 1871, Jourdon W. Roper was appointed principal. In January, 1872, he resigned, and H. H. Howe was elected to fill his place. In August, 1872, Max Straube was elected teacher of German, in place of Dulon. Early this year, Edward P. Howe was appointed to take the place of his brother as principal. His successors to date have been Oliver M. Adams, who resigned in June, 1884; W. W. Anderson, from that date to the close of the school year in July, 1888, since which time James H. Pond has been principal. The present enrollment of pupils is 143. December, 1888, the present High School Building, at the northeast corner of Ninth and M streets, was completed September 2, 1876, and the school was opened January 1, 1877. The building is 60 x 70 feet in size, consisting of two stories and basement, and cost $10,687.

Of the Franklin Grammar School at Sixth and L streets, H. H. Howe was the principal until January 20, 1870, when he resigned, and was succeeded by A. H. McDonald, 1870–'71; J. G. Underwood, six weeks in 1871; A. H. McDonald, 1871–'80. In 1872, while the latter was principal, the Sacramento Grammar School Building, of fifteen rooms, was erected at Fifteenth and J streets, at a cost of $62,000, and the Franklin School was transferred to it in the year following. E. P. Rowell was principal

here 1880-'85; Madison Babcock, 1885 to March 1, 1888, since which time Mary J. Watson has been the principal. The enrollment of pupils in this school at present is about 650.

During 1875 the Franklin Grammar School was re-organized at Sixth and L streets, with S. H. Jackman as principal. He was succeeded in turn by F. L. Landes, Laura H. Wells and Joseph W. Johnson. Some years ago the property was sold, and a building of ten rooms was erected, at the corner of Tenth and Q streets; but the primary pupils so increased in number that another building was needed for them, and this was devoted to their use; and for the grammar school another structure, of ten rooms, was erected on the same block, at the corner of Tenth and P streets, in 1885, at a cost of $15,000, where Johnson continues as principal. The present enrollment is 424. This is termed the Capital Grammar School.

At this writing the board is advertising for plans for another grammar-school building east of Twentieth street; also, for enlarging the High School Building and the school-house at Twenty-seventh and J streets.

The night school in the old Perry Seminary Building on I street, between Tenth and Eleventh, is very successfully conducted, with about 115 pupils.

The following table gives the statistics of the present condition of the city schools:

School-houses	16
Grammar schools	24
Primary schools	56
Children of school age	6,193
Primary grade pupils enrolled	2,193
Grammar grade pupils enrolled	1,103
High School pupils enrolled	175
Male teachers	4
Female teachers	76
Total teachers' salaries	$ 65,406
Total rents, repairs and contingent expenses	16,516
Total valuation of school property	252,000

The present statistics of the public schools of Sacramento County, not including the city, are exhibited in the following table:

School-houses, including joint districts	69
Grammar schools	43
Primary schools	28
New districts organized in 1887-'88	2
Children of school age	2,411
Per cent. of attendance on average number belonging	92
Grammar grade pupils enrolled	610
Primary grade pupils enrolled	1,416
Average daily attendance	1,291
Male teachers	10
Female teachers	61
Teachers' certificates granted 1887-'88*	37
Applicants for same rejected*	40
Total teachers' salaries	$32,525
Total rents, repairs and contingent expenses	3,987
Cash paid for school libraries	1,496
Cash paid for apparatus	1,051
Total valuation of school property	97,034

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The most important details concerning the schools in the county outside of the city appear in the following table:

DISTRICT.	TOWNSHIPS AND COUNTIES.	Children of School Age.	Attending Grammar Grade	Attending Primary Grade	Value of School Property.
Arcade	Center	48	4	28	$ 570
American River	Sutter	61	4	41	2,875
Alabama	Alabama	46	6	38	1,725
Alder Creek	Granite, Natoma	13	2	7	850
Brighton	Brighton	51	9	30	1,850
Brannan	Georgiana	16	....	18	715
Brown	Alabama	27	8	26	1,040
Buckeye	Alabama, Cos.	22	5	9	770
Capital	Sutter	112	16	34	2,650
Carroll	San J., Franklin	24	12	12	1,250
Carson Creek	Lee, Cos., Gran. Nat	4	2	3	500
Carson Creek Joint	Cos., El Dor. Co	13	....	10	1,250
Center	Center	26	5	34	900
Courtland	Franklin	38	8	20	1,320
Davis	Dry Creek	23	6	18	425
Dry Creek, Joint	Center, Placer Co	21	2	16	1,175
Elder Creek	Sut. Bright, Frank	25	6	17	775
Elk Grove	San Joaquin	35	14	15	1,400
Enterprise	Brighton	50	4	43	530
Excelsior	Brighton, San J	18	9	24	600
Florin	Brighton, San J	55	5	26	....
Franklin	Franklin, San J	51	13	25	2,350
Freeport	Franklin	27	11	22	1,863
Galt	Dry Creek	188	46	77	3,035
Georgiana	Georgiana	39	6	18	1,250
Grand Island	Georgiana	18	1	12	800
Granite	Granite, Natoma	172	69	58	5,550
Grant	Dry Creek	18	8	11	975
Hicksville	Dry Creek	36	9	25	1,076
Highland	Lee	15	1	24	1,305
Highland Park	Sutter, Org. in 1888	....	....	....	....
Howard	Granite, Brighton	22	4	20	178
Hutson, Joint	Alabama, San J. Co.	4	1	2	860
Isleton	Georgiana	22	10	16	1,300
Jackson	Brighton	32	3	27	1,750
Junction	Brighton	28	5	20	1,275
Kinney	Bright'n, Lee, Gran.	30	1	35	2,810
Laguna	Alabama	25	12	13	822
Lee	Alabama, Lee	31	7	24	2,325
Lincoln	American, Center	21	4	10	1,700
Lisbon	Sutter, Franklin	32	2	27	550
Michigan Bar	Cosumnes	32	13	17	1,500
Mokelumne	Franklin	22	3	10	630
Nye	Granite, Lee	25	12	14	1,210
Natoma, Joint	Natoma, El Dor. Co.	32	9	17	1,375

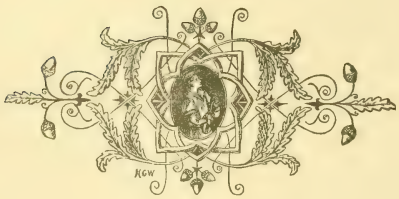
* Total of city and county

DISTRICT.	TOWNSHIPS AND COUNTIES.	Children of School Age.	Attending Grammar Grade	Attending Primary Grade	Value of School Property.
Onisho	Franklin	34	3	15	2,100
Oak Grove	American, Center	21	7	13	650
Pacific	Sutter, Franklin	36	11	22	1,400
Pleasant Grove	San Joaquin	18	27	22	3,200
Point Pleasant	Franklin	32	2	18	900
Prairie	Franklin	39	23	12	1,330
Reese	San Joaquin	26	5	18	825
Richland	Franklin	20	6	13	850
Rio Vista	Georgiana, Solano	4			5,575
Rhoads	Lee	34	15	11	1,325
Roberts	Mississippi	29	5	16	990
San Joaquin	San Joaquin	23	3	19	1,300
San Juan	Center	16	4	11	1,380
Slough	Georgiana				570
Stone House	Cosumnes	26	9	12	1,000
Sutter	Sutter	98	22	35	3,550
Sylvan	Center, Miss.	40	12	36	795
Union	San Joaquin, Lee	13	2	10	600
Victory	San Joaquin	47	13	34	1,930
Walnut Grove	Georgiana	42	16	32	1,700
Washington	Brighton	36	18	23	900
West Union	Sutter, Franklin	38	10	24	1,250
White Rock	Natoma	15	2	11	425
Wilson	Lee, Cosumnes	24	8	22	700

The County Board of Education at present consists of the following:

	Term Expires.
J. W. Johnson, 1726 O street, Sacramento	July 1, 1889
J. E. Blanchard, Rocklin, Placer County	July 1, 1891
Miss Josie Regan, Third and M streets, Sacramento	July 1, 1889
Mrs. Jennie Kilgore, Mansion House, Sacramento	July 1, 1891

B. F. Howard, 1526 Third street, Sacramento, Superintendent and *ex-officio* Secretary.



NAVIGATION.

CHAPTER XV.

THE natural sequence of historical matter led us on uninterruptedly to the subject of education; now we can begin again with pioneer times on another series of topics, namely, those pertaining to material development.

Doubtless the first navigation on the Sacramento River was conducted by the Russians from Sitka Island, who were located at Ross and Bodega on the coast, and engaged in trade in furs, hides, tallow, etc. They were in this region prior to 1840, carrying on trade with the interior up to the time of their selling out to Captain Sutter; but the hostility of the Spanish Government and the expense of maintaining their position finally caused them to abandon the field. At that time also there was in this part of the country an agency for the Hudson Bay Company. In 1841 Sutter purchased the property of the Russians, including a small schooner of forty tons burden, with which they had made short voyages along the coast. The first record we have of its appearance up the Sacramento River was in August of that year, though probably it had been upon its waters previously. This may be considered the date of the commencement of American commerce upon this stream. According to the terms of Sutter's bargain with the Russians, he was to furnish a given quantity of grain each year for their settlement on the Northwest coast, and the transportation of this product every fall to the bay was a part of the regular trade upon which this vessel entered. She was manned and subsequently commanded by Indians selected from Sutter's domesticated tribes, and for a long time was the only "regular packet" on the river. After performing a number of important offices during the war, she was taken down to San Francisco in the spring of 1848, to carry thither the tidings of the discovery of gold. She continued to be the largest schooner on the river up to the period when the commerce with the mines began.

The Brooklyn Mormons also owned a launch called the Comet, which made three trips to the settlement on the Stanislaus, and was the pioneer at the San Joaquin.

The voyage from San Francisco to New Helvetia, or Sutter's Fort, as this place was then called, and back to the city, occupied from two to four weeks.

In the spring of 1848, when the rush for gold set in, the San Francisco *Star* (of May 20) thus ironically alludes to the first embarkations: "Fleet of launches left this place on Sunday and Monday last, bound 'up the Sacramento River,' closely stowed with human beings led by the love of filthy lucre to the perennial-yielding gold mines of the north, where a man can find

upward of two ounces a day,' and 'two thousand men can find their hands full'—of hard work." May 27 the same editor said: "Launches have plied without cessation between this place and New Helvetia during this time (since the discovery of gold). The Sacramento, a first-class craft, left here on Thursday last, thronged with passengers for the gold mines—a motley assemblage, composed of lawyers, merchants, grocers, carpenters, cartmen and cooks, all possessed with the desire of suddenly becoming rich." He also stated that at that time over 300 men were engaged in washing gold, and parties were continually arriving from every part of the country. San Francisco was soon made to present a desolate appearance on account of the sudden departure of her principal citizens for the gold field. During the first eight weeks a quarter of a million dollars' worth of gold was taken to that city, and during the second eight weeks $600,000 worth. By this time (September) the number of persons in the diggings was estimated at 6,000. "An export at last!" was the exclamation of the San Franciscan editor; "and it is gold."

The first vessel whose tonnage exceeded that of the "launches" was the schooner Providence, Hinckley, Master, which ascended the Sacramento in April, 1849. For several years previous she had been engaged between Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands. Her burden was less than 100 pounds. In March that year Samuel Brannan purchased the Eliodora, a Chilian vessel, filled it with goods and started up the river in April. The Joven Guipuzcoana, a Peruvian vessel, and other large sailing vessels of first-class dimensions, soon followed. At the date of their arrival about twelve stores and tenements graced this locality. Meanwhile several vessels of considerable size also ascended the San Joaquin to Stockton.

On the success of the Joven Guipuzcoana were founded the plans of the first steam navigation companies. Her trip to this point demonstrated the practicability of navigation by such large vessels as the McKim and the Senator, which soon followed. In the month of May the crowning exploit in the history of sailing vessels was performed. This was the trip of the Bark Whiton, Gelston, Master, to this place in seventy-two hours from San Francisco, and 140 days from New York. She came up with her royal yards crossed, without meeting with a single detention, though she was a vessel of 241 tons burden and drew nine and a half feet of water.

The first steamboat that ever plowed the waters of either the bay or the rivers of this State arrived at the port of San Francisco, October 14, 1847, owned by Captain Leidesdorff, a man of remarkable enterprise, who was the chief instrumentality in laying the corner-stone of San Francisco's prosperity. She was packed on board a Russian bark from Sitka. Leidesdorff had carried on a trade with the Russians at their American settlement for seven years previous; and, hearing that a small steamboat was in use upon their waters, he sent up and purchased it for his hide and tallow commerce on the small streams leading from the inland embarcaderos to the bay. The vessel, not exceeding forty tons burden, was put together under the lee of Yerba Buena Island, was named "Little Sitka," and on the 15th of November, 1847, steamed out under the management of a Russian engineer who had superintended her construction. From a swivel gun mounted upon her bow was occasionally fired a salutation. She successfully rounded the island and arrived in port, hailed by the cheers of a multitude. This boat was long, low, and what the sailors termed very "crank." The weight of a single person on her guards would throw one of her wheels out of order.

Her first trip for business was made down to Santa Clara, with indifferent success. Her next trip was up to Sacramento, in the latter part of November, 1847, and safely arrived at this embarcadero. Nearly a month elapsed, however, before her return; and in the meantime various were the jokes and jibes "launch"-ed at her and on the proprietor, who nevertheless per-

sisted that he would yet "make the smoke fly on the bay," and hand the name of his first steamboat "down to dexterity," as he pronounced the word.

On the 12th of February following (1848) this little steamer was swamped by a norther while lying at anchor at San Francisco Bay. It was raised, the engine taken out, and the hull converted into a sailing vessel which served well for years. The engine, after having rusted on the sandy beach for a long time, was finally made to do duty in a small domestic manufactory in San Francisco. The little steamboat enterprise just described was, however, more a freak of will than the demand of business.

But to whom belongs the having first projected the running of good steamboats for traffic after the great tide of gold emigration had set in, it is difficult to say. The first vessel propelled by steam entering the Bay of San Francisco was the California, February 28, 1849. The excursion of the steamship Oregon from San Francisco to Benicia and back, April 21 of the same year, was the first trip of a steam vessel of any magnitude into any of the interior waters adjacent to the main bay. It was indeed a successful and magnificent excursion. Prior to this, however, announcements had been made that steamboats were on their way from the East to California, to ply on the rivers here. The first of these announcements was issued from the office of the old *Placer Times*, when that journal was first started at Sutterville, in April, 1849. It was printed in the form of a handbill, at the order of some of the proprietors of that place. May 19, the following advertisement appeared in the *Times:* "Ten thousand cords of wood. We wish to employ any number of men that may call, to cut wood at Sutterville for the use of the steamers. George McDougal & Co., Sutterville, May 15, 1859." Of course the wood was never cut.

During the summer of 1849 a number of steamboat enterprises were on foot, and the keels of several small vessels, brought by some of the ships chartered by the gold hunters, were laid at different points on the river and bay. The first of this series of which we have any record was one of about fifty tons burden, put together at Benicia, the material having been brought from the East by way of the Horn on board the Edward Everett. She made her first trip to Sacramento, August 17, 1849.

About this period also were established the first regular express lines in the State, two commencing business between here and San Francisco, to take the business of the regular mail, which was at that time the subject of bitter complaint and unsparing ridicule. August 25, another small steamboat from Philadelphia began to ply the river, accommodating some thirty passengers and "running about seven knots an hour."

About the first boat advertised for regular trips between this city and San Francisco appears to have been the Sacramento, in September, 1849, commanded by Captain John Van Pelt. She had two engines of sixteen horsepower, could carry about 100 passengers, besides freight. She was built about where Washington now stands, opposite the northern portion of Sacramento City, and the captain, who became a sort of Pacific Vanderbilt, made successful and regular trips with this vessel as far down as "New York of the Pacific," now where passengers and freight had to be transferred.

About the same time a little steam dredge, brought out by the Yuba Company, was set up in a scow and started on a trip up the Feather River, carrying a quantity of bricks, at $1.00 each for freight (!), and lumber at $150 per 1,000 feet. Two months after her arrival she was sold at auction for $40,000.

The next boat was the Mint, also a small one, put up at San Francisco, which was really the first steamboat to make successful trips with passengers and freight all the way between that city and Sacramento, beginning in the middle of October, 1849.

The propeller McKim was the first large vessel that ever navigated the Sacramento River by steam. She had doubled Cape Horn and arrived

at San Francisco, October 3, and was immediately put in order by her San Francisco agents, Simmons, Hutchinson & Co., for the Sacramento trade. She drew eight feet of water, and many doubted whether she could ascend the river to this point; but she arrived here on the 27th of that month, amid the cheers of an immense crowd lining the shore. The fine old steamer Senator became her rival November 6, 1849.

During these times the fare from Sacramento to San Francisco was $30.

The little steamer called the Washington was the first that ascended as far as Vernon, at the mouth of Feather River, to which point she made regular trips. In April, 1850, the Ætna, a very small steamer, ascended the American as far as "Norristown," the first and probably the last time that point had ever been reached by a steamboat. May 8, 1850, the Jack Hays reached the town of Redding at the head waters of the Sacramento River, within forty-five miles of the Trinity Diggings. Among those who first took their place on the route between this point and Yuba City, at the mouth of the Yuba River, the early rival of Marysville, was the little steamboat Linda, in the fall of 1849.

The steamer New World was built at New York City, purposely for a trip to California, in the fall of 1849 and spring of 1850. It was 320 feet long, and of 530 tons burden. The proprietor, William H. Brown, becoming financially embarrassed, had to take the sheriff in as partner. The latter employed deputies to go and remain on board during the launching, and to make assurance doubly sure he went upon board himself, but was unknown to the captain, Ed. Wakeman. The vessel was held to the port of New York by law, and the launching was ostensibly for the only purpose of getting the boat into the water. Steam, however, was raised previous to the launching, and the sheriff, *incognito*, inquired what it meant. The reply was, "To wear the rust off the bearings and see that the engine worked well." But the captain, after steaming around the harbor awhile, put out to sea, against the protests of the sheriff. The captain and his crew, being more numerous than the sheriff and his posse, put them ashore in row-boats, and came their way around Cape Horn to California! They made a fine voyage, and arrived at San Francisco, July 11, 1850.

For a long time thereafter the New World and the Senator made alternate trips between Sacramento and Benicia. Afterward she was employed in the coasting and oceanic trade, and some years ago was overhauled at San Francisco and transformed into a magnificent ferry-boat, and as such is now employed on the bay.

Captain Wakeman was, at last accounts, a resident of San Francisco, which he has made his home ever since coming to the coast.

Many interesting particulars in addition to the foregoing concerning pioneer navigation are given in the biographies of Captains Foster and Dwyer in a subsequent portion of this work. Captain Fourat is another good historian of those items.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS.

Steamboat explosions and other accidents on inland waters were very common in early days, previous to the many improvements that have in our generation been made in engine machinery and the structure of vessels. During the first several years after the gold discovery and the introduction of steam vessels in California, it was estimated that on San Francisco Bay alone, and its tributaries, there were no less than two or three accidents every week. Thus they were so common that the newspapers did not detail the particulars of all of them, and our sources of information concerning many of them are correspondingly meager.

The first explosion of which we have any account was that of a steamer named the Fawn, occurring August 18, 1850.

The Sagamore suffered a like accident October 29, following.

Major Tompkins, January 23, 1851.

The steamer Jack Hays was overhauled and repaired during the earliest months of 1853, expressly for traffic between Sacramento and

Marysville, in opposition to the Governor Dana, and renamed R. K. Page. She started on her first trip up the river March 22, the same day her opponent was going up. Coming alongside, the crew and passengers began cheering, each one hurrahing for his own boat without thinking of consequences. The engineer of the Page heaved in a barrel of oil, and as they were passing Nicolaus the boiler exploded, being driven ahead. Daniel Moore, the former captain of the boat, Thomas Kirbey and Lieutenant Henry Moore were standing on the hurricane deck at the time, and nothing was ever seen of them afterward.

The Jennie Lind, April 11, 1853, suffered a like disaster on her way to Alviso, in San Francisco Bay, killing or badly scalding between forty and fifty passengers, most of whom were at dinner at the time of the accident.

October 18, the same year, there were two similar catastrophes within the limits of the waters described. One was the explosion of the boiler of the American Eagle on the San Joaquin River, at a point known as the Three Sloughs, twenty-five miles below Stockton, which shivered the vessel to pieces, killing one of the crew and three passengers; others were injured. Cause of explosion, defective iron. There were fifty-three passengers altogether. Hardison was captain.

In the afternoon of the same day the steamer Stockton, while passing New York landing, burst a boiler, killing one person and severely scalding eight. One of the latter, Captain J. B. Sharp, died the following day. Cause of accident unknown.

January 8, 1854, the Ranger exploded on San Francisco Bay, with twelve persons on board, killing three and severely scalding five, and almost totally wrecking the vessel. The cause of this disaster was supposed to be the turning of cold water suddenly into a super-heated boiler. The engine was of the high-pressure style, of eighteen horse-power, and was carrying 120 pounds of steam when the crown or arch sheet of the boiler gave way, and the steam rushed down to the feet and recoiled with sufficient force to carry away the decks above. The vessel was of thirty tons burden; John A. Bryan, Engineer.

On the 19th of the same month, the Helen Hensley exploded at San Francisco, just as she was about to leave for Benicia. Engine, high-pressure. Both ends of one of the four boilers were blown out, causing great destruction in the front portion of the boat. Cause, some defect in the flues or steam connections, or too much fire under one of the boilers. Two men were killed. One passenger was thrown upon a bed and with it quite over upon the wharf, when he quietly gathered himself up and coolly remarked that he guessed he wouldn't go to Benicia that day!

The Secretary, of whom the captain was E. W. Travis, exploded April 15, 1854, with about sixty persons on board, when between the islands called the "Brothers and Sisters" in San Francisco Bay, and when engaged in a race with the Nevada. Sixteen persons were killed and thirty-one wounded. The Nevada picked up those who escaped death and returned to the city, leaving nothing in sight but the bow of the ill-fated Secretary. The engine was the same that had been used upon the exploded Sagamore. Cause of disaster, probably a defective boiler. Bessie, the engineer, was seen to lay an oar across the lever of the safety valve, and that was bending upward from the pressure of the steam just before the explosion took place.

The Pearl, of the "Combination Line," burst a boiler just below the mouth of the American River, January 27, 1855, on her way from Marysville, and was racing against the Enterprise, of the "Citizens' Line." Fifty-six persons were killed! There were ninety-three persons aboard, many of whom were Chinamen. Most of the passengers were on the forward part, as is usual when a boat approaches a landing. The captain, E. T. Davis, was killed. James Robinson would have been drowned had not a large blood-hound plunged in and saved him! Only four ladies were on board, and they

were all saved without injury. The vessel was made a total wreck. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, cause unknown. The engineer was incompetent, but it was also known that the gauges were inaccurate. The Legislature, which was then in session, adjourned in consequence of the mournful event.

February 5, 1856, the Belle, running from San Francisco to Marysville, exploded nine miles above Sacramento, probably from too high pressure or defective boiler. The captain, Charles H. Houston, was killed, and his remains now lie in the Sacramento Cemetery. The steamer General Reddington, coming down the river, picked up the survivors. The entire vessel on which the disaster occurred, except the rear forty feet, immediately sank. There were probably about forty persons on board, of whom between twenty and thirty were killed. W. J. Elrick was the chief engineer.

The J. A. McClelland, C. Mills commanding, ran as an independent boat between Sacramento and Red Bluff. August 25, 1861, when about six miles by water and two by land below Knight's Landing, with about thirty persons on board, it exploded a boiler, killing fifteen outright, fatally injuring several, and more or less injuring all the rest except one! The action tore away the whole of the front portion of the decks, and fearfully scattered the freight. A large piece of boiler rolled up like a scroll of paper and was thrown across the river, a distance of 200 or 300 yards. Sheldon S. Baldwin, the pilot, averred that he must have gone up fully 200 feet (!) in the air, with the pilot-house and several companions, and that they came down directly into the place where the boiler had been, "not much hurt!"

The cause of this disaster is undetermined, but it is said that the boilers had been much strained by previous racing. The hull, which sank in a few minutes after the accident, was subsequently raised, the vessel rebuilt, "christened" the Rainbow, ran for a time as a strong opposition boat, and was finally bought off by the Steam Navigation Company.

The Washoe exploded September 5, 1864, thirty-five miles below Sacramento, or ten miles above Rio Vista, with about 175 persons on board, killing about half of them and severely injuring more than half the remainder. Captain Albert Foster, with the steamer Antelope, picked up the survivors and hurried on to Sacramento, but ran on a bar opposite R street, and was delayed several hours there. Before running aground the captain tolled the bell, in order to convey to the citizens the sad intelligence of the disaster, and the fire-bells of the city were rung in response. In a short time the levee was crowded with anxious spectators. The tedious delay by being aground rendered the pain and suspense of the citizens intolerable.

The Yosemite, commanded by Captain Poole, exploded on the first revolution of the wheels on plying out of the port of Rio Vista, October 12, 1865, with about 150 people on board. About 100 lives were lost, thirty-two being Chinese. Cause of explosion, defective iron, as during the war all the best iron had been kept in the East for military purposes. The bulkheads were too strong to permit the steam to expand itself in the hull, where the boilers were, and it pushed up, making a great breach, into which the people fell. Captain Fourat, now of the Modoc, was pilot of the Yosemite on that occasion. The Chrysopolis, on her upward trip, brought the dead and wounded to Sacramento.

The Julia, in September, 1866, exploded in San Francisco Bay, nearly opposite Alcatraz Island, while rounding it on her return trip from Stockton. The total number of deaths resulting from the accident was thirteen. Captain Fourat, being near with a boat, picked up some of the dead. Something was noticed to be wrong with the works before the accident occurred, but little heed was paid to it. The engineer, Mr. Long, was killed by the explosion.

Many other accidents have of course occurred, but we believe we have named the principal ones. Everything pertaining to navigation has so improved that serious accidents nowadays seldom happen.

RAILROADS.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE following account, with some corrections, is mostly taken from Thompson & West's History, of 1880.

The project of building a railroad across the plains and mountains was agitated by Asa Whitney, in 1846, in Congress and out of it, till 1850, and he was supported in his movement by such men as Senator Breese, of Illinois, and Benton, of Missouri, the latter of whom introduced a bill into the Senate of the United States, for a Pacific Railroad, February 7, 1849. This bill was really the first tangible effort made in this direction. The first effort made in California toward the building of an overland road was the formation of a company by citizens of Nevada, Placer and Sacramento counties. There were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, August 17, 1852, articles of incorporation of the Sacramento, Auburn & Nevada Railroad Company, containing the names of twenty-six subscribers of twenty-eight shares each, at a value of $100 per share, and the names of the following directors: S. W. Lovell, Placer County; T. O. Dunn, John R. Coryell, Charles Marsh, Isaac Williamson and William H. Lyons, of Nevada County; John A. Read, J. B. Haggin and Lloyd Tevis, of Sacramento County. A line was surveyed from Sacramento City, through Folsom, Auburn, and Grass Valley, to Nevada City. This line was sixty-eight miles long, and the estimated cost of construction was $2,000,000. From Nevada City the survey was continued through the Henness Pass. The enterprise was too gigantic for the means at the command of the incorporators, and they were compelled to abandon the project.

During the month of March, 1853, Congress passed an act providing for a survey, by the topographical engineers of the army, of three routes for a transcontinental railway, the northern, southern and middle routes. These surveys were made, and reports submitted to Congress, and published, with elaborate engravings of the scenery along the routes, topographical maps, representations of the animals and plants discovered. These reports were, no doubt, immensely valuable, but they did not show that a route for a railway was practicable over the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas. The demonstration of the fact that such a route did exist was left to be made by Theodore D. Judah, the chief engineer of the first railroad ever built in California—the Sacramento Valley Railroad. It was while engaged in building this road, from 1854 to 1856, that Mr. Judah became convinced of the practicability of a railroad over the Sierra Nevadas, which was the only mountain range that had before been deemed impracticable. He made trial surveys, or, more properly, reconnoisances over several of the supposed passes over the Sierras, at his own expense. These were simply barometrical surveys, but were sufficiently accurate to convince Mr. Judah that a road could be built, and, armed

with the data thus obtained, he lost no opportunity in presenting his views and aims whenever and wherever it seemed to him that it would advance the project of a Pacific Railroad. He succeeded, through a concurrent resolution of the California Legislature of 1858, in having a railroad convention called, to meet in San Francisco, September 20, 1859. This convention was composed of many of the prominent men of California at that time; among them we note Hon. J. A. McDougall, Hon. J. B. Crockett, Major John Bidwell, Hon. S. B. Axtell, Hon. James T. Farley, Sherman Day and others, of California, together with delegates from Oregon and adjoining Territories.

They sent Mr. Judah to Washington, District of Columbia, to endeavor to procure legislation on the subject of the railroad. He proceeded thither in time to be at the opening of the Thirty-sixth Congress. Arrived at Washington, he lost no time in visiting the different departments, and collecting from each all the information they had that could in any way aid him in presenting plainly to Congress the importance and practicability of the enterprise. Unfortunately, this Congress was so entirely occupied with political matters that little could be done in the way of procuring legislation, but great good was effected by the personal interviews that Mr. Judah had with the different members and other prominent men. His knowledge of the subject was so thorough that he rarely failed to convince any one, with whom he talked, of the entire feasibility of the project. A bill was drawn up by himself and Hon. John C. Burch, then a Member of Congress from California. It contained nearly all the provisions of the bill as finally passed in 1862. It was printed at private expense, and a copy sent to each Senator and Member of Congress.

Mr. Judah returned to California in 1860, and set about making a more thorough survey of the Sierras for a pass and approach thereto. He was accompanied on this survey by Dr. D. W. Strong, of Dutch Flat, who contributed largely from his private means to pay the expenses of the trip, in addition to assisting very materially the progress of the work by his intimate knowledge of the mountains. Dr. Strong was one of the first directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company when formed.

After completing these surveys, which were made with a barometer, Mr. Judah went to San Francisco to lay his plan before the capitalists of that place, and induce them, if possible, to form a company to take hold of the work and push it forward. His ideas were received very coldly, and he failed to get any financial support in San Francisco. Returning to his hotel one evening, convinced of the futility of any further trials in San Francisco, Mr. Judah remarked: "The capitalists of San Francisco have refused this night to make an investment, for which, in less than three years, they shall have ample cause to blame their want of foresight. I shall return to Sacramento to-morrow, to interest merchants and others of that place in this great work, and this shall be my only other effort on this side of the continent."

Previously Mr. Judah had placed his plans and estimates before a friend, James Bailey, of Sacramento, who, struck by the force of these calculations, introduced Mr. Judah to Governor Stanford, Mark Hopkins and E. B. and Charles Crocker; C. P. Huntington he knew before.

A meeting of the business men of Sacramento was called and the preliminary steps were taken to organize a company. This organization was perfected and articles of incorporation filed with the Secretary of State, June 28, 1861. The company was named The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, and the following officers were elected: Leland Stanford, President; C. P. Huntington, Vice-President; Mark Hopkins, Treasurer; Theodore D. Judah, Chief Engineer; Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, James Bailey, Theodore D. Judah, L. A. Booth, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, D. W. Strong, of Dutch Flat, and Charles Marsh, of Nevada, Directors.

All but the two last named were residents of

Sacramento, showing conclusively that to Sacramento and her citizens belongs the honor of inaugurating and carrying to a successful completion the Pacific railroads; for had not Judah spent his time and talents in proving that such an undertaking were possible, it is an open question if to-day the Pacific railroads would be in existence. His coadjutors, named in the foregoing list of officers, and some of whom are still the owners and officers of the road, deserve full credit for their faith in the enterprise and the masterly manner in which they managed the financial difficulties encountered in the years that elapsed between the organization of the company and the completion of the road; but we cannot forget that for three or four years previous to the organization of the company Mr. Judah had spent all his time, money and energy in collecting data, without which no prudent man would be inclined to invest a dollar in the project which was so generally believed to be chimerical. After the organization of the company, Mr. Judah was instructed to make a thorough instrumental survey of the route across the Sierras, which he did.

The previous surveys or reconnoisances had included three routes, one through El Dorado County, via Georgetown, another via Illinoistown and Dutch Flat, and the third via Nevada and Henness Pass. The observations had proved the existence of a route across the Sierras by which the summit could be reached with maximum grades of 105 feet per mile. The instrumental survey developed a line with lighter grades, less distance and fewer obstacles than the previous observations had shown. The first report of the chief engineer to the officers of the company gave the following as the topographical features of the Sierra Nevadas, which rendered them so formidable for railroad operations:

1. "The great elevation to be overcome in crossing its summit, and the want of uniformity in its western slope." The average length of the western slope of the Sierras is about seventy miles, and in this distance the altitude increases 7,000 feet, making it necessary to maintain an even grade on the ascent to avoid creating some sections with excessive grades.

2. "From the impracticability of the river crossings." These rivers run through gorges in many places over 1,000 feet deep, with the banks of varying slopes from perpendicular to 45°. A railroad line, therefore, must avoid crossing these cañons. The line, as established by the surveys of 1861, pursued its course along an unbroken ridge from the base to the summit of the Sierras, the only river crossing in the mountains being that of Little Bear River, about three miles above Dutch Flat. Another prominent feature of the location is the fact that it entirely avoids the second summit of the Sierras. The estimated cost of the road from Sacramento to the State Line was $88,000 per mile.

October 9, 1861, the Board of Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company passed a resolution directing Mr. Judah, the chief engineer of the company, to immediately proceed to Washington on a steamer as their accredited agent, for the purpose of procuring appropriations of land and United States bonds from the Government, to aid in the construction of the road. Mr. Judah went East and this time accomplished his purpose, as was evidenced by the bill which passed Congress in July, 1862. This bill granted to the roads a free right-of-way of 400 feet wide over all Government lands on their route. The Government also agreed to extinguish the Indian title to all the lands donated to the company, either for right-of-way or to the granted lands. The lands on either side of the route were to be withdrawn from settlement, by pre-emption or otherwise, for a distance of fifteen miles, until the final location of the road should be made and the United States surveys had determined the location of the section lines. This map of the route was made by Mr. Judah, filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and the lands withdrawn in accordance with the terms of the bill.

This bill also provided for the issue to the company of United States thirty-year six per cent. bonds, to be issued to the company as each forty-mile section of the road was completed, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for the line west of the western base of the Sierra Nevadas, and at the rate of $48,000 per mile from the western base east to the eastern base of the Sierras, the latter subsidy to be paid on the completion of each twenty-mile section. To secure the Government from loss, and insure the repayment of these bonds, they were made a first lien on the road. This was subsequently modified, by an act passed July, 1864, allowing the company to issue first-mortgage bonds, the United States assuming the position of second mortgagee. The land grant in the first bill was every alternate section for ten miles, each side of the track. This allowance was subsequently doubled, making twenty sections per mile. The State of California also donated $10,000 per mile to the road, by an act approved April 25, 1863.

The engineering difficulties were great, and had been considered insurmountable, but the financial difficulties were also great, and undoubtedly required more labor and thought than the engineering, though of a different kind. That these difficulties were surmounted, and the originators of the effort still retain the ownership and control of the road, and, in addition to the original line, have built thousands of miles of road in California and Arizona, proves the ability of the leaders in this movement. These men were merchants in what cannot be classed among the large cities, and consequently not largely known to the financial world; they had never been engaged in the railroad business, and were supposably ignorant of the immense undertaking in which they had embarked. Aside from the natural difficulty of the situation, they encountered opposition from the moneyed men of San Francisco and other places, who gave their enterprise the not very pleasant name of the "Dutch Flat Swindle."

Mr. Huntington, Vice-President of the company, was sent East, with full power of attorney to do any acts he might think best for the interest of the company. One of the main objects of this visit was to see that the bill which was then before Congress should not oblige the company to pay interest on the bonds received of the Government for ten years, at least, from the date of their issue. After the passage of the bill, the books were opened for stock subscriptions, to the amount of $8,500,000, and for a long time the stock was disposed of very slowly. Huntington, on endeavoring to dispose of the bonds of the company in New York, was informed that they had no marketable value until some part of the road was built. Before he could dispose of them, he was obliged to give the personal guarantees of himself and four partners, Hopkins, Stanford, and the Crockers, for the money, until such time as they could be exchanged for United States bonds. The bonds so obtained, $1,500.000, built thirty-one miles of the road.

In 1862 the company was granted the right of way into the city of Sacramento, and also granted the Slough, or Sutter Lake. The first shovelful of dirt thrown in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad was in Sacramento, January 8, 1863, by Governor Stanford, at the foot of K street, on the levee.

The contract for building the road from this point to Grider's, on the California Central Railroad, was let to C. Crocker & Co., December 22, 1862. C. Crocker & Co. sub-let the contract to different parties. Twenty miles of road each year were completed in 1863, 1864 and 1865, thirty miles in 1866, forty-six miles in 1867, 364 miles in 1868, 190½ miles in 1869; making 690½ miles from Sacramento to Promontory, where the roads met, May 10, 1869.

All of the materials, except the cross-ties, for constructing this road, including a large portion of the men employed, had to be brought from the East, via Cape Horn. Toward the latter end of the work several thousand Chinamen were employed. In addition to this, it was war times, and marine insurance was very high; iron and railroad materials of all kinds were

held at enormous figures, and the price of the subsidy bonds was very low. All of these facts tended to make the cost of the road large.

The State of California agreed to pay the interest on $1,500,000 of bonds for twenty years, in exchange for which the railroad company gave a valuable stone quarry. Several of the counties along the line of the road granted bonds of the counties in exchange for stock. Sacramento County gave her bonds to the amount of $300,000. These bonds were exchanged for money, and the work pushed forward. There was delay in obtaining the Government subsidy, and the money ran short. When Mr. Huntington returned from New York he found the treasury almost depleted of coin, and the necessity of raising more means or stopping the work was evident. "Huntington and Hopkins can, out of their own means, pay 500 men during a year; how many can each of you keep on the line?" was the characteristic way in which this man met the emergency. Before the meeting adjourned these five men had resolved that they would maintain 800 men on the road during the year out of their own private fortunes.

About this time (1863) Mr. Judah had sold out his interest in the company and gone East. On the way he was stricken with the Panama fever, of which he died shortly after his arrival in New York, in 1863, at the age of only thirty-seven years. Dr. Strong, of Dutch Flat, though a sincere believer in the enterprise, was unable to furnish what was considered his share of the expenses necessary to be advanced, and retired from the Board of Directors. Bailey, Mr. Marsh and Mr. Booth we hear nothing of after the enterprise was fairly under way, though we know they were all three earnest workers at the commencement.

S. S. Montague succeeded Mr. Judah as chief engineer of the road, which position he still holds. The location surveys were made under Mr. Montague's directions. The road from Sacramento to Colfax, or Lower Illinoistown Gap, was located on the line run by Mr. Judah in 1861; from Colfax to Long Ravine the line was changed materially; from Long Ravine to Alta the line ran on Judah's survey, and from Alta to the Summit on an entirely new line, located by Mr. L. M. Clement, engineer, in charge of second division from Colfax to the Summit. This final location gave a better grade line, and one more free from snow in the winter, two very desirable objects. The value of these changes is plainly shown by the report of George E. Gray, formerly chief engineer of the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Gray was requested by Leland Stanford, in a letter dated July 10, 1865, to inspect the line of road and surveys then made, and report to the Board of Directors of the company his opinion as to the quality of the work, and the economical location of that portion not then built. Mr. Gray's report gave as his opinion that the road already constructed would compare favorably with any road in the United States. Of that portion not constructed he reported that Mr. Judah's line had been materially altered, causing a saving in distance of nearly 5,000 feet, and also reducing the aggregate length of the tunnels about 5,000 feet, a saving in cost of construction of over $400,000 at least. The road progressed, as we have stated above, slowly at first, but more rapidly toward the close, until, on the 10th day of May, 1869, the last spike was driven, which completed the railroad connection between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. A large party were gathered on Promontory Point to see this ceremony. Telegraph wires had been connected with the different large cities of the Union, so that the exact moment of driving the last spike could be known in all at the same time. The hour designated having arrived, Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific, and other officers of the company came forward. T. C. Durant, Vice-President of the Union Pacific, accompanied by General Dodge and others of the same company, met them at the end of the rail, where they paused, while Rev. Dr. Todd, of Massachusetts, gave a short prayer. The last tie, made of California laurel, with silver plates bearing suitable inscriptions, was put in

place, and the last connecting rails were laid by parties from each company. The last spikes were made, one of gold from California, one of silver from Nevada, and one of gold and silver from Arizona. President Stanford then took the hammer of solid silver, to the handle of which were attached the telegraph wires, by which, at the first tap on the head of the gold spike, at 12 M., the news of the event was flashed over the American continent.

A locomotive of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and another of the Union Pacific Railroad Company approached from each way, and rubbed their pilots together, while bottles of champagne were passed from one to the other.

During the building of this road the track-laying force of the Central Pacific laid ten miles and 200 feet of track in one day. This herculean feat was performed on the 20th of April, 1869, when only fourteen miles of track remained to be laid to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad, and was entirely finished by 7 P. M.

By mutual agreement between the two roads Ogden was made the terminus of each. By this arrangement the Union Pacific sold fifty-three miles of road to the Central, making the length of road owned by the Central Pacific proper 743½ miles, from Sacramento to Ogden.

August 20, 1870, the Western Pacific, San Joaquin Valley, California & Oregon, and San Francisco, Oakland & Alameda railroads were all consolidated under the name of the Central Pacific Railroad.

The "Western Pacific Railroad Company" was incorporated December 13, 1862, for the purpose of constructing a railway from San José, through the counties of Alameda and San Joaquin, to the city of Sacramento. Its capital stock was $5,400,000. The road was 137½ miles in length, and made the whole length of the Central Pacific 881 miles. This road was not completed until 1870. The franchise had, we believe, passed into the hands of the Central Pacific Railroad Company a year before the above date of consolidation. The San Joaquin Valley Railroad is now the property of the Southern Pacific. The California & Oregon Railroad leaves the Central Pacific at Roseville, and runs from thence to Redding, California.

The "California Pacific Railroad Company" was for some time an active competitor for the carrying trade of the State, and at one time it was thought that the intention of its owners was to construct a line of railroad to connect with the Union Pacific. This company bought the boats and franchises of the California Steam Navigation Company, and for some time really controlled the rates of freight between Sacramento and San Francisco.

It was incorporated January 10, 1865, with a capital stock of $3,500,000. Work was begun in Vallejo in 1867, and the road was finished to Washington, Yolo County, November 11, 1868, and to Marysville in November, 1869. In June, 1869, this company purchased the Napa Valley Railroad; the two railroads were consolidated in December, 1869, with a capital of $12,000,000.

In 1869 and 1870 the Central Pacific and California Pacific railroads were at war with each other. The track of the Central Pacific being laid on the levee, it was impossible for the California Pacific road to cross the river, and secure depot and switch accommodations, without crossing this track. Various attempts were made to lay the track and form the crossing of the two tracks, but these attempts were resisted; and at one time it appeared as if bloodshed would result. The crossing, however, was made, and passengers landed by the California Pacific in Sacramento, January 29, 1870. The train was received with a regular ovation; guns were fired, the fire department turned out, and intense enthusiasm was manifested on all sides. The war continued until August, 1871, during which time the rates of freight and travel were very low, and neither road could have made much profit. In August, however, these roads were consolidated, since which time, with the exception of competition by river for a short period, the Central Pacific Railroad Company has had a monopoly of the carrying trade from Sacramento.

The California Pacific gave the "Vallejo route" to San Francisco. The trip was made to Vallejo by rail, and from thence to San Francisco by boat. This was a very popular route, and monopolized the majority of the travel between Sacramento and San Francisco. December 28, 1879, the new road via Benicia was opened, and the trains have since been run through to Oakland, and the Vallejo route as a line of travel to San Francisco was abandoned. The large ferry at Benicia will be superseded by a bridge in a few years.

The "Sacramento Valley Railroad" was the first constructed in California. The company was organized August 4, 1852, when ten per cent. of the stock subscribed was paid in, amounting to $5,000. The company re-organized November 9, 1854, and made immediate preparation for building the road. The first shovelful of dirt was thrown in February, 1855, the first tie came in May, and the first vessel load of material and rolling stock arrived from Boston in June. The first work done on a railroad car in California was on this road, July 4, 1855. The first rail was laid August 9, 1855, and the first train was placed on the track August 14. The road had some little trouble with its finances, but was not impeded materially in its progress.

November 13, 1855, an excursion train was run to Patterson's, ten miles from Sacramento, the round trip costing $1.00. By January 1, 1856, the road was completed to Alder Creek, and on February 22 was finished to Folsom. The length of the road was twenty-two and one-half miles, and cost $1,568,500. The capital stock was $800,000—$792,000 of which were issued. The road was a very profitable one from the date of its completion. Its effect was to move the terminus of the stage and freight lines running to the northern mines to Folsom, building up quite a town at that point. At one time twenty-one different stage lines were centered at Folsom, all leaving shortly after the arrival of the trains from Sacramento.

In August, 1865, the Central Pacific Company purchased the Sacramento Valley road. The purchase was made by George F. Bragg, on behalf of himself and others, of the entire stock held by L. L. Robinson and Pioche and Bayerque. The price paid for this stock was $800,000. Bragg, soon after coming into possession, transferred the stock to the owners of the Central Pacific. The latter company was forced to do this in order to secure the whole of the Washoe trade, which at this time was immense, amounting to several million dollars per annum. The short line of the Sacramento Valley road alone declared an annual profit of nearly half a million dollars the year previous to its purchase, most of which came from the freights going to the Washoe and other mining districts.

California Central Railroad.—In the spring of 1857 a company was formed in Marysville, to build a railroad from that city to the terminus of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, at Folsom. This company was entirely independent of the Sacramento Valley Company. Colonel C. L. Wilson, who was one of the contractors on the Sacramento Valley road, was sent East to procure funds for building the road. This object he effected, and the construction commenced forthwith. The road, however, never was finished to Marysville by the original company. By 1861 the track was laid to Lincoln. The name was subsequently changed to the California & Oregon Railroad, and is now known as the Oregon Division of the Central Pacific Railroad. Shortly after the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad to Roseville, the company purchased the California Central Railroad; that portion of the road between Roseville and Folsom was abandoned; the bridge over the American River was condemned and sold in 1868.

The *Placerville & Sacramento Valley Railroad* commences at Folsom and runs to Shingle Springs, in El Dorado County, and is commonly known as the Shingle Springs road. It was constructed in 1864 or '65.

The *Amador Branch* of the Central Pacific Railroad runs from Galt to Ione, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and was built by the Central

Pacific Company in 1876, to gain access to some coal mines at or near Ione.

Freeport Railroad.—This originated in a scheme to divert the northern trade from Sacramento by building wharves, etc., at Freeport, and a railroad from there to some point on the Sacramento Valley road. The road-bed was graded for a distance of nine miles from Freeport, and the track laid; but before its completion, the Sacramento Valley road became the property of the Central Pacific, and the value of the Freeport road, never very large, became still smaller, until its decease.

In addition to these roads, which at some time had a real existence, there have been a number of other companies incorporated, some part of whose lines would touch Sacramento County.

There are now sixty miles of railroad in Sacramento County.

The depot building, in the northwest corner of the city of Sacramento, is up with the times in capacity, convenience and beauty. A portion of the building is a hotel.

RAILROAD SHOPS.

Small shops were established at the time of the first construction of the road, but it has only been in late years that the growth of the construction works here has led to such enlargement of the shops. At the present time, the works, or as they are generally called, "The Railroad Shops," with the track room and yard room necessarily included, occupy about fifteen acres of ground, and each year finds a larger area in use. They comprise at present about twenty large buildings, and scores of small ones. Most of the large ones are of brick with slate roofs, or are of wood and corrugated iron. A statement of the principal buildings, and the use to which they are devoted, will convey a good idea of how completely the work of car and engine construction is carried on.

The main buildings are: 1, General Foundry; 2, Wheel Foundry; 3, Brass Foundry; 4, Copper Shop; 5, Tin Shop; 6, Rolling-mill; 7, Boiler Shop; 8, Blacksmith Shop; 9, Round House; 10, Locomotive Machine Shop; 11, Car Machine Shop; 12, Car Repair Shop; 13, Car Erecting Shop; 14, Cabinet Shop; 15, Paint Shop; 16, Upholstery Shop; 17, Pattern Shop; 18, Pattern Lofts. Besides these, there have recently been erected an addition to the paint shop, 80 x 100 feet; a large brick addition, two stories high, to the car machine shop, and a large brick addition to the car erecting shop. The great increase in the clerical force necessary to the operation of the works demands more room than is now available, and the erection of a large brick building, solely for office use, is in contemplation. The works are under the direction of Mr. H. J. Small, Superintendent M. P. M.; Benj. Welch, Master Car Builder, and Wm. McKenzie, Assistant General Master Machinist.

To the thoughtful observer, the tour through the works is most interesting, as in much of what is going on in the construction in wood, and iron, and brass, and otherwise there are suggestions of new lines of manufacture that might well be developed in the city, to the great profit of those who should first intelligently undertake the work. Only a very general idea can be given here of the character of the work, or of its magnitude. There are employed own an aggregate of about 2,600 men. Work in many departments is carried on day and night, by different shifts of men, and the aid of numerous large electric lights. The shop and shed room is totally inadequate to the work to be done.

The shops are called upon to do work of this class for the whole road, from Ogden to San Francisco, San Francisco to Ashland, and from here to El Paso; while the road from Ashland to Portland will eventually demand the same, and work for that road is already rapidly coming into the shops. The company of course buys its rails from the rail-mills in Europe and the East, but the rail trimmings for these thousands of miles of track are made here. Did but one foundry have the manufacture of these chairs, fish-bars and bolts, etc., it would be a handsome

addition to the industries of the city. But the company do more: they make their own car-wheels. They also make large quantities of bridge material of wood and iron, all used in fact, except in the case of iron bridges built by bridge-building companies of the East, who make and supply their own material. They entirely construct locomotives. The steel tires come mostly from Germany via New York, and the cast steel work is done in San Francisco, but otherwise the engine is entirely built here. So with cars; sleepers and fine passenger coaches are not generally built here, but in the great car shops of the East. But ordinary passenger, emigrant and freight cars are built throughout, as well as all the specially fine and elegant work, as Governor Stanford's private car, which was built in these shops.

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS.

CHAPTER XVII.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE first agricultural association in the State met here in Sacramento, October 8, 1852, in the American Theater. C. I. Hutchinson was president, and Dr. J. F. Morse delivered the address. A fair was held a week or two on that occasion, under the supervision of Warren & Co. The "State Agricultural Society" was organized early in 1854, and on May 13, that year, was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature. The first officers were named in the charter and were as follows: F. W. Macondray, of San Francisco, President; Vice-Presidents, E. L. Beard of Alameda, J. K. Rose of San Francisco, D. W. C. Thompson of Sonoma, H. C. Malone of Santa Clara, W. H. Thompson of San Francisco, and C. I. Hutchinson of Sacramento; Corresponding Secretary, J. L. L. Warren, of San Francisco; Recording Secretary, C. V. Gillespie, of San Francisco; Treasurer, David Chambers, of San Francisco. The same act appropriated $5,000 per annum for the first four years, for premiums.

Under the new charter, the first fair was held in San Francisco, in October following; the second in Sacramento, September, 1855, when the general exhibition was held in the State House and the cattle show at the Louisiana race-track; the third in San José, in October, 1856; the fourth in Stockton, in 1857; the fifth in Marysville, in 1858, since which time all the fairs have been held at Sacramento. When the society, in 1860, voted to hold the next fair at Sacramento,—being the third time in succession at the same place,—it angered the competing points in the State, opposition agricultural societies were formed, and the receipts fell from $28,639 in 1860, to $18,584 in 1861.

In 1859 the Pavilion at the corner of Sixth and M streets was erected. It was a fine building for the times, constructed upon plans designed by M. F. Butler. To defray the expenses, one-fourth of one per cent. was levied upon the property of the county, and the title was therefore vested in the county.

In 1860 the Sacramento Park Association was formed, which donated the ground bounded by E, H, Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, which was cleared and equipped for a trotting park. The Legislature also appropriated $15,000 for the improvements. A brick wall was built around the plat, stands, etc., erected, at a cost of $25,000.

Early in 1862, a society styled the "Union Park Association," purchased the six blocks of land lying north of the society's cattle grounds, and thus enabled them to make an excellent mile track. These grounds are still used and kept in good condition.

In 1863 the Legislature provided for the election of a "Board of Agriculture," to be entrusted with the affairs of the State Agriculture Society. Under this arrangement the fairs were held until the State Constitution of 1879 was

adopted, which cut off all State assistance unless the Board of Directors were appointed by State authority. The subsequent Legislature empowered the Governor to appoint the members of this board, and also divided the State into "agricultural districts" of several counties each, placing in the Third District the counties of Sacramento, Sutter, Yuba, Butte, Colusa, Tehama and Yolo; but at present, probably on account of the direct presence of the State institution, Sacramento is not taking an active part in the district organization.

In 1884 the present magnificent Pavilion, east of the Capitol, was erected. It is, in general, about 400 feet square, and cost, with furnishings, in the neighborhood of $115,000. It is the largest public building in the State.

For some years the fairs have occupied about two weeks' time. At the last exhibition, September 3 to 15, over $20,000 was awarded in premiums. The annual membership fee is $5, which entitles one to exhibit in the Pavilion and to compete for premiums, and also to a season ticket of admission for himself, an accompanying lady, and children under fifteen years of age.

The preisdent of the board this year is Christopher Green, of Sacramento; and the other resident members are: G. W. Hancock, Superintendent of the Park; H. M. La Rue, Superintendent of the Pavilion; and Frederick Cox. The secretary of the board is Edwin F. Smith, whose office is in the Pavilion.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

In the year 1884, A. A. Krull, about two and a half miles northeast of Florin, executed a novel but brilliantly successful experiment in horticulture. Having several acres of "hard-pan" upon his place, he devised the plan of breaking it up with blasts of powder. Employing an expert, he bored holes in the ground, one for each tree, put down in each a pound of Huckley's No. 2 Giant Powder, and exploded it, with the result of giving to each tree a mass of rich, loose, moist earth, not needing irrigation. It is now as good as the best land for raising fruit. The cost was $27 per 100 charges. Occasionally a spot required a second charge. Other horticulturists are taking lessons. It seems that in time all the hard-pan in the country, now considered nearly worthless, may be made the best of land.

SACRAMENTO BOARD OF TRADE.

We are indebted to the kindness of Albert M. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of the board during the years 1885, 1886 and 1887, for the following particulars:

Although this city ever since the admission of California into the Union had been the second in the commonwealth in respect to commercial importance, no definite steps were taken until 1877 toward the organization of a business men's association whose mission should be the improvement of the city and the establishment of commercial intercourse between it and the surrounding country. At that time, however, the growth of the city seemed to render it imperatively necessary to form such an organization. Accordingly, on the 24th of October, that year, a few of the leading merchants here held an informal meeting in the office of W. P. Coleman, one of the oldest business men of Sacramento, and discussed the advisability of uniting themselves into a commercial organization whose aim should be to supply the pressing needs referred to. Albert Gallatin was chairman of that meeting, which comprised Joseph Steffens, A. S. Hopkins, W. P. Coleman, Sparrow Smith, John McNeill, C. H. Hubbard, C. T. Wheeler and others. Preliminary steps were then taken. On the 21st of the next month a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the officers elected December 11, 1877, for the first year were: Albert Gallatin, President; W. P. Coleman, Vice-President; H. G. Smith, Treasurer; C. T. Wheeler, A. S. Hopkins, Joseph Steffens, Wm. M. Lyons and James I. Felter, Directors.

Starting with a membership of about twenty, the board has constantly increased in numerical strength, as follows: 1878, thirty-four; 1879,

thirty-five; 1880, forty-four; 1881, forty-nine; 1882, fifty-seven; 1883, fifty-nine; 1884–'87, sixty-two; 1888, sixty-five; 1889, about seventy. The only conditions of membership are signing the constitution and paying the monthly dues, it being the design of the founders to admit all persons and firms feeling an interest in the growth and welfare of the city. From the organization to the present time the zeal and efficiency of the board have not flagged, and almost every improvement of the city and county owes its origin to their philanthropy and enterprise.

In 1878 their exertions procured the establishment of a branch State Prison near Folsom. About that time they also began to agitate the question of having a Government building in Sacramento, wherein should be the postoffice, revenue offices, the land office, etc. This was a difficult undertaking, but, despite the opposition of a few and the indifference of many, they continued to memorialize their Senators and Representatives in Congress until they succeeded in having a bill passed making the necessary appropriation for such a purpose. Sufficient ground has been purchased on the north-east corner of Seventh and K streets—a central location—and the building will probably be completed within two years.

By the year 1879 the interests of its members had so increased that the board began to pay special attention to the matter of business failures, attachments, etc. In the absence of a State insolvent act, the repeal by Congress of the United States bankrupt law had entailed severe losses upon the merchants of both Sacramento and San Francisco. The Boards of Trade of these cities therefore united their efforts to procure the passage of a State insolvent law. They also agreed during that year that all failures thereafter affecting their membership should be managed in common, and that all the recoveries therein effected through the instrumentality of either board should be divided *pro rata* among all the members interested in both boards. This agreement has been in force ever since, and the operations of the two boards under it have been uniformly satisfactory.

The Legislature of 1880 was called upon by the merchants throughout the State to pass the insolvent act prepared and recommended by the San Francisco and Sacramento Boards of Trade; and through the joint efforts of the two bodies the Legislature was prevailed upon to enact the law, which is yet upon the statute books and has since proved a great benefit, to debtors as well as creditors.

In 1882, realizing the insufficiency of the accommodations afforded by the State Agricultural Society in the building then used as a pavilion during the annual State fairs, the Sacramento Board of Trade inaugurated a movement for the procuring of a better building, to be erected by the State upon a part of the Capitol Park. The result was the erection of the State Exposition Building, the most beautiful and the largest public edifice in the State, described elsewhere under the head of "Agricultural Interests."

About this time the State began to feel the influence of Eastern immigration that had been pouring in for a year or two, principally to Southern California, and measures began to be taken in the northern and central portions of the State to induce a part at least of that immigration to "move up this way." In this enterprise the Sacramento Board of Trade took a leading part, and has ever since sustained that position. The movement has been effectual. Land has risen in some parts of Northern California to several times its former value, while population has almost doubled. In December, 1882, Hon. Joseph Steffens was elected president of the board, and filled the position so creditably, and gave such universal satisfaction, that he has ever since been re-elected without opposition to that office. It was he who inaugurated, in pursuance of a long-forgotten by-law of the board, the custom of delivering an annual address which should not only give a summarized account of the work done by the association, but should also refer to many mat-

ters of general interest in Sacramento and the surrounding territory. His addresses have been printed and widely circulated, and have aided very materially in attracting the attention of Eastern people to this community.

It is also due to the untiring efforts of the Sacramento Board of Trade that appropriations were increased in 1885–'86 for the improvement of the rivers, and in the latter year the board saw that the money was properly expended. In September, at the expense of the Board of Trade, the California Senators and Representatives in Congress, accompanied by representatives from the commercial organizations of San Francisco, as well as by a delegation from the Board of Trade and the city authorities, ascended the Sacramento River in a steamer chartered for the purpose by the board, to view for themselves the devastation caused by hydraulic mining. Since then more particular attention has been paid to the necessity of removing the obstructions in the river and reclaiming the lands laid waste by mining débris.

In 1884–'85 the board favored the proposed State poor law which has since been enacted.

In 1885–'86 the approaching completion of the California & Oregon Railroad, connecting Sacramento directly by rail with Portland, Oregon, and the great Northwest, induced the board to memorialize Congress against the forfeiture of the land that had been granted in aid of the enterprise. Their efforts were not unsuccessful, and it may be said that to this movement, as much as to anything else, Sacramento owes her railroad connection with that rapidly developing portion of the Union.

During this year the board began the investigation of the much discussed city bond question, and by the appointment of committees and identifying itself generally with this complicated subject, has done as much perhaps as all other influences combined to put this vexed question in a fair way to a speedy and satisfactory settlement.

In this year also the board took up the Nevada State law exacting a heavy license from representatives of California houses, which law had for years oppressed commercial travelers. Vigorous efforts had been made by wholesale merchants, both of Sacramento and San Francisco, to have the law repealed; but not until the Sacramento Board of Trade took hold of the matter in earnest was any result accomplished. It co-operated with a few of the members of the San Francisco Board (that board, for some reason, having failed to lend its entire aid) in carrying up a case to test the constitutionality of the law, resulting in a complete victory for the wholesale merchants. California commercial travelers operating in Nevada are now free from the payment of unnecessary license fees.

The members of the Sacramento Board of Trade were among the earliest to take measures for the holding of annual citrus fairs in the northern part of the State. The first fair of the kind was held in 1886, and since then they have been held regularly every year.

In March, 1888, the long-talked-of railroad from Sacramento to Placerville was completed, thus adding greatly to the material welfare of the city, as well as to that of Placerville and other points; and this enterprise was aided at all times by the influence of the Sacramento Board of Trade.

These are but a few of the good works that owe their conception to the Sacramento Board of Trade. They suffice to show, however, that in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city the members of its Board of Trade have been the foremost workers.

This body meets annually in December, and at other times when called; but the details of the business are attended to by the Board of Directors, whose meetings are held on the second Tuesday of every month. Place of meeting, in the secretary's office, over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

The present officers of the board are: Hon. Joseph Steffens, President; P. E. Platt, Vice-President; G. G. Pickett, Secretary; Edwin K. Alsip, Treasurer; Directors—Joseph Steffens, P. E. Platt, Eugene J. Gregory, Herman Fisher,

William Ingram, Jr., D. A. Lindley, L. L. Lewis and A. S. Hopkins.

A "Business Men's Club" has also been recently formed for the purpose of entertaining visitors contemplating settlement upon the coast, and showing them the advantages of locating in this vicinity.

THE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

of the city and county of Sacramento was organized May 31, 1887, with about 200 members, for the purpose of advancing the interests of Sacramento and vicinity, and to prevent private jobbery with public funds. W. P. Coleman has the credit of being the foremost man in this organization. At the preliminary meeting held May 25 preceding, resolutions were passed protesting against large land holdings, and urging assessments to be raised upon them. Committees were appointed upon every subject relating to the improvement of the locality. Ordinances have been submitted by them, especially relating to the improvement of the streets and sidewalks. This association built and still maintains that beautiful permanent exposition building near the depot, for the exhibition of the products of Northern and Central California, and J. C. Medley is employed to keep the hall open every day from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., for the accommodation of visitors. The building, designed by N. D. Goodell, is an octagon in form and of very attractive finish.

The present officers are: Hon. W. H. Beatty, President; Hon. F. R. Dray, Vice-President; C. H. Cummings, Treasurer, and C. W. Baker, Secretary.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

CHAPTER XVIII.

AS introductory to this subject, it will be most convenient to notice here the epidemics and indescribable suffering at the earliest period of the rush for gold, which led first to the establishment of private hospitals. Dr. Morse says:

"At this time Sacramento was a nucleus of attraction to the world. It was the great starting point to the vast and glittering gold fields of California, with the tales of which the whole universe became astounded, and which men of every clime and nation sought to reach without a moment's reflection upon the cost or hazard of such an adventure. The only consideration upon the part of a hundred thousand gold-seekers who were preparing for emigration to California, was dispatch. Time wasted on prudential outfits, upon the acquirement of means beyond the passage fee to San Francisco, and peradventure a little spending money to dissipate the impatience of delay, was as well wasted in any other way. What were a few dollars that required months to accumulate in the Atlantic States, to the gold-gleaming ounces that California gave weekly as compensation for the simplest labor?

"All that men seemed to wish for was the means of setting foot upon California soil, and few were sufficiently provident in their calculations to provide anything beyond the mere landing at San Francisco. Out of the thousands who landed at the above place in the interval referred to, not one in a hundred arrived in the country with money enough to buy him a decent outfit for the mines. Such was the heedlessness with which people immigrated to this country during the incipient progress of the gold-seeking fever. In all parts of the world vessels of every size and condition were put up for the great El Dorado, and as soon as put up were filled to overflowing with men who had not the remotest conception of the terrible sufferings they were to encounter. Along the entire coast of the American continent, in every prominent port of Europe, in nearly every maritime point of Asia, and in nearly all the islands of the world, were men struggling with reckless determination for the means of coming to California. The earnings of years were instantly appropriated, goods and chattels sold at ruinous sacrifices, homesteads mortgaged for loans obtained upon destructive rates of interest, and jewelry, keepsakes and pension fees pledged for the reimbursement of a beggarly steerage passage for thousands of miles to the town of San Francisco. These are facts with which the world is now familiar; and this being the manner in which people embarked for the Eureka State, it can be easily imagined how those landed who survived the untold and unuttera-

ble sufferings endured from port to port. From the 1st of August, 1849, the deluging tides of immigration began to roll into the city of San Francisco their hundreds and thousands daily; not men made robust and hearty by a pleasant and comfortable sea voyage, but poor, miserable beings, so famished and filthy, so saturated with scorbutic diseases, or so depressed in spirits as to make them an easy prey of disease and death, where they had expected naught but health and fortune.

"Thus did mining adventurers pour into San Francisco, nine-tenths of whom for a few months immediately took passage to Sacramento. However debilitated they might be, however penniless and destitute, still this, the great focus of mining news, the nearest trading point for miners situated upon a navigable stream, was the only place that men could think of stopping for recuperative purposes. Hence, from Cape Horn, from all the Isthmus routes, from Asiatic seaports, and from the islands of the Pacific, men in the most impoverished health were converging at Sacramento. But these were not the only resources of difficulty to Sacramento in 1849; for at the same time that the scurvy-ridden subjects of the ocean began to concentrate among us, there was another more terrible train of scorbutic sufferers coming in from the overland roads, so exhausted in strength and so worn out with the calamities of the journey as to be but barely able to reach this, the Valley City.

"From these sources, Sacramento became a perfect lazar house of disease, suffering and death, months before anything like an effective city government was organized. It must be recollected that in proportion as these scenes began to accumulate, men seemed to grow indifferent to the appeals of suffering and to the dictates of benevolence. The more urgent and importunate the cries and beseeching miseries of the sick and destitute, the more obdurate, despotic and terrible became the reign of cupidity. Everything seemed vocal with the assurance that men came to California to make money, not to devote themselves to a useless waste of time in procuring bread and raiment for the dependent, in watching over and taking care of the sick, or in the burying of the dead. The common god (gold) of that day taught no such feminine virtues, and the king of the country, Cupidity, declared it worse than idle in his subjects to pay attention to the ties of consanguinity, or stultify their minds with any considerations of affection or appreciation of human sympathies. Fathers paid little attention to sons, and sons abandoned fathers when they required a little troublesome care. Brothers were fraternally bound to each other as long as each was equally independent of all assistance. But when sickness assailed and men became dependents upon men, then it was that the channels of benevolence were found to be dry, and the very fountains of human sympathy sealed by the most impenetrable selfishness.

"Had this not been the condition, such scenes as were then witnessed could not have been exhibited. If men had not allowed themselves to become the temporary vassals of cupidity, an old gray-headed father, nearly famished by a tedious Cape Horn voyage, and landing upon our levee in the last stage of a disorganizing scurvy, could never have been abandoned by a son and other relatives who were dependent upon him for the means of coming to the country. And yet such an old man was left alone upon the unfrequented banks of the slough, to await the coming of the only friends that could give him relief—death and the grave! The grave he was not sure of, but death was certain, and soon realized.

"In the month of July, 1849, these subjects of distress and the appeals of misery became so common that men could not escape them; and if there had been the utmost attention paid to the exercise of charity and protection, it would have been impossible to have met the demands of the destitute, sick and dying as a commensurate sympathy would have dictated. Such was the difficulty with which facilities for the care of the sick could be procured, that even the few who had money could not purchase those

comforts which even the poorest in the Atlantic States can always enjoy. Dr. Craigan's hospital at the Fort was the most comfortable place, but such were the necessary demands for boarding and nursing that men could not avail themselves of such care. Soon after the establishment of this hospital, Drs. Deal and Martin opened another hospital in one of the bastions of the old Fort. This led to a reduction of the cost of hospital board and attendance, but still it was too dear a comfort to be purchased by more than one in five of the accumulating invalids of the town. The sick of the city were in consequence thrown upon the exclusive attention of a society which had become so mammon-ridden as to be almost insensible to the voice of want. Not only were the victims of scurvy evolving a general distress, but also those who supposed themselves acclimated were beginning to feel the sweeping miasmatic fevers which were peculiarly severe during this first season.

"Under such circumstances that was true benevolence which attempted to respond to the requirements of humanity. And now let us see where the first grand response to these touching appeals came from. The record of so much credit should not perish. The first organized efforts to relieve this suffering were made by the fraternity of Odd Fellows. Although denied the privilege of a complete organization, they yet came together, bound themselves by an informal association, and like a band of pure Samaritans devoted themselves with untiring zeal to the wants of suffering humanity. General A. M. Winn was elected president of the association, than whom no man could have been more active in his charity; Mr. McLaren was elected secretary, and Captain Gallup, treasurer. And every member of this body became one of a visiting committee whose duty it was to keep the society constantly advised of every dependent subject of distress coming to their knowledge.

"From this association, the history of which would fill the heart of every lover of humanity, an immense amount of relief was dispensed. But this was not sufficient to dissipate the increasing calamity. Men still sickened and died without assistance; men were still buried in the filth of an unattended sickness, and frequently without the benefit of being sewed up in a blanket for interment. Rough pine coffins ranged from $60 to $150, and it was not to be expected that in the midst of such distress and poverty coffins could always be procured. The association of Odd Fellows spent thousands of dollars for coffins alone; and when General Winn became the executive officer of the city government, no man was refused a coffin burial."

CHOLERA IN SACRAMENTO.

The cholera made its first appearance in Sacramento on the 20th of October, 1850, when an immigrant by sea was found on the levee, in the collapsing stage of the disease. The infection was brought to San Francisco on the same steamer which conveyed the intelligence of California's admission to the Union, and reached Sacramento before the city had recovered from the demoralizing effects of the Squatter Riots. As usual in such cases, the local papers endeavored to conceal the extent of mortality, and their files of that date give no adequate idea of the fearful scourge. On the 21st of October the city physician reported seven cases of cholera to the council, five of which were fatal. Some of the doctors attempted to quiet public apprehension by the opinion that the malady was only a violent form of the cholera morbus, and the *Times* "felt confident that there was very little danger, and had not heard of a single case where the patient had not been previously reduced by diarrhea." On the 27th six cases were reported, and the *Times* "hoped that some precautionary measures would be taken," etc. On the 29th twelve cases appeared; on the 30th, nineteen, and it was no longer possible to conceal the presence of the ghastly destroyer. A Sacramento correspondent of the *Alta*, November 4, says: "This city presents an aspect truly terrible. Three of the large gambling

resorts have been closed. The streets are deserted, and frequented only by the hearse. Nearly all business is at a stand-still. There seems to be a deep sense of expectancy, mingled with fear, pervading all classes. There is an expression of anxiety in every eye, and all sense of pecuniary loss is merged in a greater apprehension of personal danger. The daily mortality is about sixty. Many deaths are concealed, and many others are not reported. Deaths during the past week, so far as known, 188."

On the 14th of November the daily mortality had decreased to twelve, and on the 17th the plague was reported as having entirely disappeared.

The precise number of deaths resulting from cholera can never be known, as many were returned as having died of dysentery, fevers, etc., for the purpose of quieting public apprehension, and no exact records of the event are accessible. The only reliable account extant was written by Dr. John F. Morse, ten years afterward, for Colville's Directory. Dr. Morse was one of the most active and humane physicians during the prevalence of the calamity, and parts of his narrative are almost too shocking for transcription here; but no one who ever knew that good man will think of calling in question his credibility, now that he, too, has passed away. Having referred to the general rejoicing on the admission of California to the Union, Dr. Morse continues:

"But, alas! the exuberance of spirit thus enkindled, the joyous and buoyant feeling thus excited, were but the illusive precedents of one of the most appalling calamities that had ever yet set its seal of distress upon the destiny of the Valley City.

"Every successive day brought intelligence from the bay that the newly arrived passengers were still dying with cholera. In the feverish state of mind that existed in the community, there was no hope of escape. This alone, with the direction then given to fears, was sufficient to coerce the disease into a terrific development. It scarcely required an imported case to establish a panic more to be dreaded than its cause. But the first case that occurred was a steerage passenger of the steamer which brought the disease. Early in the morning of the 20th of October, a person was found on the levee in the collapsing stage of the malady. Medical aid was administered, but the disease had taken too deep a hold of its victim. I saw him at sunrise; he was then expiring from the effects of the disease. The indications presented by his death were not calculated to abridge the depressing fear in the community. The cholera was now indeed in our city, and from mouth to mouth the story was communicated, so improved in all the features of a horrible description as to darken the city with the very pall of death in a few hours. The next day several fatal cases were reported, and as duly circulated through the magnifying minds of thousands, whose fear of the disease made them the almost certain subjects of it.

"In six days from the time of its inception it was making such progress that regular burials were but slightly attended to, and nursing and attention were not unfrequently entirely overlooked. Money could scarcely buy the offices of common kindness, and affections were so neutralized by the conflicting elements of selfishness, that but little could be done to arrest the course of the disease.

"The victims of the malady did not seem to be confined so much to those of intemperate and irregular habits, as had been the case in almost all previous manifestations of the disease. People of the most industrious, careful and regular habits seemed alike vulnerable to the dreadful enemy. In a few days many of our most substantial citizens were numbered among the victims of the sweeping epidemic. It was reported that 150 cases occurred in a single day; but such was the confusion and positive delirium of the community that no proper records were made, nor can any accurate data now be found in respect to the epidemic of 1850. As soon as the daily mortality became so great as to keep men constantly employed in

carrying away the dead, the citizens began to leave the town in every direction, and in such numbers as to soon diminish the population to not more than one-fifth of its ordinary standard.

"In this pestilential reign of terror and dismay, the most dreadful abandonments of relatives and friends took place. Those who were willing to forget self and become the visitants of mercy, constituted but a small and meagre proportion of the many, who, following the instincts of nature, sought only to preserve themselves. There were a few men, as there always will be, whose warm hearts throbbed with an uncontrollable anxiety to convey relief to the distressed and the dying, and who lingered around the death scenes of the epidemic, so spell-bound by sympathy, that they endured anything and everything as long as there remained a solitary hope of even palliating the agony of dissolving nature. These men are found by and are known to those who constitute the heroes of epidemics. They consisted of an occasional brother, whose inwrought feelings of fraternity were sustained by a maternal bias that made them as enduring as life. I will mention one name, my motive for which will be readily acknowledged more as the extortion of truth than the result of partisan partiality—that of John Bigler, the present Governor of California. This man, with strong impulses of sympathy, could be seen in every refuge of distress that concealed the miseries of the dying and the destitute. With a lump of gum-camphor now in his pocket and anon at his nostrils, he braved every scene of danger that presented, and with his own hands administered relief to his suffering and uncared-for fellow-beings.

"The rapid spreading of the epidemic gave to the physicians of the city no rest, day or night. As might be expected, they were falling like the foremost soldiers of a desperate charge, and ere the cholera had subsided, seventeen of their number were deposited in the Sandhill Cemetery of our city—a professional mortality never before known; an inroad of death from which but a fraction more than two in three escaped with life, and not one in three from the disease! And yet, not a single educated physician turned his back upon the city in its distress and threatened destruction.

"This awful calamity lasted in its malignant form only about twenty days; but, by the unsystematic records of the times, the number of deaths cannot be ascertained. Besides those who died in the city, many were overtaken by death in other places, and upon the road, in their desperate efforts to escape by running from the enemy. In the latter part of the epidemic the authorities procured the use of a large frame building on L street, where the destitute cholera subjects were taken and provided for. The abatement of the disease was much longer than the period of its inception and increase, and commenced just as soon as the frequency of death had familiarized people with the frightful scenes around them, and rendered them less defenseless from a paralyzing fear. By the time the disease had almost disappeared the city was nearly depopulated, and there were not a few who thought the Levee City was dead beyond the possibility of resurrection.

"But those who supposed that Sacramento and Sacramentans could be so easily crushed had not learned their character. The very moment that mortality began an obvious retreat from the premises, that moment those who survived their flight returned. Those who abided by the city in its distress, reacted upon the calamities of the town with such an elastic and vigorous energy as to completely transform the appearance of the place in a few days. The confidence of the people in the health of the city was almost immediately restored, and business communications were reopened with the mines under the most encouraging circumstances. For a few weeks a good business was realized, and the broken and beautiful winter that followed imparted a vitality to the town that could not have been anticipated by one who had contemplated its destiny through the gloomy scenes of October."

HOSPITALS.

In April, 1850, the Freemasons and Odd Fellows together established a hospital, the Board of Trustees being elected by both orders. A series of concerts was given for the benefit of the hospital, which were liberally patronized. The managers of the Tehama Theatre and Rowe's Olympic Circus also gave benefits for the same object.

Dr. Dow had a "Thompsonian Hospital and Botanic Medicine Store" on K street, between Second and Third. Price of admission per day, $5 to $25, "according to trouble and expense."

Drs. T. J. White and C. D. Cleveland had an extensive hospital that would accommodate 100 patients, on the corner of Ninth and L streets.

Drs. James S. Martin and B. R. Carman conducted the "Sutter's Fort Hospital," inside the fort. Drs. Morse and Stillman also had a hospital at the corner of Third and K streets.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Several physicians, first at Sutter's Fort and afterward in the city, received boarding patients; but very few of the sick had the means to pay the prices asked. Very early, therefore, were the people led to establish a public hospital. The first was established about 1851–'52, in the business part of the city, and among the early physicians to the institution were Drs. J. F. Montgomery, Johnson Price, —— Procter and George W. Williams. In the City Directory of 1853 is the following entry: "Drs. Johnson Price and George W. Williams, Physicians to the County Hospital, corner of I and Seventh streets." About the same time or shortly afterward, Price & Procter established a hospital on Second street, between I and J, with seventy-five or eighty beds. They entered into contract with the county for keeping the poor, of whom they had about fifty, charging very high fees. Within three or four years the county endeavored to break the contract, in the meantime establishing a hospital on the corner of Tenth and L streets. Price & Procter sued the county and obtained judgment. This county building was on the northwest corner of the present Capitol Park, and was torn down and removed soon after it was vacated, some time after the war.

In 1857 Dr. Montgomery was again the county physician; 1858–'59, Dr. G. L. Simmons; 1859–'60, Dr. Montgomery; 1861, from November, Dr. J. G. Phelan; 1869, from September, Dr. Montgomery; 1870, Dr. A. C. Donaldson, with Dr. G. A. White as assistant.

About this time the county purchased from James Lansing sixty acres of land on the upper Stockton road, about three miles southeast of the business center of the city, at a cost of about $11,000, and erected upon it a very fine building, and moved into it the seventy-five patients that were in the old building. October 5, 1878, this new building was accidentally burned, and the patients were temporarily cared for in the "old Pavilion," at the corner of Sixth and M streets, until the present structures were completed, in the summer of 1879. The Board of Supervisors called for plans for a new building or buildings, and adopted those furnished by N. D. Goodell, of this city, which were offered in competition with a number of others. The design is what is called the "pavilion plan," consisting of a central or main building, with four separated wings like the rays of a star, the set constituting a half circle. Thus arranged, a better protection against fire is provided for, as well as a greater abundance of air and light and a superior aspect of cheerfulness. These buildings cost between $60,000 and $65,000. All the appointments in the various departments are superior in respect to convenience and neatness, and all the surrounding premises are attractive. The sewage system is that of Shone, which is operated upon the pneumatic principle, and the sewage is all utilized upon the grounds. Of these grounds there are four acres in vineyard, five or six acres in garden, ten in pasture and the remainder in orchard, meadow and building site. There is now an average of 150 to 160 inmates, each costing the county about

$14.50 a month. Monthly reports of the institution are published in the city papers.

In the spring of 1879 the medical superintendence of the county hospital fell into the hands of the homeopathists, and for the first three months of this year Dr. George Pyburn was the county physician, and for the succeeding four Dr. George M. Dixon; and then Dr. J. R. Laine, regular, served out the unexpired term. With the exception of this period, Dr. G. A. White has been the county physician ever since March, 1872.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD HOSPITAL.

Between the years 1864 (when the first train was run on the road) and 1868 most of the employes were strangers, and new arrivals in California, and as the road passed for the most part through a country very sparsely inhabited, where little or no accommodations could be furnished for those who, by the vicissitudes of climate, exposure or accident, became sick and helpless, much suffering to the men on the line was caused; added to this, as a rule, very few of the employes had relatives or friends to care for them, or money to carry them through a period of sickness, which necessitated a call for donations from their comrades and the company. These calls became so frequent and onerous that the company concluded the wisest and most humane proceeding would be to build a hospital in Sacramento, where all the employes might be taken care of and restored to health as soon as practicable, whether the patient had means or not. Before building, however, an old residence was leased and put to use.

The Central Pacific Railroad Hospital was built by the company at Sacramento in 1869, at a cost of $64,000. It consists of a main building 60 x 35 feet, four stories and basement, with a wide verandah at each story, two wings 35 x 52 feet, and a kitchen twenty-four feet square, removed a few feet from the main building. The hospital has six wards, besides eight private rooms for patients, a library of some 1,500 volumes, well appointed executive and medical rooms, and will accommodate 125 patients. Every officer and employe of the company contributes monthy 50 cents from his pay as "hospital dues," which constitutes a fund to pay the current expenses of the institution. The payment of this 50 cents, monthly, entitles the employe to free admission and medical attendance at the hospital in case of sickness or injury while in the service of the company. The fund from this source has been sufficient to defray the current expenses of the hospital and pay the interest on its cost. It is gratifying to know that the hospital is fully appreciated by the employes of the company, who, by casualty or sickness, have been inmates. No employe is entitled to medical treatment here whose sickness has been caused by any form of venereal infection, intemperance, bad habits, vicious act or hereditary, constitutional or previous infirmity. There are now (April, 1889) forty-two patients in the hospital—a lower number than they have had for a long time.

Dr. S. P. Thomas was the first physician. Dr. A. B. Nixon had the medical charge from February 1, 1870, when the new building was opened, until recently. The present officers are: F. J. Huse, of San Francisco, Superintendent; T. W. Huntington, Physician and Surgeon; G. B. Somers, Assistant Physician; R. Forbes, Dispenser and Steward; J. F. Daul, Clerk.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

An association for the care of orphans was organized as early as 1858, but it proved short-lived. In 1867 Mrs. Elvira Baldwin interested a number of citizens, including the Governor, in the care of a family of seven children left orphans by the death of their mother, a poor woman; and this movement directly resulted in the organization of a society for the care of orphans and destitute children throughout the county, and even the State. Mrs. I. E. Dwinell was the first president. The society immediately rented and furnished a building on the corner of Seventh and D streets, where they placed fourteen or fifteen children in the care of

Mrs. Cole, the first matron. The next year the association erected a building on the site of the present establishment on K street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. It was considerably damaged by fire December 7, 1878, but it was soon repaired, and another and a superior building added. Also, 1877, a neat school-house was built on the premises, where the school is made one of the "public schools" of the city, in the care of the City Board of Education. No child, however, but the proper inmates of the asylum, is admitted into this school.

Among the many noble women who have sacrificed much of their time and money in sustaining this institution, special mention may be made of Mrs. S. E. Clayton, who during the last fifteen years has traveled at least 4,500 miles, visited 110 children—some of them several times—and taken fifteen orphans and destitute children, who were afterward furnished homes under the management of the association. She was president of the society in 1887–'88.

There are at present about 150 children cared for at the asylum. The officers of the association this year are: Mrs. N. D. Rideout, President; Mrs. O. P. Goodhue, Vice-President; Mrs. C. E. Paine, Treasurer; Mrs. W. H. Hobby, Secretary. The remaining members of the Board of Management are: Mrs. T. B. McFarland, Mrs. Edward Twitchell, Mrs. C. P. Massey, Jr., Richard Irvine, E. A. Barr, A. C. Tufts, J. Frank Clark, T. D. Scriver. Mrs. A. E. Peckham is Matron; Mrs. Maggie Warr, Assistant Matron, and Dr. W. A. Hughson, Physician.

MARGUERITE HOME.

This home for aged women is situated upon the one-half block of land, Seventh and Eighth P and Q streets, in the City of Sacramento. The main building and handsome grounds had formerly been the residence property of Captain William Whitney, and the addition of another equally well-constructed building alongside, 36 x 78 feet in size, was made, in order to procure twenty-eight large bed-rooms, with parlor, reception room, office, kitchen, laundry and dining room. The bed-rooms are all well lighted, perfectly ventilated and handsomely furnished, thus insuring the greatest possible comfort of the inmates. There is also a system of hot-air pipes throughout the house, and an abundance of hose and hydrants for fire purposes.

The pleasing and substantial character of the building and the spacious grounds, shaded by large trees and filled with choice shrubbery combine to make the place home-like and attractive.

On February 25, 1884, the sixtieth anniversary of the birthday of the founder, the Marguerite Home was dedicated. The occasion was celebrated by a reception at the Home to the older citizens of the city. After the congratulations were over, Mrs. Margaret E. Crocker formally presented the institution to the Board of Trustees, with the following remarks:

"*Frank Miller, Albert Gallatin, John H. Carroll, Gustavus L. Simmons and Charles McCreary:*

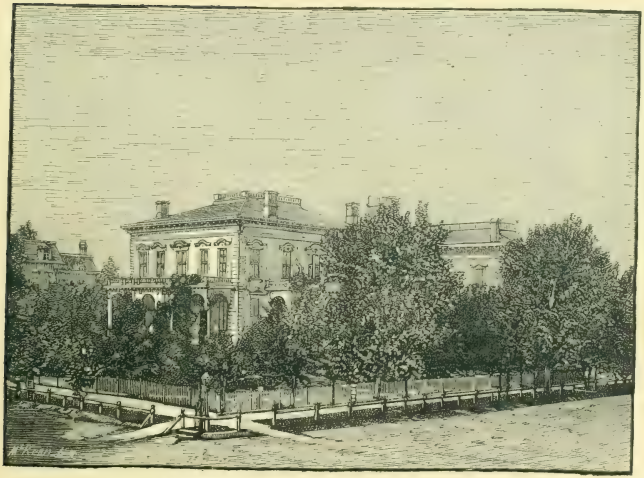
"GENTLEMEN—Herewith I deliver into your possession a deed in trust for certain money, real and personal property, by means of which I propose to establish a home for aged and indigent women in Sacramento, to be known as the 'Marguerite Home.' I have the honor, gentlemen, to solicit your acceptance of this trust. The deed expresses my intentions without placing restrictions upon your mode of management.

"Knowing your intelligence and ability, and having full faith in your character and in your disposition to aid in all benevolent purposes, and believing you to be in full accord with my views in respect to the especial objects of my regard in this gift, I have left, as you will see upon a careful examination of the deed, to your discretion and superior knowledge and to your kind and earnest efforts, which I most heartily invoke, the success of this trust."

Appropriate responses were made by Dr. G. L. Simmons, Hon. Joseph Steffens and Hon. John Q. Brown, the mayor.



CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING OFFICE.



MARGUERITE HOME, FOR AGED WOMEN.

In addition to the property purchased for the Home, the deed above referred to bequeaths also the sum of $50,000 as an endowment fund, and the further sum of $12,000 as additional aid.

While the income from Mrs. Crocker's large donation has already been apportioned for the support of the present inmates, the trustees, anxious to give the benefits of the institution to such worthy and respectable aged women as may desire to enter, have arranged to take for life such as may be able to pay the expenses incident to their maintenance. At present there are twelve to fifteen women cared for at the Home.

The Board of Trustees now consists of Dr. G. L. Simmons, Frank Miller, Charles McCreary, Ludwig Mebius and Charles F. Dillman; and the Directresses are Mrs. Frank Miller, Mrs. G. L. Simmons, Mrs. Charles McCreary, Mrs. Charles F. Dillman, Mrs. L. Mebius and Mrs. Frank L. Orcott. Mrs. Fanny Safford is matron and Wallace A. Briggs, M. D., the physician.

A brief history of this beautiful home, a copy of the deed of trust, by-laws of the Board of Trustees, forms of application, contract, bequest, etc., are published in a magnificent pamphlet, which can be obtained of any of the officers above mentioned.

WATER CURES.

Although private hospitals, strictly speaking are not charitable institutions, yet, as they are truly hospitals, it seems most appropriate to place our mention of them here.

All "water-cures" and "health institutes" are hospitals; and it appears almost wonderful how soon all Eastern institutions were represented here, though generally in a small way of course, after the first tide of immigration during the gold excitement. How early the first water-cure was established in Sacramento we have not been able to learn, but it was probably early in the '50s. In 1857 Dr. T. P. Zander advertised in glowing terms a hydropathic institution on the southwest corner of Fifth and K streets, Sacramento. Afterward a Dr. Burns established a similar institution, which is now the

PACIFIC WATER CURE AND ECLECTIC HEALTH INSTITUTE.

With so much that is semi-tropical around it, Sacramento would not be complete unless furnished for all the luxury of the bath. The Pacific Water Cure and Eclectic Health Institute, on the northwest corner of Seventh and L streets, under the direction of Dr. M. F. Clayton, provides all the requisites of the bath, and much more, in that it offers all the comforts and conveniences of a well-equipped sanitarium. The building is large and commodious, centrally located, while yet somewhat removed from the noise and bustle of the crowded thoroughfares of the city; is surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and suggestive in every way of a pleasant and refined home. A portion of the building has recently been raised, and the departments entirely remodeled. There are luxurious parlors, rich and elegant in all their appointments, for the exclusive use of the ladies patronizing this famous establishment.

The institution is provided with all the necessary appliances for Turkish, Russian, electric or medicated water or vapor baths, which may be enjoyed at any time as a luxury or as a necessary means of medical treatment. On the second floor are comfortable, home-like rooms, full of sunshine, for the use of those who either require rest after bathing, or for patients coming from a distance in search of relief and cure. Even stables with horses and vehicles for their use are a part of the establishment.

The whole is under the direction and supervision of Dr. M. F. Clayton, a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has been in the present location thirteen years, and whose large experience as a practitioner for thirty-three years renders him especially fitted for such a charge.

M. F. Clayton, M. D., Proprietor of the "Pacific Water Cure and Home for the Sick," northwest corner of Seventh and L streets,

Sacramento, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1826, and brought up in Crawford County, that State. Graduating in medicine at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855, he practiced his profession in the northeastern portion of Indiana four years, and then, in 1859, came overland to California, with ox and horse teams, being five and a half months on the way. Practicing medicine on the route made the journey more tedious, but multiplied his experiences in such a manner as apparently to fill up a whole life-time, and furnish matter for endless anecdote. That magnificent painting at the head of the north stairway in the Capitol—the most interesting in all the West to early immigrants to this coast—fitly represents many a scene through which the Doctor passed on that long and indescribable journey. He saw his last horse die 200 miles from human habitation! Arriving at Placerville, September 15, barefoot and almost trouserless, he rolled up his sleeves and went to work in caring for the sick. His first task was the care of a man who had been shot, and who, under the Doctor's management, fully recovered. After practicing in Placerville eight years, Dr. Clayton moved to Sacramento and opened an office on J street, between Fifth and Sixth, remaining there two years. About that time his family, consisting of a wife and four children, came and joined him. After having an office on K street, between Fifth and Sixth, a year or so, the Doctor, in 1876, purchased his present institution, fully described under the head of Hospitals in this work. He also owns a tract of partly improved land about sixty-five miles east and a little north of Sacramento, and in El Dorado County.

The Doctor is one of the organizers of the State Eclectic Medical Society, of which he was vice-president the first term and president two terms; also a member of the State Eclectic Board of Medical Examiners three years, and chairman two years. In politics he is a zealous Prohibitionist. During the campaign of 1888 he was a member of the State Executive Committee of the Prohibition party. He is an affable gentleman, well calculated to inspire hope and a cheerful spirit in all his patients, and a jolly mood in all persons around him.

MRS. SARAH E. CLAYTON, Matron of the Pacific Water-Cure, was born in December, 1826, in Delaware. Her father, Rev. John Davis, was of Welsh descent, and her mother's ancestors were from England. The family emigrated from Maryland to Ohio in 1830, and after a brief stay at Mansfield and Plymouth, they settled in Bucyrus, Crawford County, Ohio, at which place Mrs. Clayton taught in the public schools from 1846 to 1851. She then married Dr. M. F. Clayton. During the war of the Rebellion they lived in Fostoria, that State; and while referring to that period we may mention that a brother of Mrs. Clayton, Dr. W. H. Davis, went out as Surgeon in one of the Iowa regiments, and died at Pittsburg Landing in 1862. Mrs. Clayton was secretary of the Sanitary Commission five years at Fostoria, and the work which she did during that period she considers the most important of her life. It was, indeed, as important a duty as any on the field of battle, to be performed either by a private soldier or a General commanding armies. She came to California in 1870 with four children, the eldest of whom died in London, England, in 1881. Her husband had preceded her to this State a number of years. On going to the county hospital, then at Tenth and L streets, to visit the sick men, she found that the inmates were poorly supplied with reading matter. She asked the citizens to donate such books as they did not need for their own use, to the patients for their entertainment, and her anticipations were more than realized, and they had a valuable library to put in the new building when that was completed. Among the books was an old relic, a Greek Bible 200 years old. But, alas! they had the privilege of using that library but a short time, when it, with the nice, new building, was burned.

Probably the next in importance of the works of her life is the part which she has taken in behalf of the orphans of that State. She was

elected one of the managers of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of this city in 1873, where her first duty was to look after the interests of the children who had been sent out of the asylum on trial, to procure permanent homes. It proved to be a duty of embarrassing responsibility, and she had many difficulties to encounter until she had a thorough system established, so that when a family took a child she knew its interests would be looked after. She went before the Legislature and asked for a law by which the managers could be governed in placing children out for adoption in families who wished for them; and the law was adopted without a dissenting voice. (See also our account of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, elsewhere in this volume.)

The children of Dr. and Mrs. Clayton are: Hattie, wife of A. J. Gardner, residing in Sacramento; Mrs. Clara M. Byrne, residing with her parents; Frank W., in San Francisco, and Willis M., deceased.



SACRAMENTO CITY.

CHAPTER XIX.

PIONEER BUSINESS MEN.

IN addition to the business men alluded to in our chapter on the founding of Sacramento, we mention the following who were here during the first three or four years after that event.

History states that in May, 1849, there were about thirty buildings occupied by stores, and that on June 26 there were 100 houses in Sacramento. The following business and professional men are named about in the order in which we find their advertisements in the *Placer Times:*

Whitlock & Gibson, auction and commission.

Burnett & Rogers (Peter H. and John P.), exchange brokers and agents for the collection of debts. Burnett was afterward Governor of the State.

Drs. L. P. & S. S. Crane, physicians and druggists.

Dr. C. B. Zabriskie, physician.

Orlando McKnight, proprietor of the American House and Restaurant.

Murray & Lappeus.

Pickett & Co.

Saget & Co.

T. McDowell & Co., auction and commission.

Gillespie, Gerald & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, provisions and mining goods.

Brannan & Co. (Samuel Brannan, William Stout, and Mellus, Howard & Co.), general merchandise. In August, 1849, Mr. Brannan was again alone. Brannan died May 5, 1889, at Escondido, San Diego County, California.

Dr. B. Bryant, a graduate of the Botanico-Medical College of Memphis, established in August a hospital on L street; also sold medicines.

Dr. W. H. P'Anson, "late Surgeon of the United States Army," opened out in August, 1849, "opposite Prof. Sheppard's store."

John Codlin, butcher and provision merchant.

H. P. Merrifield, auction and real estate.

James C. Zabriskie, law, conveyancing and surveying.

Morse, Dunning & Co. (Charles E. G. Morse, of St. Louis, Missouri, and John Dunning, of New York City), provisions.

J. P. Rittenhouse & Co. (Thomas C. D. Olmstead and W. E. Keyes).

Peyton, Cornet & McCarver.

Dr. F. M. Rodrigues, from New Orleans.

B. E. Watson, groceries.

Dr. M. B. Angle.

Massett & Brewster (Stephen C. and Charles O.), auction and commission.

—— Dring, store at the Fort.

Thomas A. Warbass, real estate.

Robertson & Co. (G. M. R., Theodore Van Cott and Thomas King), meat market.

Dr. W. G. Deal.

Dr. Robert Wilson.

C. G. & R. G. Cornell, meat market.

Drs. McKenzie & Ames (J. M. and F. W.).

James N. Harding, law and real estate.

Elisha W. McKinstry, law.

Jones, Prettyman, Barroll & Co. (Dr. W. G. Deal), commission, real estate and drugs. Afterward Prettyman, Barroll & Gwynn.

Charles Lindley, lawyer and commissioner of deeds.

Bailey, Morrison & Co., merchants.

Pearson & Baker (James P. and W. A. B.), real estate.

Plume, Truman & Co.

Cardwell, Brown & Co. (H. C. C., E. L. Brown, John Harris and John S. Fowler), afterward Harris, Brown & Co.

Drs. J. L. Wydown and T. J. White.

J. B. Starr & Co. (H. L. Barney), auction.

McNulty & Co. (A. G. Hedrick), hardware.

Dr. Benjamin R. Carman bought Dr. Deal's interest in the Martin & Deal hospital at the Fort, in December, 1849.

Dr. Hardenstein, homeopathic.

Barney, Brewster & Co. (B. B. Barney, R. E. Brewster, Fred Ogden, J. H. Blossom and J. P. Hurley), afterward Barney, Blossom & Co.

Suydam, Fletcher & Co. (John Suydam, Warren Fletcher and J. E. Galloway), then Suydam & Galloway, auction and commission.

Drs. R. M. Stanbury and J. W. H. Stettinius and Mr. Charles E. Abbott bought the hospital of Dr. Craigan and Mr. Abell at the Fort, during the winter of 1849–'50.

Dr. S. P. Thomas.

B. F. Hastings & Co., exchange brokers, bankers and commission merchants.

James Tate & Co., general merchandise.

C. F. McClure & Co. (P. R. Slater).

Covilland, Fajard & Co., general merchandise.

R. Gelston & Co. (Simmons, Hutchinson & Co.), general merchandise.

Meconnekin & Co. (E. Meconnekin, A. Hadley and James A. Myer), auction and commission.

William Montgomery, auction and commission, groceries, etc.

Andrew J. Binney, civil engineer and surveyor.

Fowler & Fry, proprietors of the City Hotel.

E. M. Hayes, jeweler.

Offutt, Wales & Co. (M. H. Offutt, C. P. Wales, Jacob P. Dunn and George Dunn), auction and commission.

Hensley & Redding (Samuel J. Hensley, Peirson B. Redding and Jacob R. Snyder), general merchants. Dissolved partnership February 10, 1850.

Middlebrook & Christy (Charles M. and John M. C.).

Steele & Grummun (Seymour G. S. and Caleb G.).

William R. Prince & Co., sheet iron, zinc, miners' supplies, etc.

Demas Strong, dry goods. This man is a brother of W. R. Strong, and is still living, in the East.

M. G. Leonard & Co. (Sheldon, Kibbe & Almy), groceries and miners' supplies.

Gillespie & Monson (Eugenio G. and Alonzo M.), land agents.

L. Bartlett, Jr., bank and real-estate.

E. D. Byrne & Co., dry goods.

G. M. Robertson, commission agent and real-estate broker.

Henley McKnight & Co. (S. C. Hastings), bank.

Dr. Bryarly, in partnership with Dr. Deal.

Wetzlar & Co. (Gustavus W., Julius Wetzlar, Benj. Fenner, Cornelius Schermerhorn and Francis Stratton). Some of these afterward sold out to John A. Sutter, Jr., and C. Brandes.

A. P. Petit, contractor and builder.

Dr. C. Morrill and Mr. C. T. Whittier, drugs.

Joseph Clough, real estate.

John H. Dickerson, civil engineer and surveyor.

Moran & Clark.

J. Neely Johnson, lawyer, and afterward Governor, elected by the American party.

Bailey, Morrison & Co. (Major B., John C. and E. M. Hayes).

Smith, Keith & Co. (J. E. S., Matthew K. and Henry M. Spotswood).

Lewis & Bailey (John H. L. and John T. B.), general commission and merchandise.

Warbass & Co. (Thomas A. W., William S. Heyl and John F. Morse), bankers and real estate.

Barton Lee, successor to Priest, Lee & Co.

G. B. Stevens, wholesale auction and commission.

Chenery & Hubbard, proprietors of the Globe Hotel.

Ferris Forman, law.

Hoope & L'Amoureux, general merchants.

G. H. Johnson, daguerrean artist.

John H. Spies, notions.

Burnell, Stout & Co., wholesale auction and commission.

Spalding & McKinney (Volney S., M. D. and Joseph McK.), saloon.

A. M. Winn, agent for Sutter.

Dr. B. T. Kruse.

J. D. B. Stillman, M. D. Left in 1862.

L. A. Birdsall, M. D.

J. A. Wadsworth, M. D., from Providence, Rhode Island, had the "K Street Hospital."

Boyd & Davis, real estate, now in San Francisco, wealthy.

Earl, McIntosh & Co, forwarding. Earl is now in San Francisco.

John Hatch, jeweler, resided here in Sacramento until his death.

Simmons, Hutchinson & Co., general merchandise. Simmons also dealt in real estate.

J. L. F. Warren established the store now owned by Baker & Hamilton. For the last thirty years Warren has been conducting an agricultural paper in San Francisco.

D. O. Mills, dealer in gold dust and founder of the bank still known by his name. He is a resident of New York City.

Brown, Henry & Co., wholesale clothing.

James Lee kept the "Stinking Tent," the chief gaming establishment for a time. Z. Hubbard soon started a large, neat gambling tent.

Jacob Binninger built the first hotel in Sacramento.

James King of William, various.

Dr. Charles H. Craigan, from Washington City, established a hospital at the Fort in 1849; rates of board and treatment, $16 to $50 per day.

H. Arents & Co., general merchandise.

Burge & Ratcliffe (Robert K. and Wm. M.), manufacturers of iron shutters and doors.

M. T. McClellan, speculator in gold and silver; "coin exchanged for dust, at $15 per ounce."

Sagat & Southard (L. T. & Charles C.), general merchandise and miners' supplies.

Marshall & Santry, general merchandise.

Von Pfister & Vaughan (Edward and William), general merchandise.

H. A. Schoolcraft, real estate and magistrate.

Drs. Wm. M. Carpenter and T. L. Chapman.

Dr. T. M. Ames, at Sutterville.

Nevett & Co., hardware. Youmans was the "Co."

C. C. Sackett, notary public and conveyancer.

R. Chenery, flour.

George H. Pettibone, proprietor of the El Dorado House.

Yates Ferguson, general store.

Haines, Webster & Co., hotel.

Richard Berry, auction.

Barton & Grim, real estate.

Watson & Bem, hardware.

C. P. Huntington & Co., hardware.

J. B. Blanchard & Co., hardware.

Bowstead & Woods, iron and brass foundry.

Wesley Merritt, Moran & Clark, H. E. Robinson & Co., George H. Johnson, Thompson & Taylor, Cochran, Peifer, Samuel Gregg, S. C. Bruce, Montgomery & Co., Captain Gallop, A. C. Latson, John Van Houghton, Ames & McKenzie, Jesse Haycock, Dearbower, Caswell, Ingalls & Co., Hanna, Jennings & Co., Captain Northam, Geise & Son, J. J. Burge, Hardenbergh & Co., Morrill & Hamlin, Coats & Rivett, Cheeks, Pinkard, Prince, Scranton & Smith, T. S. Mitchell & Co., Reynolds & Co., P. B. Cornwall, Paul, White & Co., etc.

There were also numerous express companies, stage lines, etc., too tedious to mention in all their changes.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

The principal grocers in 1850 and following years were the following:

The most extensive in operations were Pomeroy & Peebles, whose establishment was familiarly known as the "Missouri Store." Both those men are dead.

Haynes & Co. were almost exclusively an importing house.

Bullard, Figg & Co. did a large business. The former is deceased, and Mr. Figg is still living, in Sacramento.

Cavert & Hill also had a large trade, in a large frame building on Front street, where the McCreary flouring-mill now stands.

Forshee, Booth & Co. enjoyed an extensive patronage. The members were John Forshee, Lucius A. Booth and Job F. Dye. Booth lives now at Piedmont, and Forshee is dead. Dye came to California as early as 1840.

E. D. & W. T. Kennedy were Philadelphia men, who in the grocery trade accumulated a little fortune. The first mentioned resides in Philadelphia, and the other is deceased.

J. W. Foard & Co. (George Cadwallader) are both dead. The latter became an eminent attorney here.

W. T. Grissim & Co. (Snyder) are also deceased.

Curry & Co. and P. J. Brown & Co. were burned out in the great fire of 1852, re-established themselves and finally went out of business in 1855.

The "Lady Adams Company," named after the ship that brought them to the coast, was one of the oldest firms in Sacramento, who brought a cargo of goods with them. Mebius & Co. are now their successors.

Stanford Bros. (three brothers of Leland Stanford) were not burned out in 1852, although their building was not so fire-proof as many others that were consumed. All other buildings in their block were burned.

Hermance & Burton never resumed business after the fire of 1852.

J. H. Trowbridge & Co. and Carroll & Stearin soon after the fire succeeded the old house of Birdsall & Co., taking the name of Scudder, Carroll & Co.

Taylor & Van Sickle were successful business men before the fire; after that event Van Sickle never resumed business.

Louis Sloss had a successful trade here until about 1854; is now with the Alaska Fur Company in San Francisco.

Chamberlain & Patrick did business upon the Plaza. Chamberlain, now nearly ninety years of age, is still in active employment, in the banking house of D. O. Mills & Co. Dr. Patrick is deceased.

Wilcoxson & Co. enjoyed a large trade up to 1852, then closed. Jackson Wilcoxson is dead; but Jefferson, his brother, is still living here, and is now a capitalist.

Maddux & Co. were from Arkansas. They built the present Maddux Block, corner of Third and K streets.

Mills & Co. (James and D. O. Mills) retired from the grocery business probably in 1851. The latter established the bank which is still known by his name, and now resides in New York City.

Bushnell & Co.'s establishment was one of the very few houses that were not burned out in the fire of 1852.

Sneath & Arnold established a business here about 1851. The former is now a resident of San Francisco, having a large dairy in the country, and John Arnold died in Connecticut about 1864. Their successors are Adams, McNeill & Co.

Fry, Hoopes & Co. comprised J. D. Fry and Thomas Hoopes. Fry is in San Francisco and Hoopes is dead. Their successors are Lindley & Co.

Hopkins & Miller. The former, Mark Hopkins, died at Yuma, March 29, 1878, and the latter, Ed. Miller, is now connected with the Central Pacific Railroad.

W. R. McCaull & Co. (—— Moore) did a large business. McCaull is dead, and Moore is in Louisville, Kentucky.

Smith & Booth, predecessors of the present firm of Booth & Co. Charles Smith died in New York, and the other partner is ex-United States Senator Newton Booth, the senior member of the present firm. By the index, find in this volume a biographical sketch of the latter.

Hull & Lohman were also successful grocers. Hull is living in San Francisco, and Lohman died in that city five or six years ago.

Lindley, Booth & Co. (T. M. Lindley, L. A. Booth) began in September, 1849. The next year Booth retired from the firm. After a time Lindley dropped that trade here and was in business elsewhere. February 1, 1853, he became a member of Fry, Hoopes & Co., on the corner of Seventh and J streets; a year afterward the name of the firm was Lindley & Hoopes, and in 1855 Mr. Lindley was alone. The firm is now Lindley & Co. (T. M. and D. A. Lindley), 214–218 K street.

Other early grocery firms were: Birdsall & Co.; Ahrents & Tolger; Meeker & Co. (S. H. and David Meeker); Burton & McCarty; Wood & Kenyon; Kramer & Quivey; Loveland & Co.; Kibbe, Almy & Co.; Thomas Bannister; Burton, Fish & Culver; Peter Slater, etc.

EARLY BANKERS.

(From Old Directories.)

1851—Hensley & Merrill (Samuel J. and Robert D.), 47 Second street between J and K; Sacramento City Bank (Rhodes, Sturges & Co.), 53 Second street, between J and K; B. F. Hastings & Co., 51 J street, between Second and Third.

1853—Adams & Co., Granite Building, Second street between Orleans Hotel and J street; Grim & Rumler (A. K. and Fr.), 3 J street; D. O. Mills & Co., 58 J street; Francis W. Page, agent of Page, Bacon & Co., of St. Louis, Missouri.

1856—Wells, Fargo & Co.; John M. Rhodes, Second street between J and K.

1868—Sacramento Savings Bank, 89 J street.

1871—Capital Savings Bank, southwest corner Fourth and J streets; Julius Wetzlar, President; R. C. Woolworth, Secretary; Odd Fellows' Bank of Savings, St. George Building, Fourth and J streets.

FLOURING MILLS.

Lambard Flouring Mills.—In 1853 these mills were established on the north side of I street, at the head of Second street, and for about two years were run in connection with the Sacramento Iron Works. The original building was of brick, and only 20x40 feet in size. In 1856 it was enlarged, and a most substantial foundation placed under it, by James Kerr, a superior millwright from Boston. This man afterward lost his life on the ill-fated steamship Central America. Additions were made to the building, and the capacity increased to five run of stone. But this mill has long since been discontinued, and the building has for some years been used as a warehouse.

Sacramento Flouring Mills.—In 1853 Dr. Carpenter, at that time a well-known and wealthy citizen of Sacramento, commenced the erection of the large brick building on Front street, between L and M, for the purpose of having it made the State Capitol. The latter "institution," however, was never located there. After its completion the first floor was occupied as grain stores, etc., by C. H. Swift, Campbell & Sweeney, and others. In 1856–'57 it bore the dignity of being the county court-house. From Dr. Carpenter the property passed to C. K. Garrison, and in 1869 Charles and Byron McCreary bought the building and turned it into the Sacramento Flouring Mills. See sketch of these gentlemen in the biographical department of this work.

Pioneer Flouring Mills.—R. D. Cary, in 1854, transformed what is known as the Boston Ice House into the Pioneer Flour Mills, situated on First street, between Sacramento and broad, that is, in the vicinity of what is now known as "Jib-Boom" street. Carey failed in business and the property passed into the hands of E. P. Figg. Carey, it was said, afterward went to Philadelphia and accumulated consider-

able wealth. In 1858 Seth Garfield and Aleck Dyer purchased the mill from Figg and thoroughly remodeled it. In October, 1863, the property was destroyed by fire, the proprietors losing about $10,000 above insurance Up to the time of the fire the mill was running day and night, turning out 200 barrels of flour a day, at a net profit of $75.

Dyer left the city, and Garfield and A. C. Bidwell went into partnership, and within four months the present Pioneer Mills were erected and in running order. Three days after the renewal of business, Bidwell sold out to H. G. Smith, who, together with Garfield, ran the mill till the close of 1864. Then J. H. Carroll came in as a third partner, and the capacity of the mill was increased to 500 barrels a day, the sum of $70,000 having been expended for that purpose. These three partners conducted the mill for five years, and then Carroll and Garfield sold out their interests to Smith and G. W. Mowe. The "Pioneer Milling Company" now comprises H. G. Smith, President; L. Williams, Vice-President; and F. B. Smith, Secretary.

For the Phœnix Mills, see sketch of George Schrodt, in the latter part of this work.

OTHER ENTERPRISES.

The first lumber yard for the sale of California mountain lumber was established in the early part of 1852, by C. C. Hayden, at the northeast corner of Fourth and L streets, where the Figg residence now stands, and occupying nearly half of the block south of the alley and the lot opposite. The lumber was obtained principally from Nevada County and Grass Valley, and hauled by teams. The cost of this transportation was from $15 to $20 per thousand feet, the lumber selling at that time at the rate of $80 per thousand. The reason the freight charges were so low was the fact that the teams were principally engaged in hauling supplies to the mines, and the drivers would rather haul back lumber at those rates than return empty.

For several months after the great fire of November, 1852, this mountain lumber sold for $300 a thousand, the freight having advanced to $100.

In the summer of 1858, while the Figg house was in process of construction, Hayden closed his lumber business and turned his attention to conveyancing. He was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was a member of the firm of Hayden & Whipple, booksellers and publishers. He arrived in California in September, 1849, on the brig Rodolph.

Pottery.—The first pottery ever made in Sacramento was by Jacob Knauth, of the Sutter Floral Gardens, who, being in need of flower-pots that he could not otherwise supply, made them so successfully himself that in 1853 he established a small pottery. In 1857 Clark & Mahoney started the Sacramento Pottery, then on the north side of J street, near Twenty-sixth. They made only Rockingham ware, the dark-brown glazed earthenware, and soon failed for want of patronage. After the war period two Swede brothers, John and Martin Bergman, expert potters, bought the property, then on the east side of Thirtieth street, between M and N. They first wisely prospected for the best clay in this part of the State, and, after an expenditure of $7,000, found at Cook's and Michigan bars, in this county, beds of clay equal in quality to the best in the world, thus enabling themselves to produce yellow ware and terra cotta of the best quality.

The Sacramento Smelting Company was incorporated February 18, 1874, with a capital stock of $50,000. The stock was held by prominent capitalists here, and the works, located north of the north levee at Twelfth street, were immediately erected and put in operation. The enterprise proved unprofitable at the end of about three years and operations suspended. The building remained idle, and was destroyed by fire January 21, 1879, at 7:15 A. M

The first officers were: Julius Wetzlar, President; Samuel Poorman, Secretary; R. C. Woolworth, Treasurer; and G. N. Gerrish

Superintendent. The principal building was 60 x 200 feet.

Capital Packing Company.—In the fall of 1881 two practical men came here from San Francisco, for the purpose of looking up the establishment of the fruit-packing interests. They enlisted the sympathies of John H. Carroll, now deceased, and in the spring of 1882 matters had progressed so far that operations commenced in two small stores on Front street, between K and L. Mr. Carroll was an enterprising man, had just been president of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, and he saw that there might be a prosperous future to the fruit business here. In 1883 they secured two additional stores adjoining and enlarged their business, and continued there until the fall of 1886. Thus far, however, it proved unprofitable; and it was seen also that more room was needed to carry on the business, and it was decided to move out of their present location on the corner of Eleventh and B streets. They established themselves there that fall. The next year Mr. Carroll died, and the business management was thrown upon Edgar B. Carroll. It is now on a profitable and solid basis, the season of 1888 demonstrating that fact. A market for the products is found all over the United States, England, Australia and China. When the cannery was started it was found that Sacramento was the best point in the State, and that fruit could be obtained by buying direct from the orchards. It was also learned later from experience that as San Francisco was a larger market, fruit drifted that way; and they found that they could buy in San Francisco and transport to this point cheaper than they could buy direct from the producers; hence the packers of San Francisco had the advantage, and, besides, the best fruits for their purpose are not grown in this vicinity. They have, however, now learned the localities where best to buy. They make a specialty of packing the best brands of fruit. Four hundred hands are employed during the busy season, when labor is scarce, too; and this fact in 1888 prevented the filling of some orders. In addition to the buildings originally on the site, they erected one 60 x 160, and afterward two others 50 x 160. They now occupy these buildings, with the adjacent yard 160 feet square, and also a fire-proof warehouse 150 feet square.

EDGAR B. CARROLL, the manager of this institution, was born in Sacramento, September 15, 1862, commenced his school education at the age of six years in private schools, continuing the next ten years at Perry's Seminary, and afterward the grammar department of the city schools and the High School, graduating in 1880. His father desired him to go to the University, but he felt that the experience in business which he had determined to follow would be of more benefit than university education, having decided at the same time to study, which he did for two years. In business he started out in the wholesale liquor business for James I. Felter & Co. At the end of three years he was at the head of the institution. In 1884 his father desired him to enter the fruit-packing business with him; but, having served an apprenticeship in a business entirely different, he knew what it would be to start in again where he would require considerable time to reach the higher positions. His father was urgent, and he finally consented. Thus, he left a position of $125 a month to accept a foremanship in his father's establishment at $2 a day. He passed through the different departments, working six months in the can shop, perfecting the workings of the different departments as he went along; and in the spring of 1887 he became assistant manager of the institution. In the meantime, when he went into business they wished him to immediately enter the office; he refused, but it was fortunate that it came along at that time; for before his father's death business became unprofitable and all were discouraged. Great pecuniary losses hastened his father's death. Edgar, however, thought he foresaw a fortune in the fruit-canning business, and he concluded to give it another year's trial, which indeed proved a success.

Mr. Carroll is a member of Concord Lodge,

F & A. M., of the Sacramento Chapter, R. A. M.; Sacramento Council, and Sacramento Commandery; at present he is Senior Warden of Concord Lodge. He has been a member of Grand Lodge of the State, and refused the position of Master of that lodge on account of the pressure of business. He is also a member of Sunset Parlor, N. S. G. W., having held the different chairs in that body. In 1882 he was a private in the State militia, and since then has been promoted through the different positions, until in 1884 he was elected Junior Second Lieutenant of Company B, and afterward Senior First Lieutenant; but in 1888 his business was so pressing that he had to leave the service. In his political principles he is a Republican, and takes considerable interest in the questions of the day.

The first street cars in this city were started in August, 1870. The cars, only two in number, were built by the Kimball Manufacturing Company, of San Francisco. Electric motor (strong battery) was first applied to the running of street cars here in 1888, but was soon temporarily suspended.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

E. C. Atkinson's Business College is a fully equipped institution in Hale's Block, corner of Ninth and K streets. It was founded in 1873, and has graduated many competent pupils.

Bainbridge Business College and Normal School.—If the test of worth is to be found in genuine success, then truly the college whose name stands at the head of this article is one of the best. Founded October 3, 1887, less than two years ago at date of writing, it has grown from a beginning of only five scholars to an average attendance of about 140, and whereas the principal, Prof. J. C. Bainbridge, with his wife, Mrs. Belle C. Bainbridge, were the only teachers, now there are six regular teachers and several specialists. This is but the beginning, too, of still further extensions, as will be noted further along. The situation of the college is good, being located in a spacious building on J street, in the heart of the city, where the fittings and arrangements are made with special reference to the requirements of such an institution. As we learn from the last catalogue, the courses of study are so arranged and graded as to forward the student at the greatest speed commensurate with good work, and are of the modern and practical nature that commend themselves to the business feelings of this age. In fact, after a careful examination of the methods adopted by the Bainbridge Business College, we are led to conclude that it is one of the best representatives of that most popular modern institution, the business or commercial college. It goes farther than most, however, in supplying to its pupils the branches ordinarily taught in a normal school, in such a simple and practical manner as to make them most serviceable.

From the catalogue already referred to we learn that the names of the faculty are as follows:

Principal, J. C. Bainbridge, Teacher of Business Penmanship, Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Actual Business and General Superintendent of Courses of Study; G. E. Riley, Ph. D., Principal of Normal Department and Professor of Languages; M. N. Kimball, Assistant in Business and Normal Departments, and Teacher of Arithmetic and Business Penmanship; Mrs. Clara E. Bartholomew, Assistant in the Normal Department; Prof. Christian Dahl (late Director of St. Thomas Governmental College), Teacher of French, German, Spanish and the Ancient Languages; Miss Emma C. Ervin (late of Central College of Eclectic Short-Hand, Chicago), Teacher of Short-Hand, Type-writing and Correspondence; Mrs. J. C. Bainbridge, Teacher of Voice and Piano; Prof. Chas. Heywood, late of King's College, England, Vocal Music; F. O. Young, Expert Teacher of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Lettering and Engrossing; C. A. Neale, Teacher of Flute and Piccolo; Miss Louise Kaibel, Teacher of Violin, and Miss Mamie W. Bainbridge, Teacher of Elocution.

The Business Course includes book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, commercial law, busi-

ness writing, grammar, letter writing, spelling and defining, thus combining both theory and practice. Then there is a course in actual business, in which one is carried through all the details and formalities of actual business life, to facilitate which elegant offices are placed in the department, each being furnished with a complete and costly set of books. These include real estate and insurance office, transportation office, bank, etc.

In the Normal Department there is a two-years' course in the English branches and also a teachers' review course, to aid teachers in the preparation for their examinations. The Short-Hand Department is very complete, the system adopted—namely, Eclectic short-hand—being considered the best. A Telegraphy Department, under a competent instructor, has been recently added. The Musical Department is one of peculiar excellence. It is under the direct management and control of Mrs. Bainbridge, assisted in the culture of the voice by Prof. Chas. Heywood, who is well known as one of the most distinguished vocalists and musicians on the continent. This department is about to develop, in the hands of Mrs. Bainbridge, into the Bainbridge Conservatory of Music, modeled somewhat after the type of the celebrated Boston Conservatory of Music.

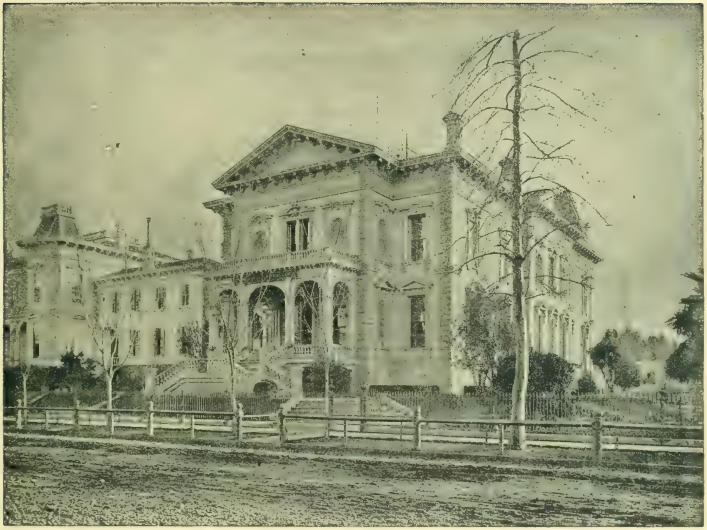
To conclude, we may say that the rates of tuition are very reasonable, and all the arrangements are carefully made.

THE CALIFORNIA MUSEUM ASSOCIATION, THE E. B. CROCKER ART GALLERY, AND THE LADIES' MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

Judge E. B. Crocker, who died in Sacramento, June, 1875, was one of the pioneers of California; coming from the East in 1852, he located in Sacramento and entered upon the practice of the law. He became eminent in his profession, and was appointed to the chief justiceship of the Supreme Bench, where he served with distinction. There were born to him in Sacramento a large family of daughters.

After his retiracy from the bench he became attorney for the Central Pacific Railroad Company. On giving up active work in his profession, he, with his family, made a tour of Europe. Possessed of artistic tastes and intense love of the beautiful, he had not the opportunities in California, of course, to cultivate them by observation of the best masters of the established schools of art. Having amassed a fortune, he resolved to expend a goodly portion of it in works of art. He therefore purchased, while in Europe, a large collection of paintings, mainly of the German schools. Some, however, were of the Italian, and some of great value because of their age and the eminence of the artists.

On his return to California he also patronized local artists liberally—both landscape and portrait painters. He then proceeded, at the corner of Second and O streets, adjoining his beautiful residence, to erect an art gallery, which was completed after several years' labor and the expenditure of a very large sum of money. Just what the building cost, no one knows; but the lowest estimates place the expenditure—by the Judge, and after his death by his widow—at not less than $200,000. The building is fire-proof, splendidly lighted, and finished in the best style of modern architecture and embellishment. It occupies spacious grounds, terraced and set with semi-tropical plants and rare shrubs and flowers. It is a massive building, 122 feet in length by sixty-two feet in width. It has three floors. The basement was originally intended as a recreation room and hall; the second floor for offices, museum and library; and the third for the art gallery. The second and third floors are finished in the highest style of architecture, and frescoed with an elaborateness not to be found anywhere else in the State. All the wood-work is heavy, richly carved and French polished, while the glass is all cut, and delicately etched in fine designs; and the floors are laid in Roman tiling. That of the museum his widow subsequently laid in fancy woods in ornamental designs. The art gallery consists of a vestibule, a main hall, and the east, west and south halls. In these halls are hung the collection of virtu,



E. B. CROCKER ART GALLERY.

consisting of over 700 oil pastel paintings, including in their number Thomas Hill's celebrated landscape of Yosemite, the largest ever executed, and works from those of Tintoretto, Guido, Vandyke, etc., down to the floral coloring of Charles Nahl. In the library, on the second floor, Judge Crocker collected 3,000 studies, from eminent artists in all parts of the world, and some of the finest examples of lithographic work and of the engraver's art. One great value of this gallery is its magnificent collection of portraits of men of California.

By the death of Judge Crocker the property passed to his widow, Mrs. Margaret E. Crocker, who for many years held it as a sacred trust and a monument to his memory. It was the intention of the Judge not to have sequestered his valuable collection of paintings, which is estimated to be worth not less than $400,000, but to have made it a means of cultivating the art tastes of his fellow citizens. His widow conceived it to be her duty to promote the same object. It was always open, therefore, at proper hours, to proper persons for inspection, and was very often thrown open to the general public for charitable purposes.

On December 5, 1884, a number of gentlemen met and formed an association of a scientific character, naming it "The California Museum Association," its purposes being to foster art, science, mechanics, literature, the development of the resources of the State and the encouragement of social intercourse among the patrons; also to establish a repository for the collection and exhibition of natural curiosities, scientific objects, antiquities, etc. The association was very modest in its beginning, having about twenty members and holding private meetings, at which papers were read for a few weeks.

In January it had attained such courage and favor that it resolved to erect a hall for its own and public uses. To secure a fund as a nucleus, it proposed an art loan exhibition, and called a meeting of ladies to aid it to that end. Mrs. Margaret E. Crocker, the widow of Judge Crocker, learning of the association and of its endeavors, and being foremost in all good works and charities in Sacramento—known indeed as "Sacramento's Lady Bountiful," her money being represented in nearly every church, charity and local good work of the city—sent word to the association that, if it pleased, the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery was at its disposal for the purpose of holding the said exhibition. The proffer was accepted, and in March, 1885, the immense building was filled with the strangest collection of curiosities of the pioneer era, of art, science, antiquity, discovery and of handiwork, contributed by the citizens of Sacramento and of San Francisco. From the latter place, contributions were made by the Alaska Fur Company, Mr. Irving M. Scott, Alexander Badlam, and many ladies of the city. The exhibition continued for more than two weeks, and was, from the outset, a financial and social success, attracting attention from all parts of the State. In its midst Mrs. Crocker called the president of the association, David Lubin, and stated that it was her desire to present the gallery and all its collection of paintings, furniture, etc., to the association. When the announcement was made to the public, it was received with universal expressions of gratitude and love toward the donor. The association, however, deemed it wise to accept the property only upon the self-imposed condition that the citizens would raise a fund of $100,000 to be permanently invested for the maintenance of the gallery. While this fund was being gathered, it was found to be difficult to accumulate the entire amount in so small a community, on short notice. The society therefore proposed to Mrs. Crocker that if she would transfer the property to the City of Sacramento and make the association a co-tenant with the city, it would not be necessary to raise the $100,000. To this she kindly acceded. The pulse of the people was felt, and they were found willing to accept the trust. The association thereupon incorporated, March 20, 1885, and Mrs. Crocker made a deed of the valuable property to the city, stipulating that it should be managed and controlled by a joint

board of the city and the association—the mayor representing the city, and the Board of Directors representing the association, each corporation having but one vote. It was provided, also, that the association might forever use the property for the purposes of its work as heretofore outlined.

The munificence of this gift and its unselfish character, together with the previous establishment of an Old Ladies' Home and its generous endowment by Mrs. Crocker, and her acts of benevolence in the community, led the people as by spontaneity to proffer her a testimonial. It took the form of a grand Floral Festival, held in May, 1885, at which 3,000 school children made floral offerings to Mrs. Crocker, and the great Pavilion of the State Agricultural Society —the largest public building in the State of California—was almost filled upon its lower floor with magnificent floral tributes. These ranged from a modest bouquet to spacious churches and towers and enormous allegorical designs, constructed entirely of flowers. Some of these structures cost as high as $500. The floral offerings came from all parts of the State, as far south as Los Angeles, and as far north as Shasta. Rich and poor, all churches, fraternities and societies, all classes of people and of all creeds, thronged the hall; and on the evening of the festival the lowest estimate placed the number present at 15,000 people, who witnessed the ceremony of delivering the keys of the gallery and of acceptance of the trust. To no other female citizen in American history has such a rich tribute ever been paid.

On that evening, after the mayor had received the keys of the Art Gallery, the citizens of Sacramento presented to Mrs. Crocker a beautiful oaken casket, made from timber taken from that historical relic, Sutter's Fort. Within it were two volumes, one bound in velvet and gold, and one in silver and velvet. The first contained pages reciting the history of her benefactions, the gift of the art gallery and the floral festival, executed in the finest style of fanciful typographic art. Each page was illuminated by hand decoration in water colors by various artists and amateurs. The second volume contained a full account of all the matters leading up to the event, with copies and extracts of press expression, from journals all the way from New York to San Francisco.

The Museum Association immediately entered upon its work in the Art Gallery. Its first step was to organize the Sacramento School of Design, Messrs. Weinstock & Lubin contributing $1,000 for the purchase of the necessary casts and paraphernalia. The school was opened in January, 1886, and has ever since continued. It is at once the pride of the city and a means of cultivating art and æsthetic taste, and of developing art genius. In the three years of its existence it has taught over 200 pupils. Its sessions continue during eight months of the year, and it draws its pupils from Northern and Central California and from Oregon. Of course such an institution could not be expected at first to be put upon a paying basis. All such efforts grow to maturity and do not spring into existence. The measure of success with which the School of Design has met has fully realized expectation.

The Museum Association, during the Loan Exhibition referred to, secured in Sacramento a large number of life members. Subsequently in San Francisco it secured a still larger number. The revenue derived from these two sources and from the dues of a small number of dues-paying members, and from admission fees to the gallery on those days when a fee is required, and voluntary contributions by the generous and public-spirited, constitute the means of its support; but they have been inadequate, simply because the purposes of the association are so varied and far-reaching, and in its infancy so much needed to be done. The most of its activity has been absorbed by the School of Design. It has, however, not neglected its other purposes. It has given to the people several lecture courses, art exhibitions and general entertainments. It has made the beginning of a collection in natural history, and has already a

very valuable herbarium. Its present purpose is to actively push the scientific and natural history branches of its work. It has received some very valuable gifts of minerals and natural curiosities from Californians and from citizens of other States. It has spent nearly $1,000 in support of its School of Design in excess of the income of the school, and has now advanced it to a paying basis.

In connection with the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento, it applied to the Legislature of 1887 for the custody of the State's Mineral Cabinet, heretofore located in the State Capitol. The Legislature passed an act authorizing the Governor to appoint three trustees to take possession of said cabinet and locate it in the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, without expense to the State, that it might be more readily viewed by the people. Governor Bartlett appointed three directors of the Museum Association for that purpose. The cabinet, in 1887, was therefore removed to the lower floor of the gallery. The State Mineralogist, Mr. Irelan, consented to his assistant, Dr. Schneider, being detailed to re-classify the cabinet. When that was done, its trustees, through their secretary, Dr. George Pyburn, began its arrangement in the cases, and the work was completed December 26, 1888, and thrown open to the public on Thursday, December 27. The State retains its property title in the cabinet, but its custody is as stated, and makes a valuable addition to the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery. The valuable collection of minerals and natural history exhibits and curiosities of an earlier association, known as the Agassiz Institute, has been given to the Museum Association, and is now in the Gallery.

The School of Design occupies the middle floor of the building and the library room, and unquestionably its situation is the finest in the world devoted to such a purpose. The rooms are most richly embellished, and architecturally are a delight to the eye, while the outlook from the windows is upon beautiful foliage and flowers and grassy lawns and other pleasant views. The pupils also enjoy all the advantage of study and comparison afforded by the beautiful gallery above them.

In September, 1888, the association was the happy recipient of five exquisite works in statuary purchased in Italy by Mr. David Lubin, and by him presented to the association. It will thus be seen that the society is gradually accumulating and progressing in the direction of its original purpose.

The gallery is open to the public free on Wednesdays, Saturday afternoons and Sunday afternoons. On all other days an admission fee of ten cents is charged, but to the Mineral Cabinet Department there is no admission fee. The city pays the cost of the necessary repairs, the watchman, the gardener and the custodian; but for the first two Mrs. Crocker, whose property adjoins, pays half the charge—another evidence of that lady's generosity.

In October, 1888, the association conceived the idea—since it had never called upon the citizens of Sacramento to contribute to its aid, except in the exhibition of 1885—of giving a second loan exhibition. The ladies of the city, prominent among whom were the wives and daughters of members of the association, resolved to aid it. They therefore organized what is known as—

The Ladies' Museum Association of Sacramento.—In two months' time the association, with Mrs. Mayor Gregory at its head, Mrs. William Ingram, Jr., Secretary, and Mrs. A. Bonheim as Treasurer, numbered 138 members, and offered to take hold of the enterprise for another loan exhibition, and this is now (January, 1889,) under way. This auxiliary association is intended to be a permanent society, to interest the ladies in the work of the parent association, and also to foster social intercourse between the members and encourage such educational work as comes within their scope.

The officers of the California Museum Association, at this writing (January, 1889), are: Hon. Christopher Green, President; J. A. Woodson, Vice-President; Fred E. Ray, Secretary; James I. Felter, Treasurer. Directors—

Mrs. Margaret E. Crocker (life), Hon. Newton Booth, C. E. Grunsky, Dr. George Pyburn, Joseph Steffens, David Lubin, with the above-named officers. The Board of Joint Control consists of the above named and His Honor, Eugene J. Gregory, the mayor, representing the municipality of Sacramento. The Board of Trustees of the State's Mineral Cabinet referred to are: Mayor Gregory, Chairman; Dr. George Pyburn, Secretary, and J. A. Woodson; these are appointed by the State. The former presidents of the association have been David Lubin and Hon. Newton Booth. The custodian of the gallery and the chief art instructor in the School of Design is W. F. Jackson.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

The first active step toward the formation of a State library was taken by the Legislature of 1850, in directing that the scattered books belonging to the State be collected and placed in the custody of the Secretary of State, who should also serve as State Librarian. No very considerable additions were made to this collection until 1856, when 3,500 standard law books were purchased, at a cost of about $17,000; in 1860 the library comprised 20,000 volumes; in 1870, 25,000; in 1880, 50,000, and now there are about 70,000.

The library consists of two departments, law and miscellaneous. The law library-room, 30x35 feet and 20 feet high, is chock-full of books from floor to ceiling, and much more space is needed. Complete sets of law reports, and almost complete sets of the statutes of England, Ireland and Scotland, and nearly all the colonial possessions of Great Britain, and also of the States and Territories of our own country, covering a period of six centuries, are in this collection. The volumes in this department now number about 20,000.

The main room, for miscellaneous books, is circular in form, being about sixty feet in diameter and two stories high. Many magnificent paintings are to be seen in this department. It is almost completely surrounded by alcoves. There is here also a medical library of considerable proportions.

Although this is not a circulating library, books may be taken from it by the members of the Legislature during session, and by State officers at any time; and this privilege has usually been extended by the trustees also to the medical profession and the clergy in the city.

The State library is supported from two sources: First, a system of exchanges with other libraries; and, secondly, the fees paid to the Secretary of State, amounting to several hundred dollars per month. It is under the control of a board of five trustees, elected by the Legislature in joint convention, and holding their office for a term of four years, serving without pay. They appoint a librarian who serves at a salary of $3,000 per annum, and is *ex officio* secretary of the board. He in turn may appoint two deputies. The State Librarians have been: W. C. Stratton, R. O. Cravens, twelve years, and Talbot H. Wallis since 1882; and the present deputies are G. T. Clark and F. F. Freeman.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

As early as 1857 the Sacramento Library Association was organized, and under their auspices a good library was formed, which, notwithstanding losses by fire, increased in size. In 1872 a building on I street, between Seventh and Eighth, was erected and furnished at a total cost of about $17,500. Of this amount $11,500 was raised by a gift enterprise, and $6,000 borrowed on a mortgage.

Notwithstanding the advantages offered by the association, its subsequent career was not as prosperous as was desirable, and in 1879 the directors offered the property to the city, to be maintained as a free library, the city assuming the debt. The question was submitted to the citizens at the March election, and was carried. As soon as possible the library was re-catalogued and arranged, and on June 15 following was opened as a free public library, with 6,067 volumes on its shelves. It now contains over 14,-

000 volumes, including many valuable and costly works. On the tables of the reading-rooms are to be found the leading papers of the State and of the Union, besides representative foreign journals and periodicals, the whole number taken being over 200.

Books may be drawn free for home use by any resident of the city, upon obtaining the required permit.

Since the library became the property of the city it has been supported by public tax, and been under the control of a Board of Trustees elected by the people. The following have served as Library Trustees: Judge S. C. Denson, William H. Mills, William C. Fitch, Samuel Howard Gerrish, Add. C. Hinkson, Mrs. G. W. Hancock, Miss Georgiana Brewster, Albert Dart, Kirke White Brier, Francis Le Noir, A. S. Hopkins and L. E. Smith. Mrs. Hancock and Mr. Brier died while holding the office, and Messrs. Mills, Dart and Le Noir resigned while serving. The present board is composed of William C. Fitch, President; Add. C. Hinkson, Vice-President; A. S. Hopkins, L. E. Smith and S. H. Gerrish, Secretaries. The last two mentioned have served continuously from the date of the establishment of the Free Library to the present time. The executive staff consists of the librarian and the assistant librarian, who at present are Miss Caroline G. Hancock and Mr. Lauren W. Ripley.

THE ODD FELLOWS' LIBRARY,

in their temple at Ninth and K streets, now contains about 5,000 volumes. It is a circulating library for all members of the order in good standing and their families, and is open from 7 to 9 o'clock every evening during the week, and from 2 to 4 P. M. every Sunday. On the ledger are enrolled 559 names, and an average of about 500 books are taken out per month. The library is supported from the proceeds of picnics, especially the annual picnic, and by donations from most of the lodges.

The room and alcoves are conveniently arranged, and the spare places are adorned with appropriate paintings and photographs of past officers. Helen A. Benteen has been the librarian since September, 1883.

MUNICIPAL.

During the month of July, 1849, the first movement was made toward the organization of a municipal government for Sacramento. Of the movements in Territorial days looking to the formation of a city government, Dr. Morse, in his history of Sacramento—the first work of the kind written—gives the following account:

PRIMARY GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

"The population was rapidly increasing, and a desire for some more familiar or Americanized government began to receive considerable favor. Accordingly, in the latter part of July, 1849, an election for town councilmen was held at the St. Louis Exchange, on Second street, between I and J. The result was the election of John P. Rodgers, H. E. Robinson, P. B. Cornwall, William Stout, E. F. Gillespie, Thomas F. Chapman, M. T. McClelland, A. M. Winn and B. Jennings. On the 2d day of August following, the first six gentlemen on the list met at the same place and organized by making William Stout, President, and J. H. Harper, Clerk. The first business coming before the council was the preparation of a constitution defining the duties of the council and for the general government of the city. On August 25, A. M. Winn was elected president of the body in place of Stout, who was absent.

"On the 20th of September an election was held at the St. Louis Exchange, for the adoption or rejection of a city charter, which had been prepared by the forementioned council. Prior to the election of these councilmen, there was no law or government which was not merely nominal in its character. The only tribunal was an alcalde's court, in which justice was dispensed with such dispatch and enormous costs that little attention was paid to litigation. Under this *régime* the people became eminently given to minding their own business and avoiding

those legal collisions that are so generally unsatisfying in their results. Consequently, when this movement was made to organize a city government, a spirit of opposition began to manifest itself among those who took a little leisure to think of matters that were not directly connected with their business. The opposition principally emanated from the votaries of gaming. Hence, when the election came on, the result was much different from what was anticipated by the officials of the city. Upon canvassing the votes it was discovered that the charter had been defeated by a majority of 146 votes.

"To the president of the council, who took a deep and lively interest in the new dispensation of things, this defeat was both unexpected and mortifying. He had exerted himself with a martyr's zeal to imbue the people with a proper conception of their wants and the prospective benefit of a city government, and while reposing upon a platform of conjectured success, he could not seem to understand the capricious and singular phenomenon which this election evolved. In demonstration of this we invite the attention of our readers to the following proclamation, which, emanating from the president of the council, makes a most pathetic yet most compromising appeal to the sovereign people as to 'what they desire the council to do:'

"*Proclamation to the people of Sacramento City by order of the President and Council:*

"On the 1st day of August, 1849, we were elected councilmen of this city, and our powers or duties were not defined. On the 13th of September following we presented to you a charter for your consideration, which you have seen fit to reject by a majority of 146 votes. Since then we have been unable to determine what the good people of this city desire us to do, and being Republicans in principle, and having every confidence in the ability of the people to govern themselves, we again request the residents of Sacramento City to meet at the St. Louis Exchange, at 7:30 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, October 10, 1849, then and there to declare what they wish the council to do. If you wish us to act under the Mexican laws now in force, however inapplicable they may be to our condition, then we must do the best we can; if you have objection to particular features of the charter, then strike out the objectionable features, and insert such as you desire. The health and safety of our city demand immediate action on your part, for in our primitive condition, and in the absence of legislative authority, we can in fact be of no service to you without your confidence and consent.

"Signed by A. M. Winn, President, and six councilmen."

This proclamation stirred up the people, and an organization in favor of a charter was effected. At a subsequent election the charter party won by 296 majority. The charter adopted was slightly different from the one originally submitted, but still it was not altogether satisfactory. In December a public meeting was held at the horse-market, and a committee appointed to draft amendments. The amended charter was afterward adopted by the people, and, with slight changes, was passed into a law by the first Legislature.

THE CHARTER BY THE FIRST LEGISLATURE.

On February 27, 1850, the first Legislature passed an act to incorporate Sacramento City, the boundaries of which were defined as follows:

All that tract of land lying within the following boundaries: Beginning at the junction of the American Fork with the Sacramento River; thence down said Sacramento River to Y street, as designated on the map or plan of Sacramento City on file in the Recorder's office in said city; thence along said Y street east to the point where said Y street intersects Thirty-first street as designated on said map; thence along the said Thirty-first street until the same intersects the American Fork; thence along the American Fork to the place of beginning, the said boundaries extending to the middle of Sacramento River and American Fork.

The act provided that for the government of the city there should be a mayor, a recorder and a council of nine members, one of whom should be elected president. It further provided that

on the 30th day after the passage of the act a city election should be held for the selection of the first officers, to wit: A mayor, recorder, nine councilmen, city marshal, city attorney, assessor and treasurer. After the first election the officers mentioned were to be elected on the first Monday in May in each year, and in case of a vacancy a special election should be ordered by the council to fill the same. The mayor was clothed with complete executive power; the recorder performed the duties now incumbent on the police judge, and the marshal those now performed by the chief of police and city collector. The common council was given power to create the offices of city collector, harbormaster, and such other offices as might become necessary.

On March 13, 1850, the same Legislature passed an amendatory act providing that, on the first Monday of April following, a city election should be held to fill the offices created by the charter, making it fall on the same day with the first county election. The officers then chosen were to hold until the first Monday of May, 1851. This amendment did not affect any except the first election. On April 10, 1850, an act was passed providing for the appointment by the Governor of a port warden for the port of Sacramento.

THE GOVERNOR DISAGREES WITH THE LEGISLATURE.

The second Legislature passed a new charter for Sacramento City, and it became a law on March 26, 1851, by operation of the time, and without the approval of the Executive.

Governor McDougal said of it: "The within bill is regarded as oppressive and extraordinary in many of its features, but not regarding it as infringing any particular principle of the constitution, and as it is the act of the representatives of Sacramento County, and presuming it to be the wish of the people of Sacramento City, I permit it to become a law, by the operation of time, without approving or returning it to the body in which it originated."

This act provided that the then existing government should continue in office until the election of the officers provided for in the new charter. The council was to divide the city into three wards, from each of which three councilmen were to be elected. It provided, in addition to officers then existing, for the election by the people of a harbor-master. Vacancies were to be filled by special election, unless one should occur within sixty days of a regular annual election, when it was to be filled by the council. The first election under the act was to take place on the first Monday of May following, for officers to hold until the first Monday of April, 1852. All subsequent city elections were to be held on the first Monday of April in each year. The matter of salaries was left with the council, but they were not permitted to fix the salary of any officer over $3,000, except the mayor or recorder, where the limit was placed at $5,000.

April 26, 1853, a law was passed providing for the levy of a special tax of one-fourth of one per cent., for the support of the free common schools, to be expended under the direction of a Board of Trustees, consisting of one from each ward, to be annually appointed by the council.

On March 31, 1855, a law was passed striking the harbormaster from the list of elective officers. The salaries were fixed as follows: Mayor, $2,000; recorder, $4,000; marshal, $3,000; deputy city marshal, $1,500; city attorney, $2,000; treasurer, $1,500; superintendent of the waterworks, $2,000; assessor, $1,500; recorder's clerk, $1,500; each policeman, $125 per month. In case of death, sickness or absence of the recorder, the mayor was to attend to the duties of that office also. It was provided that at the next subsequent election there should be chosen a superintendent of common schools, and two school commissioners from each ward, who, with the superintendent, should constitute the School Board.

April 2, 1856, an act was passed to regulate the fire department. It provided for the election of officers and the regulation of the department generally.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.

On April 24, 1858, a law was enacted to consolidate the government of the city and county. The Board of Supervisors was given the power which had been vested in the council. On the first Monday of May following five supervisors were to be elected, to hold office until October 5, 1858. There was also, at the same time, to be elected a president of the board, to continue in office until the general election in 1859, the term of office to be thereafter two years. After the first Monday of October, 1858, the board was to consist of a president and eight members, and the members were to be elected at the general election in that year—four to hold office for two years and four for one year. After the first election the term was to be for two years. At the general election in 1859, and every two years thereafter, there were to be elected the other officers, who were to perform duty both for the county and city. The president of the board was to be *ex officio* mayor of the city, and superintendent of the streets and water-works. The then county officers were required to perform such city duties as might be imposed upon them by the board, and the board was empowered to create and fill by appointment the minor city offices. Some changes were also made in the government of the fire and school departments.

PASSAGE OF THE PRESENT CITY CHARTER.

On April 25, 1863, the Consolidation Act was repealed, and a new city charter passed. It provided that the government should be vested in a board of three trustees. The first trustee was to be *ex officio* mayor; the second, street commissioner, and the third, superintendent of the water-works. There should also be an auditor, assessor, collector, police judge, and such other officers as might be appointed by the board. The term of office of the trustees was made three years, and that of the other officers two years. It was provided that on the tenth day after the passage of the act a city election should be held, at which the offices above designated should be filled; and that annually thereafter, on the second Tuesday in March, city elections should be held. At the election in 1864 there should be elected a third trustee, in 1865 a second trustee, assessor, collector, auditor and judge, and in 1866 a first trustee, to hold for the term indicated. A vacancy in the board was to be filled by a special election, and a vacancy in any other office was to be filled by appointment by the board. Provision was also made for the fire and school departments.

With the exception of a slight change in the boundaries of the city, and as to the time of election of officers other than members of the board, no change has since been made in the city charter. In 1872 a bill was passed creating a paid fire department; another to provide a new system of water-works, and a third to reorganize the police force.

THE FIRST MAYOR ELECTED.

The first city election under the new State Government was held April 1, 1850. In the issue of the *Placer Times* of March 16, A. M. Winn announced himself as a candidate for mayor, but on the 30th he published his withdrawal. One Joseph Grant was a candidate for mayor on the "Rancho" ticket, the advertisement of which in the newspapers ran as follows:

Rancheros, to the Rescue! The enemy is in the field. Our bills have been mutilated and, in some instances, destroyed; but let not your "angry passions rise" in consequence of the indignity. Imitate, as far as in your power lies, the example of your leader. Keep cool, work hard and vote early. Remember that abuses and curses, like young chickens, "come home to roost." When once the votes are in the ballot-box, no appeal can be taken.

HOMEBREN.

RANCHO TICKET.

Through by Daylight!

[Then followed the city ticket.]

RANCHO TICKET—FOR THE COUNTY.

"All's Well that Ends Well."

[Here followed the county ticket, on which Judge W. C. Wallace was elected District Attorney, and the late Presley Dunlap, County Clerk.]

In speaking of the first city and county election, the *Placer Times* of April 6, 1850, said:

"Last Monday was a great day for Sacramento, so far as excitement and fun were concerned. Notwithstanding the conflicting interests and the multiplicity of candidates, there was little else manifested but good humor, and a disposition to have a good time, whatever the result. Mr. Biglow was elected mayor by a handsome majority, considering the many organizations with which he had to contend. Without wishing to say anything detrimental to others, we must be allowed to express the opinion that Mr. B. will make an excellent officer. His interests are identified with those of Sacramento, and to promote her advancement toward that importance and greatness which she is destined to reach will be his constant aim. We should not speak so confidently did not our personal knowledge of the new mayor warrant us in so doing. The other city and county officers, we believe, are all good men, and we doubt not will attend to the duties of their respective offices with promptness and fidelity."

The number of votes cast for mayor was 2,576, of which Hardin Biglow had 1,521, Joseph Grant 432, Thomas J. Henley 511, P. R. Haight 112, and forty-six scattering. On the 3d Grant filed a protest against the officers qualifying, upon the ground that fraud and irregularity had entered into the election, but it does not appear that any action was taken on his protest. Biglow immediately assumed office, and sent in an able message to the council. In the Squatter Riots of that year he was severely wounded, and before recovering was seized with cholera, and died at San Francisco, November 27, 1850, at the age of forty-one. He was a native of Michigan, and was a man of exceeding courage and fine executive ability. After his death, the president of the council temporarily acted as mayor.

THE MAYORS.

A special election was held December 14 1850, to choose a mayor. In the early part of the day of election there was no excitement, but as the day advanced, although the rain fell in torrents, the excitement became intense. Bands of music paraded the streets, and every effort was used by both parties to secure the success of their candidate. Horace Smith (Whig) was elected by a vote of 933, to 865 for J. R. Hardenbergh (Democrat), 183 for James McClatchy, 25 for Wesley Merritt and 19 for Joseph Grant, independent candidates.

On May 5, 1851, J. R. Hardenbergh (Democrat) was elected mayor by a vote of 1,264, to 1,224 for Joseph H. Nevett (Whig). On the day of election an extensive fire broke out in San Francisco, which destroyed $7,000,000 worth of property. The excitement consequent on the reception of this intelligence somewhat dampened the ardor of the voters.

On April 5, 1852, C. I. Hutchinson (Whig) defeated Hardenbergh (D.) by a vote of 1,450, to 1,234. This election was particularly exciting. Mass meetings were held at different points in the city, and there was no end to the mud-throwing.

Hardenbergh was again successful, however, at the election on April 4, 1853, defeating his Whig opponent, W. H. McGrew, by a vote of 2,046 to 1,382. On March 28 the Whig Convention had nominated Dr. Volney Spaulding for the office, but he declined, and on the 30th the nomination was given to McGrew.

On April 3, 1854, R. P. Johnson (Whig) was elected by a vote of 1,798 over Colonel John P. Hall (Dem.), who received 1,693.

James L. English (American) was elected mayor on April 2, 1855, by a vote of 1,523, to 504 for Hiram Arentz (Anti-American) and 78 for R. P. Johnson (Whig). The latter, a few days before the election, published a card of withdrawal.

On April 7, 1856, B. B. Redding (Democrat) was chosen mayor by a vote of 1,743, to 1,654 for L. B. Harris (American).

J. P. Dyer (Democrat) was elected to the office April 6, 1857, by a vote of 1,955, to 788 for Dr. R. B. Ellis (People's Independent) and 501 for George Rowland (Republican). Dyer

held the office until the succession by the president of the Board of Supervisors, under the Consolidation Act.

On May 3, 1858, Dr. H. L. Nichols (People's Independent) was elected president of the Board of Supervisors, by a vote of 3,584, to 1,877 for J. L. Craig (Democrat).

William Shattuck (Lecompton Democrat) was elected president, September 7, 1859, by a vote of 3,233, to 2,802 for B. B. Redding (A. L. Democrat), and 5 for George Rowland (Republican).

On September 4, 1861, Shattuck was re-elected on the Douglas Democratic and Settlers' tickets, by a vote of 3,633, to 3,258 for C. H. Grimm (Republican), 14 for E. P. Figg (Breckenridge Democrat).

Since the adoption of the present city charter, mayors have been elected as follows:

May 5, 1863, Charles H. Swift (Union) by a vote of 1,640, over William Shattuck (Democrat), who received 742.

March 13, 1866, Charles H. Swift (Union) by a vote of 1,321, to 915 for William F. Knox (Democrat).

March 9, 1869, Charles H. Swift (Republican), by a vote of 1,232, to 749 for Archibald Henley (Independent), and 71 for P. H. Russell (Democrat). The latter withdrew on the morning of election in favor of Henley.

March 12, 1872, Christopher Green (Republican), by a vote of 1,629, to 1,245 for John Q. Brown (Democrat).

March 9, 1875, Christopher Green (Republican), by a vote of 1,815, to 1,271 for John Q. Brown (Democrat and Independent).

March 12, 1878, Jabez E. Turner (Workingman), by a vote of 1,203, to 1,063 for James I. Felter (Republican), 1,056 for Hugh M. LaRue (Democrat), and 726 for Ezra Pearson (Workingman).

March 8, 1881, John Q. Brown (Democrat), by a vote of 1,925, to 1,704 for Christopher Green (Republican).

March 11, 1884, John Q. Brown (Democrat), by a vote of 1,912, to 1,871 for Joseph Steffens (Republican), and 344 for Dr. A. B. Nixon (Prohibition).

March 8, 1887, Eugene J. Gregory (Republican), by a vote of 3,202, to 1,283 for John Q. Brown (Democrat), and 39 for F. H. L. Weber (Prohibition).

The total number of votes cast in the city at elections where mayors have been chosen is as follows: 1850, 2,576; 1850 (December special), 2,032; 1851, 2,488; 1852, 2,684; 1853, 3,428; 1854, 3,549; 1855, 2,095; 1856, 3,397; 1857, 3,242; 1858, 3,344; 1859, 3,702; 1861, 4,150; 1863, 2,426; 1866, 2,240; 1869, 2,439; 1872, 2,960; 1875, 3,138; 1878, 4,060; 1881, 3,695; 1884, 4,147; 1887, 4,527.

DEAD AND LIVING CHIEF MAGISTRATES.

Most of the men who have filled the office of chief magistrate of the city are dead. General Winn was prominently identified with the Odd Fellows, and afterward founded the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West. He died in Sonoma County, August 26, 1883. Biglow died of cholera, as stated above. Smith died at Virginia City, Nevada, December 4, 1863. Hardenbergh afterward removed to San Francisco, and filled several Federal offices. He died at East Oakland, May 30, 1885. Hutchinson was for many years a member of the insurance firm of Hutchinson & Mann, of San Francisco, and died there September 22, 1884. Johnson died at the Bay, May 1, 1886. Redding was afterward Secretary of State, and for many years land agent of the railroad company. He died at San Francisco, August 21, 1882. Shattuck died at Newcastle, October 10, 1885. Swift was for years president of the Sacramento Bank, and died at San Francisco, July 15, 1885. With the exception of Dyer all of the balance are now residents of Sacramento.

CITY OFFICERS.

Following is a list of the officers of the city of Sacramento, from 1849 to 1881, inclusive:

1849.—A. M. Winn, Mayor; the Alcalde, Recorder; N. C. Cunningham, Marshal; William

Glaskin, City Clerk and Auditor; J. A. Tutt, Assessor; S. C. Hastings, Treasurer; B. Brown, Collector; Murray Morrison, City Attorney; R. J. Watson, Harbormaster.

1850.—*Hardin Biglow, Mayor; †Horace Smith, Mayor; B. F. Washington, Recorder; N. C. Cunningham, Marshal; J. B. Mitchell, City Clerk and Auditor; J. W. Woodland, Assessor; Barton Lee, Treasurer; E. B. Pratt, Collector; J. Neely Johnson, City Attorney; George W. Hammersley, Harbormaster.

1851.—James R. Hardenbergh, Mayor; W. H. McGrew, Recorder; W. S. White, Marshal; L. Curtis, Clerk and Auditor; Samuel McKee, Assessor; W. R. McCracken, Treasurer; W. S. White, Collector; J. Neely Johnson, City Attorney; John Requa, Harbormaster.

1852.—C. I. Hutchinson, Mayor; W. H. McGrew, Recorder; David McDowell, Marshal; Washington Meeks, City Clerk and Auditor; William Lewis, Assessor; R. Chenery, Treasurer; D. McDowell, Collector; John G. Hyer, City Attorney; John Requa, Harbormaster; W. A. Selkirk, Superintendent of Schools.

1853.—J. R. Hardenbergh, Mayor; N. Greene Curtis, Recorder; W. S. White, Marshal; John A. Fowler, City Clerk and Auditor; Samuel T. Clymer, Assessor; C. J. Torbert, Treasurer; W. S. White, Collector; L. Landus, Jr., City Attorney; Gordon Backus, Harbormaster; H. J. Bidleman, Superintendent of Schools.

1854.—R. P. Johnson, Mayor; N. Greene Curtis, Recorder; W. S. White, Marshal; T. A. Thomas, City Clerk and Auditor; E. C. Winchell, Assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, Treasurer; N. A. H. Ball, Collector; W. Cyrus Wallace, City Attorney; Frank Harney, Harbormaster; H. W. Harkness, Superintendent of Schools.

1855.—James L. English, Mayor; N. Greene Curtis, Recorder; James W. Haines, Marshal; W. E. Chamberlain, City Clerk and Auditor; Prescott Robinson, Assessor; John C. Barr, Treasurer; J. T. Knox, Collector; Horace Smith, City Attorney; James W. Haines, Harbormaster; Frank Tukey (resigned), Superintendent of Schools; F. W. Hatch (to fill vacancy), Superintendent of Schools.

1856.—B. B. Redding, Mayor; W. W. Price, Recorder; Thomas McAlpin, Marshal; John F. Madden, City Clerk and Auditor; W. C. Felch, Assessor; W. M. Brainard, Treasurer; John H. Houseman, Collector; Henry Starr, City Attorney; George C. Haswell, Harbormaster; F. W. Hatch, Superintendent of Schools.

1857.—J. P. Dyer, Mayor; Presley Dunlap, Recorder; James Lansing, Marshal; John F. Madden, City Clerk and Auditor; Alex. Montgomery, Assessor; James H. Sullivan, Treasurer; John H. Houseman, Collector; George R. Moore, City Attorney; George C. Haswell, Harbormaster; J. G. Lawton, Superintendent of Schools.

1858.—H. L. Nichols, President of the Board; *Justice of the Peace, Police Judge; J. P. Hardy, Marshal; J. B. Dayton, City Clerk and Auditor; E. B. Ryan, Assessor; Morg. Miller, Treasurer; W. S. Manlove, Collector; R. F. Morrison, City Attorney; Dan. H. Whepley, Harbormaster; G. L. Simmons, Superintendent of Schools.

1859.—W. Shattuck, President of the Board; Justice of the Peace, Police Judge; J. J. Watson, Marshal; J. B. Dayton, City Clerk and Auditor; E. B. Ryan, Assessor; Morg. Miller, Treasurer; W. S. Manlove, Collector; R. F. Morrison, City Attorney; Dan. H. Whepley, Harbormaster; G. L. Simmons, Superintendent of Schools.

1860.—W. Shattuck, President of the Board; Justice of the Peace, Police Judge; J. J. Watson, Marshal; Thomas Letson, City Clerk and Auditor; E. B. Ryan, Assessor; C. L. Bird, Treasurer; Sylvester Marshall, Collector; Cornelius Cole, City Attorney; Dan. H. Whepley, Harbormaster; F. W. Hatch, Superintendent of Schools.

1861.—W. Shattuck, President of the Board; Justice of the Peace, Police Judge; J. J. Watson, Marshal; Thomas Letson, City Clerk and

* Wounded in the Squatter Riots, and died of cholera before he recovered from his injuries.
† Elected to fill vacancy.

* From 1858 to 1862 the city and county was consolidated, and managed by a Board of Supervisors, one of which was president of the board. During this period the three city justices of the peace were, in rotation of a week each, police judge.

Auditor; E. B. Ryan, Assessor; C. L. Bird, Treasurer; Sylvester Marshall, Collector; Cornelius Cole, City Attorney; G. W. Whitney, Harbormaster; G. Taylor, Superintendent of Schools.

1862.—W. Shattuck, President of the Board; Thomas W. Gilmer, Police Judge; J. J. Watson, Marshal; Josiah Howell, City Clerk and Auditor; E. B. Ryan, Assessor; C. L. Bird, Treasurer; *James McDonald, Treasurer; B. N. Bugbey, Collector; *Samuel Smith, Collector; W. W. Upton, City Attorney; G. W. Whitney, Harbormaster; G. Taylor, Superintendent of Schools.

1863. C. H. Swift, First Trustee and Mayor; H. T. Holmes, Second Trustee; Josiah Johnson, Third Trustee; S. S. Holl, Police Judge; †J. T. Clark, Chief of Police; Benjamin Peart, City Auditor and Clerk; James E. Smith, Assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, Treasurer; James E. Smith, Collector; E. H. Heacock, City Attorney; N. A. Kidder, Harbormaster; G. Taylor, Superintendent of Schools.

1864.—C. H. Swift, First Trustee and Mayor; H. T. Holmes, Second Trustee; Josiah Johnson, Third Trustee; S. S. Holl, Police Judge; F. T. Burke, Chief of Police; Benjamin Peart, City Auditor and Clerk; James E. Smith, Assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, Treasurer; James E. Smith, Collector; E. H. Heacock, City Attorney; N. A. Kidder, Harbormaster; W. H. Hill, Superintendent of Schools.

1865.—C. H. Swift, First Trustee and Mayor; S. D. Smith, Second Trustee; Josiah Johnson, Third Trustee; S. S. Holl, Police Judge; F. T. Burke, Chief of Police; C. C. Jenks, City Auditor and Clerk; John C. Halley, Assessor; Harvey Caswell, Treasurer; D. A. De Merrit, Collector; E. H. Heacock, City Attorney; S. C. Hall, Harbormaster; W. H. Hill, Superintendent of Schools.

1866.—C. H. Swift, First Trustee and Mayor; S. D. Smith, Second Trustee; Josiah Johnson, Third Trustee; L. H. Foote, Police Judge; F. T. Burke, Chief of Police; C. C. Jenks, City Auditor and Clerk; John C. Halley, Assessor; Harvey Caswell, Treasurer; D. A. De Merrit, Collector; E. H. Heacock, City Attorney; N. A. Kidder, Harbormaster; W. H. Hill, Superintendent of Schools.

1867.—C. H. Swift, First Trustee and Mayor; S. D. Smith, Second Trustee; David Kendall, Third Trustee; L. H. Foote, Police Judge; F. T. Burke, Chief of Police; John McClintock, City Auditor and Clerk; E. R. Hamilton, Assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, Treasurer; D. A. De Merrit, Collector; M. C. Tilden, City Attorney; N. A. Kidder, Harbormaster; W. H. Hill, Superintendent of Schools.

1868.—C. H. Swift, First Trustee and Mayor, John Rider, Second Trustee; David Kendall, Third Trustee; L. H. Foote, Police Judge; B. W. Martz, Chief of Police; John McClintock, City Auditor and Clerk; E. R. Hamilton, Assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, Treasurer; D. A. De Merrit, Collector; M. C. Tilden, City Attorney; William Young, Harbormaster; W. H. Hill, Superintendent of Schools.

1869.—C. H. Swift, First Trustee and Mayor; John Rider, Second Trustee; *David Kendall, Third Trustee; L. H. Foote, Police Judge; B. W. Martz, Chief of Police; John McClintock, City Auditor and Clerk; W. T. Crowell, Assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, Treasurer; A. Leonard, Collector; S. S. Holl, City Attorney; William Young, Harbormaster; W. H. Hill, Superintendent of Schools.

1870.—C. H. Swift, First Trustee and Mayor; John Rider, Second Trustee; James McCleery, Third Trustee; A. Henley, Police Judge; George Smith, Chief of Police; John McClintock, City Auditor and Clerk; W. T. Crowell, Assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, Treasurer; A. Leonard, Collector; J. K. Alexander, City Attorney; William Young, Harbormaster; W. H. Hill, Superintendent of Schools.

NOTE.—The city government was changed on the 25th of April, 1860, the new board met and held their first session on the 1st of May, 1860, the city ever since being governed by three trustees—the first trustee being president of the board and mayor; the second trustee, street commissioner, and the third trustee, superintendent of the water works.

† Appointed to fill a vacancy.

* Removed October 7, 1869, and D. H. Lowry appointed.

* Died before the expiration of his term.

1871.—C. H. Swift, First Trustee and Mayor; John Rider, Second Trustee; James McCleery, Third Trustee; A. Henley, Police Judge; George Smith, Chief of Police; John McClintock, City Auditor and Clerk; S. S. Greenwood, Assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, Treasurer; H. Montfort, Collector; Charles T. Jones, City Attorney; William Young, Harbormaster; W. H. Hill, Superintendent of Schools.

1872.—Christopher Green, First Trustee and Mayor; John Rider, Second Trustee; James McCleery, Third Trustee; T. W. Gilmer, Police Judge; Matt Karcher, Chief of Police; E. M. Stevens, Captain of Police; John McClintock, City Auditor and Clerk; S. S. Greenwood, Assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, Treasurer; H. Montfort, Collector; M. C. Tilden, City Attorney; William Young, Harbormaster; S. C. Denson, Superintendent of Schools.

1873.—Christopher Green, First Trustee and Mayor; John Rider, Second Trustee; Horace Adams, Third Trustee; T. W. Gilmer, Police Judge; Matt Karcher, Chief of Police; E. M. Stevens, Captain of Police; John McClintock, City Auditor and Clerk; Fred. A. Shepherd, Assessor; W. T. Crowell, Collector; Samuel Poorman, Treasurer; M. C. Tilden, City Attorney; William Young, Harbormaster; S. C. Denson, Superintendent of Schools.

1874.—Christopher Green, First Trustee and Mayor; W. F. Knox, Second Trustee; Horace Adams, Third Trustee; W. R. Cantwell, Police Judge; Matt Karcher, Chief of Police; E. M. Stevens, Captain of Police; John McClintock, City Auditor and Clerk; Fred. A. Shepherd, Assessor; W. T. Crowell, Collector; Samuel Poorman, Treasurer; W. R. Hinkson, City Attorney; William Young, Harbormaster and Health Officer; Add. C. Hinkson, Superintendent of Schools.

1875.—Christopher Green, First Trustee and Mayor; W. F. Knox, Second Trustee; James McCleery, Third Trustee; M. S. Horan, Police Judge; E. M. Stevens, Chief of Police; P. L. Hickman, City Auditor and Clerk; Fred. A. Shepherd, Assessor; W. T. Crowell, Collector; Samuel Poorman, Treasurer; W. A. Anderson, City Attorney; William Young, Harbormaster and Health Officer; A. C. Hinkson, Superintendent of Schools.

1876.—Christopher Green, First Trustee and Mayor; W. F. Knox, Second Trustee; James McCleery, Third Trustee; M. S. Horan, Police Judge; E. M. Stevens, Chief of Police; P. L. Hickman, City Auditor and Clerk; Fred. A. Shepherd, Assessor; W. T. Crowell, Collector; J. N. Porter, Treasurer; W. A. Anderson, City Attorney; A. Brewer, Harbormaster; A. C. Hinkson, Superintendent of Schools.

1877.—Christopher Green, First Trustee and Mayor; W. F. Knox, Second Trustee; James McCleery, Third Trustee; Thomas Conger, Police Judge; E. M. Stevens, Chief of Police; E. H. McKee, City Auditor and Clerk; Fred. A. Shepherd, Assessor; G. A. Putnam, Collector; J. N. Porter, Treasurer; W. A. Anderson, City Attorney; N. A. Kidder, Harbormaster; W. H. Baldwin, Health Officer; A. C. Hinkson, Superintendent of Schools.

1878.—Jabez Turner, First Trustee and Mayor; W. F. Knox, Second Trustee; James McCleery, Third Trustee; Thomas Conger, Police Judge; E. M. Stevens, Chief of Police; E. H. McKee, City Auditor and Clerk; Fred. A. Shepherd, Assessor; G. A. Putnam, Collector; J. N. Porter, Treasurer; H. L. Buckley, City Attorney; N. A. Kidder, Harbormaster; A. C. Hinkson, Superintendent of Schools.

1879.—Jabez Turner, First Trustee; W. F. Knox, Second Trustee; Josiah Johnson, Third Trustee; W. A. Henry, Police Judge; E. M. Stevens, Chief of Police; E. H. McKee, City Auditor and Clerk; Fred. A. Shepherd, Assessor; George A. Putnam, Collector: J. N. Porter, Treasurer; H. L. Buckley, City Attorney; N. A. Kidder, Harbormaster; William Young, Health Officer; F. L. Landes, Superintendent of Schools.

1880.—Jabez Turner, First Trustee and Mayor; Jerome C. Davis, Second Trustee; Josiah Johnson, Third Trustee; W. A. Henry, Police Judge; Matt Karcher, Chief of Police;

E. H. McKee, City Auditor and Clerk; Fred. A. Shepherd, Assessor; George A. Putnam, Collector; W. E. Chamberlain, Treasurer; W. A. Anderson, City Attorney; N. A. Kidder, Harbormaster; F. T. Phillips, Health Officer; F. L. Landes, Superintendent of Schools.

1881.—John Q. Brown, First Trustee and Mayor; *Jerome C. Davis, Second Trustee; Josiah Johnson, Third Trustee; W. A. Henry, Police Judge; Matt Karcher, Chief of Police; E. H. McKee, City Auditor and Clerk; Fred. A. Shepherd, Assessor; George A. Putnam, Collector; W. E. Chamberlain, Treasurer; W. A. Anderson, City Attorney; N. A. Kidder, Harbormaster; George R. Martin, Health Officer; F. L. Landes, Superintendent of Schools.

1882.—John Q. Brown, First Trustee and Mayor; John Ryan, Second Trustee; William Gutenberger, Third Trustee; W. A. Henry, Police Judge; E. H. McKee, City Auditor and Clerk; Fred A. Shepherd, Assessor; George A. Putnam, Collector; W. A. Anderson, Attorney; J. R. Laine, Superintendent of Schools.

1883.—John Q. Brown, First Trustee and Mayor; John Ryan, Second Trustee; William Gutenberger, Third Trustee; W. A. Henry, Police Judge; E. H. McKee, City Auditor and Clerk; Fred A. Shepherd, Assessor; George A. Putnam, Collector; Matthew Karcher, Chief of Police; W. A. Anderson, Attorney; J. R. Laine, Superintendent of Schools.

1884.—Same except that H. B. Neilson was Second Trustee and J. J. Buckley was Assessor.

1885. John Q. Brown, First Trustee and Mayor; Wm. Gutenberger, Third Trustee; E. H. McKee, City Auditor and Clerk; J. J. Buckley, Assessor; George A. Putnam, Collector; W. A. Henry, Police Judge; O. C. Jackson, Chief of Police; W. A. Anderson, City Attorney; J. R. Laine, Superintendent of Schools.

1886.—John Q. Brown, First Trustee and Mayor; H. B. Neilson, Second Trustee; W. R. Jones, Third Trustee; E. H. McKee, City Auditor and Clerk; J. J. Buckley, Assessor; Geo. A. Putnam, Collector; W. A. Henry, Police Judge; O. C. Jackson, Chief of Police; E. C. Hart, City Attorney; M. R. Beard, Superintendent of Schools.

1887.—Eugene J. Gregory, First Trustee and Mayor; John Ryan, Second Trustee; W. R. Jones, Third Trustee; E. H. McKee, Auditor and Clerk; J. J. Buckley, Assessor; George A. Putnam, Collector; Henry S. Buckley, Police Judge; H. F. Dillman, Chief of Police; E. C. Hart, Attorney; M. R. Beard, Superintendent of Schools.

1888.—Eugene J. Gregory, First Trustee and Mayor; John Ryan, Second Trustee; H. C. Wolf, Third Trustee; E. H. McKee, City Auditor and Clerk; J. J. Buckley, Assessor; George A. Putnam, Collector; Henry S. Buckley, Police Judge; Timothy Lee, Chief of Police; W. S. Church, City Attorney; M. R. Beard, Superintendent of Schools.

1889.—Eugene J. Gregory, First Trustee and Mayor; William McLaughlin, Second Trustee; H. C. Wolf, Third Trustee; E. H. McKee, Auditor and Clerk; J. J. Buckley, Assessor; Geo. A. Putnam, Collector; Henry S. Buckley, Police Judge; Timothy Lee, Chief of Police; M. R. Beard, Superintendent of Schools.

FIRES AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first fire of any considerable extent occurring in the city of Sacramento was on the morning of April 4, 1850, on Front street, between J and K streets, when eight or ten buildings were destroyed, with their contents, within the short space of thirty minutes. The loss was about $100,000. Immediately a fire department was organized. November 9, following, a fire destroyed the New York, Eagle, St. Francis and the Galena hotels, Home of the Badger, Rowe's provision store and other buildings. The Tehama Theatre was burned August 13, 1851.

On November 2, 1852, occurred the greatest fire that has ever afflicted this city, when fully seven-eighths of the place was destroyed and a good many lives were supposed to be lost. The total amount of loss was estimated at $10,000,-

* Died October 5, 1881, before expiration of term

000. The Congregational Church on Sixth street, although a frame structure, was the only one of many churches saved. The fire did not extend east of Ninth street or north of I street. A strong wind prevailing at the time of the outbreak of the fire was doubtless the cause of the conflagration becoming so general.

The second general conflagration in Sacramento's history took place on the afternoon of July 13, 1854, starting in a small frame building in the rear of Newcomb's furniture store, near the center of the block bounded by J, K, Third and Fourth streets. It was caused by the upsetting of a spirit lamp used to warm a glue-pot. The flames almost immediately reached the Sacramento Hotel, and directly there was an overawing blaze. Although the day was very hot, the thermometer being 100° in the coolest shade, the firemen turned out in force; but in spite of the most heroic efforts the terrible element proceeded to destroy the Oriental Hotel, American House, old Court-House, New England House, State House, Congregational Church, Sewanee House, Crescent City Hotel and No. 4's Engine House. The water-works had just got into operation, and were found very efficient, else the loss would have been much greater.

When the fire threatened the State Capitol with destruction, Governor Bigler, who had been working from the beginning of the fire wherever an efficient hand was most needed, asked several by-standers to assist him in saving the furniture. They objected to this on the ground that private parties could not afford to lose their property so well as the State. A full-length portrait of Washington was standing against the southern wall, and pointing to it Bigler said, "See! there is the portrait of the father of your country; will you permit it to be destroyed?" A general rush was made and the picture was saved.

The Golden Eagle Hotel, a substantial brick structure, checked the fire until it was controlled. The Monumental Engine Company of San Francisco did their utmost to reach Sacramento in time, but could not arrive until the next morning. The citizens thanked them cordially.

The next fire of importance occurred July 3, 1855, clearing the whole triangle between the levee, I and Sixth streets; but the buildings were generally old rookeries, occupied mostly by Chinese.

During the following nineteen years several fires occurred, each occasioning the loss of $10,000 to $20,000.

September 15, 1874, about 5:30 o'clock A. M., the Capital Woolen Mills caught fire and were destroyed, the loss being between $75,000 and $100,000. Contracts were immediately let for a new building.

On January 9, 1875, in the afternoon, a fire started in the lamp-room of the Western Hotel, and spread with fearful rapidity. The fire department was promptly on hand and succeeded in confining the fire to the hotel building, which was totally destroyed. Three lives were lost; two of the ill-fated were compositors in the *Union* office. Money loss, about $90,000.

Sacramento claims the honor of having organized the first fire company in California. This was the Mutual Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1. The primary steps toward organizing were taken on February 5, 1850. The following officers were elected: Demas Strong, Foreman; J. S. Fowler, First Assistant; M. D. Eyre, Second Assistant; T. A. Warbass, Treasurer; H. G. Langley, Secretary; J. O. Derby, Steward. This company turned out to the fire of April 4, 1850, using the fire engine belonging to Lewis & Bailey. They continued in active existence until October 30, 1859, when they were disbanded by mutual consent, and their apparatus was turned over to the fire department. Companies 1 and 2 were supplied with hooks and ladders in the early part of 1853. The Mutuals occupied the same building with Confidence Engine Company, No. 1, and had twenty-six members when they disbanded.

The Alert Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, was organized September 27, 1852, by electing Thomas W. Noyes, Foreman; Charles W. Cook, Assistant Foreman; Alexander C. Folger, Secretary; W. B. H. Dodson, Trustee; John L.

Polhemus and Joseph F. Cloutman, Delegates. The building of this company was located on Eighth street, between J and K, and was a two-story brick. Like the Mutuals, they received a new outfit of hooks and ladders in 1853. In 1860 they had twenty-nine members, with M. McManus, Foreman.

Confidence Engine Company, No. 1, was organized March 6, 1851, with these officers: W. H. Eakins, Foreman; William B. Hunt, First Assistant; John J. Balentine, Second Assistant; H. E. Urner, Secretary; and Leander Culver, Treasurer. Their building was erected on the east side of Third street, between I and J. It is two stories high. The company maintained its organization until the introduction of the paid fire department, when its membership was sixty-five.

Protection Engine Company, No. 2, was organized on March 22, 1851, by the election of the following officers: William Arents, Foreman; Francis R. Folger, Assistant; and H. Burdick, Secretary. They had sixty-five members, and their house was located on the west side of Eighth street, between J and K, and the building is now the Exempt Firemen's Hall.

Sacramento Engine Company, No. 3, was organized March 27, 1851, by the election of J. R. Beard, Foreman; H. J. Beams, Assistant Foreman; F. McGilvery, Secretary; J. C. Freeman, Assistant Secretary. Two years subsequently, a fine house was erected for this company on the west side of Second street, between K and L. In 1860 they had a membership of fifty-nine.

Eureka Engine Company, No. 4, was organized August 15, 1853, with W. H. Jones, Foreman; John H. Burgess, Assistant; Jacob Greenebaum, Secretary; H. P. Osborn, Treasurer. Their building was also a two-story brick, on Fifth street, between J and K. In 1860 they were rated at sixty-five members.

Knickerbocker Engine Company, No. 5, was organized July 21, 1854, by electing H. Polley, Foreman; James H. Calvyn, First Assistant; P. Holland, Second Assistant; John F. Hall, Secretary, and John C. Keenan, Treasurer. Their building, also a two-story brick, was on the east side of Fourth street, between K and L. They numbered fifty-eight members.

Young America, No. 6, organized by residents of the Third Ward, June 21, 1855, with Robert Robinson, Foreman; E. Kimball, First Assistant; Sylvester Marshall, Second Assistant; Anson Perry, Secretary; Charles S. White, Treasurer. Their house, a two-story brick structure, located on the east side of Tenth street, between I and J, is now used by the paid fire department.

Tehama Hose Company, No. 1, the first hose company in this city, was organized April 21, 1853, but disbanded November 24, 1855.

Neptune Hose Company, an independent organization, was formed October 6, 1856, with C. T. Ingham, President; P. Holland, Foreman; Thomas Bartlett, Assistant Foreman; A. P. Norton, Treasurer; Alexander Badlam, Secretary. After considerable trouble, this company was admitted into the department, and the city erected a building for it on the north side of I street, fronting Fourth street. Membership, twenty-five.

Broderick Engine Company, No. 7, was organized June 1, 1860, by electing Matthias Ault, Foreman; R. B. Bishop, First Assistant; Bernard Riley, Second Assistant; D. O. Brown, Secretary, and W. S. Higgins, Treasurer. Membership, sixty-five. This company, named after United States Senator Broderick, was a faithful company, attending all the fires; but it was not admitted into the department, and was disbanded immediately after the flood of 1861. Their house, a story-and-a-half building, was at the corner of Third and R streets, but it has since been removed to another place and converted into a dwelling. The engine, hose, etc., reverted to the department.

Several other companies, of less note, were organized during the volunteer period.

The following is a list of the chief engineers

of the volunteer fire department, from its inception to the date of its dissolution:

Hiram Arents.....	from Jan.	25,	1851,	to Oct.	1, 1851
David McDowell....	" Nov.	5,	1851,	" Aug.	2, 1852
R. M. Folger.....	" Aug.	2,	1852,	" Aug.	1, 1853
I. M. Hubbard.....	" Aug.	1,	1853,	" Aug.	7, 1854
J. H. Houseman*....	" Aug.	7,	1854,	" Nov.	1, 1854
J. B. Blanchard†....	" Nov.	1,	1854,	" Dec.	15, 1854
Henry Polley.....	" Dec.	15,	1854,	" Aug.	7, 1855
Hiram Arents.....	" Aug.	7,	1855,	" Aug.	4, 1857
Joseph S. Friend...	" Aug.	4,	1857,	" Aug.	3, 1858
George H. Brickman	" Aug.	3,	1858,	" Aug.	7, 1860
R. J. Graham	" Aug	6,	1860,	" Aug	3, 1863
Hugh Kelly*.....	" Aug.	3,	1863,	" Dec.	1, 1863
George Schmeiser...	" Dec.	14,	1863,	" Aug.	1, 1864
David C. Wilson....	" Aug.	1,	1864,	" Aug.	6, 1866
John Donnellan.....	" Aug.	6,	1866,	" Aug.	5, 1867
W. Gillan.....	" Aug.	5,	1867,	" Aug.	.. 1868
Frank Johnson.....	" Aug.	..	1868,	" Aug.	.. 1869
A. H. Hapeman.....	" Aug.	..	1869,	" Aug.	.. 1870
William D. Farrell..	" Aug.	..	1870,	" Aug.	.. 1871
George Schmeiser...	" Aug.	..	1871,	" Aug.	.. 1872

Many interesting incidents, both pleasant and unpleasant, we would relate had we space. Tournaments, races, presentations of banners, gossip, etc., were numerous enough to fill a large volume. As one amusing feature we refer to the time when a great complaint was made against the fire department for some years by the papers, called forth mainly by the rivalry of the companies. Some of their members were accused of laying plans for getting ahead of their rivals by ringing a false alarm, having previously warned enough of their own company to secure their engine getting to the place of the fire first, and of course obtaining credit therefor the next morning in the papers!

April 1, 1872, the Legislature created a paid fire department in Sacramento, consisting of a board of three fire commissioners, the first members to be appointed by the Governor and their successors to be elected by the people of the city, one each year at the regular city election. The city was authorized to issue bonds for $50,000, payable twenty years after date, with interest at eight per cent. per annum. The first commissioners were Sylvester Tryon, George Rowland and W. C. Felch, the latter of whom was elected president of the board. Under the provisions of this law there are at present three engine companies, and one hook and ladder company.

Engine Company No. 1 was organized September 15, 1872, with H. Burnham, Foreman, and O. Collier, Engineer, and twelve other men; but only the engineer, firemen and drivers were permanently employed. Their house is situated on Second street, between K and L, and their apparatus comprises a second-class steam fire-engine of the Amoskeag manufacture, one hose cart with 1,000 feet of carbonized hose, and one extra hose cart with 1,000 feet of hose.

Engine Company No. 2 was organized at the same time as the preceding, with J. W. Thompson as Foreman and E. H. Williams as Engineer. Their house is on Tenth street, between I and J, and equipments about the same as those of No. 1.

Engine Company No. 3 was organized and placed in service April 1, 1888, at Nineteenth and L streets, with a new Clapp & Jones engine and a new hose cart. Hose Company No. 1, organized June 11, 1884, had previously been located at that place and disbanded.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was organized September 28, 1872, and at first employed four truckmen, who did duty only in case of fire. It now consists of a foreman, driver, steward and five extra men. The driver and steward are permanently employed. This company occupies a new house, constructed for their purpose, on Sixth street, between K and L.

The present Board of Fire Commissioners comprises Messrs. W. D. Comstock, John Weil and J. F. Slater; and the officers of the fire department are: W. D. Comstock, President; H. I. Seymour, Secretary; M. O'Meara, Chief Engineer; H. A. Guthrie, Assistant Engineer.

The chief engineers of the paid fire department since its organization have been:

William B. Hunt.....1872–'74.
William H. H. Lee.....1874–'76.
Harry Burnham.....1876–'78.
Wm. H. H. Lee, four months.....1878.
Cornelius Sullivan.....1878–'87.
M. O'Meara, July, 1887, to the present.

* Resigned. † First assistant acting as chief during vacancy

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The first organization of this kind was effected on August 14, 1865. At a meeting held on that day, twenty-two members of the association being present, the following officers were chosen: George Rowland, President; J. H. Houseman, Vice-President; J. J. Smith, Secretary; J. F. Crawford, Treasurer. This association had only a membership of sixty-five in 1871, in which year it was abolished. This society was a charitable one, but its charities were neither systematic nor compulsory. The fund was under the control of the "Board of Delegates," which had been incorporated June 10, 1868, and had a treasury of about $38,000 in 1872, which it turned over to the new association.

The latter, which is the present society, was organized in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved in April, 1872, the exact date of its institution being December 4, 1872. The first officers were: W. L. Herndon, President; A. H. Cummings, First Vice-President; Joseph Davis, Second Vice-President; John F. Crawford, Secretary; George A. Putnam, Treasurer, besides a board of general trustees and of trustees of the charitable fund.

Although there were but sixty-five members in the old association in 1871, the new organization began in 1872 with 324 members, and many others joined afterward. The objects of this organization are social and fraternal aid and pecuniary benefit. The sum of $8 per week, in case of sickness or disability, $10 a month to widows of deceased members in case they are in need of it, and $100 for funeral expenses, are the pecuniary benefits given; and all additional friendly aid that the fraternity can bestow in case of sickness or distress is also cheerfully given. No one can obtain these benefits, however, if his distress is the result of gross dissipation. By deaths and removals the number of members is now reduced to 151—less than half the original number. The present officers are: James H. Crone, President; N. L. Drew, First Vice-President; C. H. Krebs, Second Vice-President; George A. Putnam, Treasurer; William Avery, Secretary; Frank Swift, Janitor.

The act creating the paid fire department of Sacramento provided that the Exempt Firemen's Association should have the privilege of selecting one of the engine houses of the old volunteer department for its use. Accordingly, the old engine house on the west side of Eighth street, between J and K, was selected, and the property put up at auction, it being necessary that it should be sold. Of course no one would bid against the "Exempts," and the property was purchased by them for the sum of $100. The building was remodeled with suitable halls and stores, which have been advantageously rented. This change cost about $7,000, and the building was occupied for the first time July 12, 1875.

WATER WORKS.

The first institution in Sacramento that could be called water-works was the five horse-power pile-driver engine of William P. Henry, which, near the foot of I street, pumped water by suction up into a reservoir. From this carts were loaded and the water peddled out by the gallon. Soon after this was started, "Uncle Billy" Anderson began a similar enterprise at the junction of Second street with the slough.

These parties in competition ran a profitable business until they formed a combination with A. A. Bennett, and erected more elaborate works just south of Henry's engine. Their tank was much higher and more carefully constructed.

In the fall of 1852, George Gordon and the "Sacramento Water Company" each presented plans for a system of water-works, both of which, in December, were rejected by a popular vote; but at the same time the people voted a tax of three-fourths of one per cent. for works of some kind, to be thereafter determined. The City Council advertised for plans and specifications, and those adopted were presented by Mr. Kirk. The specifications called for a brick building, 127 x 50 feet on the ground, and the top of the wall thirty-six and a half feet above the present grade

of J and Front streets. The floor of the second story was to be sixteen feet above said grade of J and Front streets. The reservoir was to be 128x50 feet, and six and a half feet high; the greatest depth of water, five feet. The pumping engine was to have a capacity of 20,000 gallons per hour. The price was to be $120,000, payable in city bonds, bearing ten per cent. interest per annum, payable in five, seven, ten and twelve years from January 1, 1854. Work commenced October 27, 1853; the building was completed, and the tank filled April 1, 1854. The occasion was celebrated by the citizens on the 6th of April. This building is the same now known as the old water-works building.

On August 12, 1853, the first bonds of the water loan were issued, the total issue under this loan being $284,495. The first superintendent of the new works was, appropriately enough, William P. Henry, the first man to introduce anything like pumping-works into the city. The first parties to take water from the new works were Adams & Co., who paid for fifteen days' supply at the rate of $12.22 per month. In April, 1854, there were seventy-eight customers; May, 155; June, 260; and by November, 403.

During the year 1855 there were laid two and one-fourth miles of water-pipes, which, with fifty hydrants and twenty-one stop-gates, cost $23,600. The capacity of reservoirs was 200,000 gallons; the pump capacity, 39,100 gallons per hour. The total length of pipe, March 1, 1856, was eight and one-fourth miles. A Worthington pump was added to the works a few years later. As the system of pipes was extended, the pressure was decreased, until finally, during the summer season, the complaints from the citizens of the more remote portions of the city became both loud and deep of the scarcity of water. On April 6, 1870, the works suffered a bad break-down, shutting off for some time the supply of water. It now became evident that something must be done to better the condition of the works. On June 6, Superintendent McCleery presented to the Board of Trustees the plan of A. A. Bennett, architect, to raise the old buildings at a cost of $10,000. On June 22, 1870, Turton & Knox commenced to raise the tanks fifteen feet; a new stand pipe was also put up at a cost of $250. The remedy was but temporary, though for a time it silenced the more clamorous of the complainants; but they soon recovered, and, finally, so much was said concerning the inadequacy of the old works, that it became evident that nothing but a new set of works, or system, with greatly increased capacity, would satisfy their demands.

From 1858 to 1872 several schemes were proposed and abandoned, among them the Holly system. Also, water from the various wells and the river was analyzed. An analysis of the Sacramento River water gave the following result: One hundred and twenty ounces of water taken from the April freshet of 1870, and evaporated to dryness, by James Bell, of San Francisco, left a residuum of 2.59 grains, composed as follows: Gypsum, 1.27 grains; epsom salts, 0.70; salt, 0.21; silicate of potash, 0.13; silica, 0.25; iron, a suspicion only; loss, .03 grains. A special election was held July 20, 1872, by which it was decided to adopt one of the three plans offered by the Holly Company, namely, the one which would demand an outlay of $58,000. Then the west fifty feet of lot 4, between H and I streets, and First and Second streets, were purchased by the Capital Savings Bank and the National Gold Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., and the deed therefor presented to the city. The trustees, on receiving this deed, passed a resolution to accept it, and to reserve from the bonds authorized to be issued $20,000, subject to such further legislation as might be had, for the purpose of paying said banks the money advanced by them, of which sum the Capital Savings Bank had advanced $8,000, and the National Gold Bank $7,000. Work on the new building and works commenced forthwith and was pushed with vigor, notwithstanding which the machinery was not in shape to receive its trial or test of capacity until July 17, 1873. The capacity was tested thoroughly, and proved to be fully up to the call

of the specifications, and, on the 28th, the works were accepted by the trustees.

The amount of bonds authorized by the act, approved March 30, 1872, for the purpose of erecting these works was $191,307,50. The amount actually issued, $189,993.15.

Time showed that the Holly rotary pumps were nearly, or quite, worthless, and about nine years ago were taken out. The gang pumps put in by the Holly Company, but not claimed by them to be original, have done good service so far, and during the winter months supply the town with water. Early in 1878 a pump was built at the machine shops of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and put into the Water-Works Building, on the west side. This pump is a double-acting piston pump, with large air chamber thirty-six inches in diameter by twenty-nine feet high, and, like the other pumps, connects directly with the main, or water pipe. The engine is a high pressure, condensing, steam cylinder thirty-six inches in diameter, water cylinders twenty-four inches in diameter, each having a stroke of eighty inches. The capacity of this pump alone is estimated to be over 6,000,000 gallons of water per twenty-four hours, and cost, completed, $30,004.48. This is now paid for, and the whole debt against the water-works was extinguished in August, 1880. Up to January 1, 1880, the water-works of Sacramento cost, exclusive of repairs and interest, $514,492.

Since 1880 there has been no material change made in the works, which are still of sufficient capacity for the city were there no waste of the water by citizens.

GAS-WORKS.

Early in 1854 a Scotchman named William Glen obtained the franchise to establish and manage gas-works in the city of Sacramento. He did not attempt to build the works, but sold his right to a joint-stock association, which organized as the "Sacramento Gas Company," on the 18th of August, 1854, by the election of Angus Frierson, President, and N. W. Chittenden, Secretary. The capital stock of the company amounted to $500,000, and, by May, 1856, $220,000 had been expended. The initial step in the construction of the gas-works was taken by Mayor R. P. Johnson, who on the 20th of October, 1854, turned the first soil for the excavation in which was to be placed the gasometer tank. The construction was prosecuted with energy till the 7th of March, 1855, when they were necessarily abandoned because of the rise of the American River and the consequent submerging of that part of the city, Slater's Addition. On the 4th of August, 1855, work was resumed and prosecuted with vigor to a successful issue. The city was lighted with gas, for the first time, on the evening of December 17 in the same year. At that time the officers of the company were: R. P. Johnson, President and Superintendent; R. B. Norman, Engineer; W. H. Watson, Secretary; D. O. Mills, Treasurer; James Murray, W. F. Babcock, L. McLean, Jr., R. P. Johnson and W. H. Watson, Directors. The retort-house was fifty-four feet long, fifty-one feet wide and twenty-one feet high to the eaves, being covered by an iron roof. The purifying-house, which adjoined the retort-house, was thirty-five feet long, twenty-five feet wide and eighteen feet high, in the clear, with a water-tight cellar, built on an arch. The lime-house was in size 25 x 14 feet and eighteen feet high. The meter, governor and offices occupied a building thirty-seven feet long, twenty-five feet wide and two stories high, the lower story being fourteen and the upper twelve feet high, in the clear. The chimney was eighty-five feet high from the top of the foundation courses.

In 1857 this company sold out, but most of the stock being bought by original stockholders, but few changes were made. In December, 1867, high water washed away so much of the land west of the works that it was feared that the structure would be undermined. Quantities of cobbles were thrown into the river against the walls, and in that way was the invader effectually checked. A special train engaged in bringing stone from Rocklin for the above pur-

pose, while on its return trip, collided with a wood-train near Antelope Station, severely injuring the engineer, Roderick McRae, and Joseph Bryan, the collector of the Gas Company. This accident claims the notoriety of having been the first collision on the Central Pacific Railroad.

In 1872 there were filed the articles of incorporation of the "Citizens Gas Light Company of Sacramento," with a capital stock of $200,000. The trustees were: Joseph W. Stow, H. B. Williams, W. H. Montague, C. T. Hopkins, E B. Mott, Jr., G. W. Mowe, Julius Wetzlar, G. Cadwalader and J. F. Houghton. It was stated in the articles of incorporation that its term of existence was to be twenty-five years, but it does not appear to have existed that number of days.

Early in October, 1872, there was organized, in Sacramento, the "Pacific Pneumatic Gas Company," whose purpose was to manufacture gas from petroleum. For $5,000 this company purchased from the Johnston Brandy and Wine Manufacturing Company a lot of land, in what is called Brannan's Addition, just south of the south line of S street, running back to Front street, and having a wharfage privilege of 120 feet. About the 10th of December last the property was sold to W. D. Knights.

The articles of incorporation of the "Citizens Gas Light and Heat Company" were filed January 8, 1872, the capital stock being $1,000,000, in shares of $50 each. The trustees were: W. E. Brown, J. R. Watson, R. C. Terry, R. C. Clark, A. Gallatin, W. E. Perry, H. C. Kirk, C. H. Cummings, and James McClatchy. The first officers were: W. E. Brown, President; Robert C. Clark, Vice-President; A. Galatin, Treasurer; and J. W. Pew, Secretary.

On the 1st of January, 1875, the "Sacramento Gas Company" and the "Citizen's Gas Light Heat Company" consolidated, under the name of the "Capital Gas Company;" capital stock $2,000,000, in 40,000 shares of $50 each. The works of this company stand on that portion of Brannan's Addition which lies between T and U streets, and the river front and Front street, and is 500 feet deep by 240 wide. Lots Nos. 1 to 4, in the block between S, T, Front and Second streets, also belong to this company. Their retort-house is of brick, in size 50 x 150 feet. Each of the three gasometers will hold 60,000 feet of gas. The office is a brick structure, forty feet square, having two stories and a basement. All the brick used in construction of these buildings are of first-class quality. The coal-shed is a substantial wooden structure, 120 feet square, while the coke-shed, which is also of wood, is seventy feet long by forty wide. The election of officers takes place in January of each year.

In 1878 Smith & Co., of the Pioneer Mills, bought the retort-house of the Sacramento Gas Company, and made of it a warehouse, capable of holding 4,000 tons of grain. The railroad company bought the gasometer and the land on which it stood, and sold the former for old iron.

The capital stock now consists of 10,000 shares, at $50 a share, the stock being reduced when the present State Constitution was adopted. The present officers are: B. U. Steinman, President; Oliver Eldridge, Vice-President; C. H. Cummings, Secretary and Treasurer; and J. C. Pierson, Superintendent. Directors: James Forbes, Frank Miller, B. U. Steinman, C. H. Cummings, of Sacramento, and Oliver Eldridge, John McKee and William Alvord, of San Francisco.

YOLO BRIDGE.

By an act approved April 3, 1857, the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge Company was incorporated, composed of Johnson Price, V. E. Geiger and George P. Gillis. The company was granted a charter, to run for twenty years, to erect a toll-bridge across the Sacramento River from Broad street, in Sacramento County, to Ann street, in Washington, Yolo County. The draw was not to be less than sixty feet wide for passage of vessels, and the bridge must be completed in two years.

At 12 M., September 18, 1857, the first pile was driven for this bridge. The original bridge

was 800 feet long, built on five piers, supported by 600 piles, at least twelve inches in diameter, and driven thirty feet to solid river bed. The bridge was of Leonard's patent, four spans of 135 feet each, the draw opening two spaces of seventy five feet each. The bridge was completed June 27, 1858, at a cost of $60,000.

October 2, 1869, the California Pacific commenced a new structure on the Howe Truss pattern. The draw to this bridge was 200 feet long, making the opening on each side clear seventy-five feet. The steamer Belle ran as a ferryboat in the interim while the draw was being built. The bridge was completed and the engine Sacramento, William Rowan, Engineer, ran across it January 15, 1870. This bridge was again rebuilt by the Central Pacific Railroad Company in 1878. The draw was swung into place, December 5, 1878, and the bridge was open for travel the next day. The railroad company had purchased the bridge of the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge Company in June, 1878.

CEMETERIES.

The oldest burying-ground for Sacramento is the New Helvetia Cemetery, which lies directly south of and adjoining East Park, just east of the city limits, and embraces the original plat of Sutter's Fort. The first burial here was that of Major Cloud, a paymaster in the United States Army, who was killed in 1847 southeast of the Fort some distance, by being thrown from a horse; the second person whose remains were buried here was Miss Susanna Hitchcock, who died early in 1849 at the new diggings on the Stanislaus, and the third was James McDowell, who was shot in Washington, just across the river.

Ten acres here were donated by Captain John A. Sutter to the city about the first of December, 1849, for burial purposes.

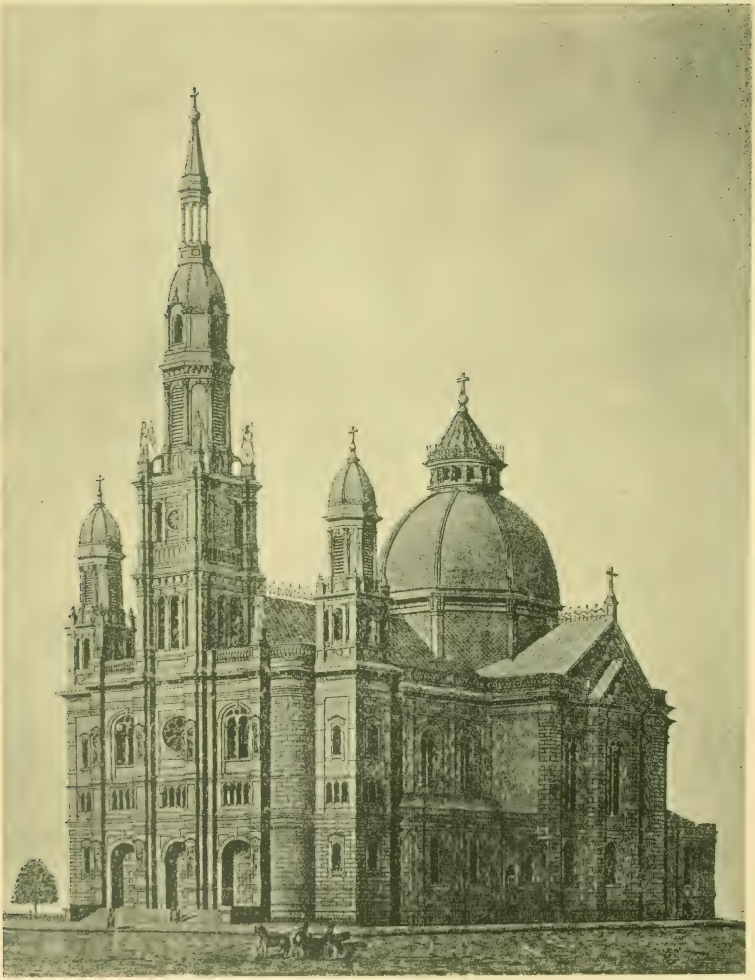
The present City Cemetery was located in 1850, on the southern boundary of the city limits, on Tenth street, and comprises about twenty acres, beautifully ornamented with flowering plants, trees and shrubs. The Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Firemen, Printers, Pioneers, Veterans of the Mexican War, and the State have plats within the enclosure. The cemetery is owned by the city, and controlled by a superintendent elected by the Board of Trustees.

The Hebrew Cemetery is under the control of the Congregation B'nai Israel, but owned by the Hebrew Benevolent Society. A chapel has been erected on the grounds which are well enclosed. The New Helvetia Cemetery was established in 1849 as a place for the interment of the dead, and was the first used for that purpose in Sacramento. It is situated near the Hebrew Cemetery, in the eastern part of the city, and is a private burial place.

The St. Joseph's Cemetery belongs to the congregation of St. Rose's Church. It was consecrated by Archbishop Alemany in 1865, and is located on Y and Twenty-first streets.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Rose's Church (Catholic).—August 7, 1850, Rev. Augustine P. Anderson, O. S. D., a native of New Jersey, and for several years on the missions in Ohio, arrived in this city and commenced the organization of the Catholics. A building was procured on L street, between Fifth and Sixth, which answered as a temporary chapel until the church, corner of K and Seventh streets, was built. On October 28, 1850, a deed was executed by ex-Governor Peter H. Burnett to Anthony Langlois, in trust for the use of the Roman Catholic Bishop of California, for lot 8, between J and K, and Seventh and Eighth streets, and on August 17, 1867, Governor Burnett deeded lot 7 in the same block to Archbishop Alemany. During the memorable season of cholera, Father Anderson labored unceasingly. He visited the cholera hospital several times daily, sought out the poor and afflicted in their uncomfortable tents, administered all the consolation and relief within his power, and procured medical aid for such as had no one to care for them. Overcome and exhausted by excessive labors, he contracted typhoid fever and fell a victim to his self-sacrificing charity and zeal.



CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY SACRAMENT, SACRAMENTO.

He died November 26, 1850. At this time the frame of the new church had been raised and the roof partially completed, but during a severe gale the building was blown down and many of the timbers broken into fragments. Rev. John Ingoldsby succeeded Rev. A. P. Anderson in the pastoral charge of Sacramento, and completed the church, which was burnt in the great fire of November 2, 1852. This church was 25 x 75 feet, and neatly lined and papered inside. After the fire, the frame building on the corner of Seventh street and Oak avenue was built and used as a place of worship, until the completion of the basement story of the brick church. Rev. John Quinn succeeded Rev. J. Ingoldsby in April, 1853. The corner-stone of the brick church was laid by Archbishop Alemany, October 18, 1854, and service was performed in the basement, on the Christmas following. The dimensions were 60 x 100 feet; basement, nine and one-half feet in the clear, and cost $10,500. This building was completed in 1861, at a cost of nearly $50,000. The bell, weighing 2,079 pounds, arrived July 13, 1859, and is now in the cathedral tower.

During the pastorate of Rev. James S. Cotter, in 1866, who was assisted first by Rev. M. McGrath and afterward (in 1868) by Rev. Patrick Scanlan, some improvements were made upon and in that building, to the extent of over $15,000. Cotter, who was a favorite among all classes, died in Sacramento, June 18, 1868. Rev. Thomas Crimmin, another priest over this charge, died also in this city, January 20, 1867, with paralysis, within a few hours after the attack.

Rev. James Cassin was the pastor in 1861–'62, assisted by Rev. N. Gallagher. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Gibney, 1868–'70. From that time Rev. Patrick Scanlan was rector, assisted by Rev. J. McSweeny. Since July, 1881, Father Thomas Grace, from Marysville, California, has been the pastor, assisted by Father William Walshe until 1886, and since that time by Father Leonard Haupts.

In Sacramento and vicinity there are about 5,000 Catholics. The Sunday-school, which is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy and the Christian Brothers, numbers about 300 pupils.

In 1887 the lot occupied by the church was sold to the Federal Government for a site for the new postoffice building, the church torn down, and the congregation has since worshiped in a temporary building on Twelfth street, between J and K, while the magnificent cathedral, now to be described, is in process of erection.

This most commanding structure, Eleventh and K streets, was commenced in May, 1886, very shortly after the erection of Sacramento City into an episcopal see. It had formerly been in the arch-diocese of San Francisco, and in that year it was definitely united with the former diocese of Grass Valley, of which it became the ecclesiastical center. The Right-Rev. Bishop Manozne (see sketch of his life elsewhere) proceeded to erect a church more suitable to the Capital City than the one then existing. The general form of the cathedral is that of a Latin cross, with an octagonal dome at the intersection of the arms. The vestibule in the front forms a solid mass extending beyond the sides nearly as much as the transepts, and thus changing somewhat the general shape of the cross. This is further modified by the aisles, which are carried with lower roofs from the vestibule to the transepts and beyond the latter to the end of the main building. On the front is a central tower twenty-six feet square at the bottom, and extended to a height of 220 feet. This is flanked by two masses of brick work three stories in height to the main cornice of the church. Two smaller towers, sixteen feet square and 130 feet high, stand beyond and complete the front, which has a total width of 108 feet. The length of the building is 206 feet; its width across the transepts 116 feet, and across the nave and aisles 100 feet.

The interior dome is circular in plan, and lighted from the top by a skylight twenty-one feet in diameter, and filled with stained glass 112 feet above the floor. The walls are arcaded all around.

The general style of the church is Italian. The material is brick, covered with stone imitation. Total cost, about $250,000.

The laying of the corner-stone was attended by imposing ceremonies, in the presence of many thousands of people, whose local pride was aroused to the highest pitch by enthusiastic addresses from citizens, both Catholic and non-Catholic. It was dedicated June 30, 1889, in a most magnificent manner, in the presence of visitors from all parts of the surrounding country.

There are two large Catholic schools in Sacramento, which may be mentioned in this connection.

At the "boys' school," or Sacramento Institute, corner of Twelfth and K streets, are 340 pupils in attendance, under the supervision of Bro. Cianan.

The "girls' school," of St. Joseph's Academy, Eighth and G streets, is conducted as a convent by the Sisters of Mercy. Mary Vincent, Superior. Here there are 300 pupils. The building is not yet complete, but is a large, commanding structure. The ground comprises an entire square.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.—In order to gain a connected knowledge of the history of this church it will be necessary first to glance at that of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, which preceded it and, in one sense, was the basis from which St. Paul's sprang. As already stated, Grace Church was the first church organization in Sacramento. The Rev. Flavel S. Mines, D. D., of San Francisco, visited Sacramento about the middle of August, 1849, and held the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, for the first time in the city, the place of service being the blacksmith shop on Third street, between J and K, which, from the fact of its connection with these earliest religious meetings, has acquired a historical reputation.

On the following day, at the store of Eugene F. Gillespie, the parish was organized under the name of "Grace Church, Sacramento," by the election of the following officers: A. M. Winn (then mayor of the city, and who presided at the meeting), Senior Warden; F. W. Moore, Junior Warden; and Eugene F. Gillespie, Henry E. Robinson, E. J. Barrell, P. B. Cornwall, J. M. McKenzie, William Prettiman and J. F. Morse, Vestrymen.

In the early part of September following, the Rev. R. F. Burnham, of New Jersey, visited the place and preached, and was called to the rectorship of the parish. His health soon became delicate, and, after a lingering illness, he died in April, 1850. The parish was then placed under the charge of the Rev. Samuel P. Morehouse, who held occasional services until about the middle of September, or the 1st of October, 1850.

In October, 1850, the Rev. Orlando Harriman, of New York, assumed the care of the parish, but as he had an attack of typhoid fever, and was left for some time in a debilitated condition, he was able to officiate on a few occasions only. During his disability, the Rev. Mr. Pinnell, a clergyman of the Church of England, and the Rev. Augustus ———, of New York, held services a few times. The Rev. Mr. Harriman left in March, 1851, and returned to his former home in the East. From this on there was an interregnum lasting until the year 1854, the causes being, first, the terrible fire of 1852, in which the church records were destroyed, and later the flood that covered the city for many months.

In February, 1854, Right-Rev. Bishop William Ingraham Kip paid his first visit to Sacramento and preached morning and evening in the house of worship of the Methodist Church, South.

On the 29th day of July, 1854, the parish was legally incorporated under the name of "Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, of Sacramento." The following day the vestry resolved to call the Rev. H. L. E. Pratt, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, to the rectorship of the parish, at a salary of $250 a month, who, having accepted the call, arrived in Sacramento, and held services for the first time on Monday, the 19th day of November, following.

On the 24th of September, 1854, the bishop again preached morning and evening in the same Methodist Church and administered, at the morning service, the Holy Communion to twenty-one communicants, it being the first time that sacrament had ever been administered in the city.

There had been no church building erected at the time of Mr. Pratt's arrival, but just previous thereto Hamilton Hall, on K street, between Fourth and Fifth, was rented by the vestry and conveniently furnished as a temporary place of worship. After holding service in that hall for about twelve months, the place of worship was changed to Pioneer Hall, on J street, between Front and Second. While still occupying that place, in the spring of 1856, the rector resigned his rectorship, when the Rev. William H. Hill, then of Nevada City, California, was called to succeed him. Accepting the call, his connection with the parish began in May of that year, and continued till June 1, 1870.

During the summer of 1856, a brick edifice was built on the lot at the corner of I and Eighth streets, capable of seating 300 people, at a cost of about $15,000. The opening services in this house were held on September 7, 1856, the sermon for the occasion being preached by the Rev. Mr. Hill, Rector.

In May, 1870, the Rev. J. H. C. Bonte was called to succeed Mr. Hill, whose resignation, previously tendered, was to take effect in June. Mr. Bonte, accepting the call, began his service as rector of the parish, June 15, 1870. After the first Sunday in March, 1871, the church edifice spoken of was abandoned on account of the settling of the walls, and on April 18, 1871, the corner-stone of the present building was laid by Bishop Kip.

At the time of building the new Grace Church edifice, in 1871, which cost over $26,000, exclusive of the lot, the property was mortgaged to the Odd Fellows' Bank of Savings for a loan of $10,000. The interest on that loan was regularly paid for several years, and $1,000 of the principal was discharged. But, in 1874, owing to the removal from the city of some of the wealthiest parishioners, the virtual closure of the church for four or five months, on account of the absence of the rector, and the gradual lessening or falling off of the congregation, and the revenues of the church, without any corresponding lessening of the expenses, the debt began to increase, and had so far accumulated by 1877 that the parish then became bankrupt, the mortgage was foreclosed, every species of its property was disposed of to satisfy creditors without fully accomplishing the purpose, and thus its name and organization became extinct.

Seeing that such was the case, by means of a number of prominent laymen enough money was collected to buy in the church from the bank. As a result of this the new parish of St. Paul's was organized March 23, 1877, and May 20, following, the Rev. E. H. Ward, then of Marysville, was called to take charge. On January 1, 1882, Rev. Carroll M. Davis succeeded him, and in turn was followed, January 15, 1888, by the Rev. John F. von Herrlich, the present popular and successful young pastor. Under his charge the church has renewed its life and vigor, the membership has increased, and the church has been almost rebuilt. Already $1,300 has been spent on improving and completely refitting and refinishing the basement, and the general painting in progress at time of writing will cost $900. The church is to be frescoed, at a cost of probably $1,500, from designs executed by the celebrated Moretti, of San Francisco, and four stained-glass windows will be put in. One, the chancel window, is being made for Mrs. Charles Crocker, of San Francisco, as a memorial to Mrs. Colonel Fred. Crocker, and the large side window is being made for Colonel Creed Haymond. These will cost over $1,000 apiece, and are being made by the Pacific Art Glass Works of San Francisco, and will perhaps exceed any stained-glass windows now in California in beauty of design and artistic taste. It is the intention of the present rector to have all the windows of the church of this character, having the promise of assistance in this direction from wealthy friends.

The present Vestrymen are: A. A. Van Voorhies, Senior Warden; J. J. Brown, Junior Warden; George W. Railton, Treasurer; F. A. Crambbitt, Secretary; J. H. Parkinson, Fred. Cox, Harry W. Carroll, R. O. Cravens, A. A. Redington, C. C. Bonte, George A. Blanchard.

First Church of Christ in Sacramento (Congregational).—The first preliminary meeting was held September 16, 1849, in the original schoolhouse, which stood near the northwest corner of Third and I streets. Rev. J. A. Benton was Chairman, and Rev. S. P. Blakeslee, Secretary. A number present being Presbyterians, the question of organizing a Presbyterian Church was raised, when the chairman announced that as he was not a Presbyterian he had no authority to organize such a church. They therefore organized the "First Church of Christ in Sacramento," purposely omitting the word "Congregational." Thus absorbing about all the Presbyterian element there was in the city, the latter did not organize separately until 1856. October 1, 1849, a confession of faith and a covenant were adopted, and temporary officers elected. Early the following year a manual was adopted and permanent officers chosen. May 5, that year, an "ecclesiastical society" was formed in connection with the church, when they became able to build a church on Sixth street, between J and K. Here, on the 6th of October following, a frame church building was dedicated. The laying of the corner-stone, September 4, was said to be the first public ceremony of the kind in this State. But the great fire of July 13, 1854, swept the devoted structure away. The lot was sold for $1,300, and the present brick building was erected, directly across the street. The church and society were so popular that public sympathy aided them materially. Within the last few years about $3,000 have been expended upon the building in repairs. The church property is now estimated at about $20,000.

It is remarkable that only three pastors have served this church from the organization until the present time, in continuous service—Revs. J. A. Benton, I. E. Dwinell and W. C. Merrill—the latter since 1884.

The first officers of the church were: Rev. J. A. Benton, Pastor; James Gallup, J. W. Hinks, John McKee, Z. W. Davidson, A. C. Sweetser, Deacons; W. C. Waters, Treasurer; and J. C. Zabriskie, Clerk. The present officers are: A. C. Sweetser, Moderator and Treasurer; E. B. Hussey, Secretary; Trustees—Sparrow Smith, President, Llewellyn Williams, Frank Miller, S. E. Carrington, E. B. Hussey, J. M. Milliken and William Geary. Mr. Carrington is also Superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers about 300 pupils. It was organized August 26, 1849, and thus was the first Sunday-school established in Sacramento. Charles Cooley superintends the Mission school, and Mrs. S. E. Carrington the Chinese school. The church membership at present is 275.

First Baptist Church.—The first Baptist minister in Sacramento was Rev. J. Cook, who kept a boarding-house on I street and preached occasionally in the grove, in 1849. September 9, 1850, Rev. O. C. Wheeler, of San Francisco, came and organized the First Baptist Church, assisted probably by Rev. Cook, at the residence of Judge E. J. Willis, on H street, between Sixth and Seventh. Judge Willis and John A. Wadsworth were elected Deacons; Madison Walthall, Treasurer; Leonard Loomis, Clerk; and Rev. J. W. Capen, Pastor. On the following day, the first public services were held in the court-house, on I street, between Fourth and Fifth. In the spring of 1851 a house of worship, costing $4,000, was erected on the corner of L and Seventh streets. This building perished in the flames of November 2, 1852. In 1854, what was said to be the finest church building in the State was erected on Fourth street, between K and L, on the west side. The main building was 35 x 85 feet in area, with a vestry in the rear 15 x 32 feet. It was a magnificent structure for the price, $8,000. At the time of the great fire of July 13, 1854, it was only by the greatest exertions of the citizens that it was saved from destruction. In 1877 this

structure was sold for the sum of $3,000, and was subsequently removed to the corner of Fourteenth and K streets, where it is now used by the United Brethren in Christ as a place of worship.

The present beautiful frame building, situated on Ninth street, between L and M, was erected in 1877–'78, at a total cost, including that of the lot, of $18,230.48. The opening services were held on March 10, 1878, the corner-stone having been laid with Masonic ceremonies, August 20, 1877.

September 2, 1855, Ah Mooey, a Chinaman, was admitted into the church and afterward licensed to preach. This was during the ministry of Rev. J. L. Shuck, who was an accredited missionary to the Chinese here, and Ah Mooey's baptism was supposed to be the first of that nationality in the State. Mr. Shuck died in 1863, in South Carolina.

The following is a list of the successive Pastors to date: J. W. Capen, 1850–'51; B. Brierly, 1851; O. C. Wheeler, 1852–'54; J. L. Shuck, 1854–'60; Frederick Charlton, 1860–'72; Harry Taylor, 1872–'76; H. B. Foskett, 1876–'78; A. L. Cole, 1878–'79; A. J. Frost, D. D.; J. E. Hopper, 1887 to the present. The present Deacons are: F. H. L. Weber, Thomas Sayles, S. L. W. Conner, C. B. Conley, John Minford; Clerk, John Kidder; Sunday-school Superintendent, Dr. C. Mealand. At present there are 250 members, forty-nine of whom were received into the church by Rev. Hopper.

Calvary Baptist Church, a Mission Sunday-school, was organized October 17, 1869, at the residence of R. H. Withington, by Rev. Frederick Charlton, Pastor of the First Church. This school was held at a school-house until the necessity arose of having a building of their own, which they soon erected on I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, 40 x 160 feet, at a cost of $1,000. Another building, 38 x 65 feet, costing $2,000, was erected in 1870. This led to organizing a new church for that part of the city, of members from the parent church. The first Deacons were: W. R. Strong, R. W. Megowan, A. J. Barnes, R. H. Withington; Clerk, A. A. Byron.

The present officers are: Deacons—W. R. Strong, R. H. Withington and G. O. Hayford; President of the Board of Trustees, P. E. Platt; Sunday-school Superintendent, John Boden. Present membership, 230.

The Pastors have been: Revs. J. P. Ludlow, R. F. Parshall, H. W. Read, * * * S. B. Gregory, J. Q. A. Henry, 1881–'84; S. A. McKay, 1884; A. C. Herrick, from Missouri, December, 1884, to the present.

The Siloam Baptist Church (colored) existed from 1856 to a recent period.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterians were the first to introduce the gospel into Sacramento. Revs. J. W. Douglas, A. Williams and S. Woodbridge held religious meetings here as early as March and April, 1849; but, as before stated, the first Presbyterian Church in this city was not organized until 1856, the members having previously affiliated with the Congregationalists. This organization was called the "First Presbyterian Church of Sacramento" In an effort to raise funds for the purchase of Philharmonic Hall for a place of worship (1860–'63) the church failed, and disbanded; but the Sunday-school was kept alive, under the zealous supervision of W. S. Hunt. January 21, 1866, the present church was organized, under the name given at the head of this paragraph. This church has grown until it has attained a membership of 230, and they have a large Sunday-school, a Chinese mission school, a young people's society, mite society, etc.

The present Elders are: A. Aitken, James H. Johnson and Thomas S. Knight. Deacons—A. Aitken, James Neilson and James H. Johnson. Charles M. Campbell, Sunday-school Superintendent.

The Pastors have been: Revs. William E. Baker, P. V. Veeder, A. Fairbairn, N. B. Clink, Joshua Phelps, J. S. McDonald, 1866–'69; Frank L. Nash, 1869–'72; Charles Schelling, 1872–'74; James S. McCay, 1874–'75; Henry

H. Rice, 1875–'86; J. E. Wheeler, D. D., from St. Louis, Missouri, 1886 to the present. The first five served during the first organization.

The present house of worship, on the northeast corner of Sixth and L streets, was built in 1866, at a cost of about $18,000. It was dedicated March 24, 1867, Rev. Mr. Wadsworth, of San Francisco, preaching the sermon.

Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church. – The Sunday-school organized in July, 1868, by the Westminster Church, and maintained by it, under the name of the "Bethel Mission School," on Fourteenth street, between O and P, grew into a church in March, 1882, which now numbers forty-eight members, and is self-sustaining and out of debt. It was instituted by Rev. Dr. Thomas Fraser, of San Francisco, assisted by Revs. H. H. Rice and Nelson Slater, and Andrew Aitken, of Sacramento. Rev. A. H. Croco was pastor until July, 1883, when he resigned, and Rev. George R. Bird, the present pastor, was called. The latter was serving the Hamilton Square Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, and before that had charge of the First Presbyterian Church in Seattle, Washington Territory. His residence is at 1609 P street.

The Elders are: Felix Tracy, William Ingram, Jr., Alexander Ingram and Scott Ingram; Deacon, William Ingram, Sr. William Ingram, Jr., has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school for the past sixteen years.

Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. This was first organized under another local name, October 28, 1849, at Dr. Miller's store, by Rev. Isaac Owen, familiarly called "Father Owen." Seventy-two persons enrolled their names. Father Owen was the first missionary appointed by his church to California, and after suffering many hardships in crossing the plains with an ox team, was very nearly drowned by the carelessness of a drunken crew in capsizing a schooner in Suisun Bay. Escaping with only the clothes he wore, which were very rusty from constant use in crossing the plains, he came on to Sacramento, and preached October 23, 1849, under an oak near the corner of Third and L streets, and organized the church.

Material for a house of worship, 24 x 36 feet in size, having been shipped from Baltimore, all the way round Cape Horn, by the Conference, it was promptly put up and the church finished for use. Although plain, it was the first church building in Sacramento and therefore seemed fairly elegant. It was situated upon a beautiful lot donated for the purpose by General Sutter, on the southeast corner of Seventh and L streets. As the building fronted the former, it was called the Seventh Street Methodist Church, and the society by the same name. Soon a comfortable parsonage was built by Mr. Owen. In the fall of 1850 he was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. M. C. Briggs, who had the building enlarged, to accommodate the rapidly increasing congregation. In 1852 a neat brick structure 52 x 80 feet, costing about $18,000, was erected. Directly after dedication, November 2, 1852, it was destroyed by the great fire. The society, however, pluckily hurried up a cheap structure, which they occupied until they could build a frame church, which they did on the site of the Baltimore House. In January, 1859, it was sold to the Jewish Congregation for about $3,500, and then the society worshiped in a hall over the postoffice until they, within a few months, erected their present church, on Sixth street, between K and L. The name has since been the "Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church." This building is 52 x 100 feet in ground area, and originally cost from $23,000 to $26,000. It was not finished till 1874, when it was raised to a higher grade, and a tower and steeple built, at an additional cost of about $15,000.

Pastors—Isaac Owen, 1849–'50; M. C. Briggs, 1850–'51; Royal B. Stratton, 1851–'53; Warren Oliver and R. Merchant, 1853–'55; N. P. Heath, 1855; George S. Phillips, 1855–'57; J. W. Ross, 1857–'59; J. D. Blain, 1859–'61; Jesse T. Peck, 1861–'63; M. C. Briggs, 1863–'65; J. W. Ross, 1865–'68; J. H. Wythe, 1868–'70; H. B. Heacock, 1870–'73; A. M. Hough, 1873–'75; M. C. Briggs, 1875–'78; R. Bentley, 1878–'81; T. S.

Dunn, 1881–'84; E. R. Dille, 1884–'87; Arnold T. Needham, 1887 to the present time.

Stewards—C. A. Maydwell, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Bohl, L. S. Taylor, J. L. Huntoon, L. C. Jordan, G. M. Hayton, L. Anderson, C. H. Dunn, B. N. Bugbey, J. W. Reeves, Joseph Ough and Thomas A. Lander. Trustees—J. L. Huntoon, President; Peter Bohl, Treasurer; S. M. Kiefer, E. M. Leitch, J. E. Camp.

The present membership is 322; probationers, twenty. The Sunday-school, which was organized March 29, 1850, has an average attendance of 175, under the superintendency of Chauncey H. Dunn. A recent donation of a lot on the rear of the church, by P. Bohl, has enabled the society to build an addition to the church in which will be an alcove for the new pipe organ, a study for the pastor, and an infant-class room for the Sunday-school.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church.—The society was organized with seven members as the H Street Methodist Episcopal Church, December 9, 1855, by Rev. N. R. Peck, Rev. N. P. Heath, Presiding Elder. The first Official Board comprised Martin Grier, J. L. Thompson, A. Fowler, H. Cronkite, L. Pelton and B. Ward. During the first year of its history a church building was erected and paid for at a cost of $2,000, and dedicated June 29, 1856, by Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Rev. N. R. Peck continued pastor until 1857, reporting thirty-nine members, and was succeeded by Rev. David Deal, who continued in charge two years and also afterward served the church a second term.

During Rev. Deal's pastorate a parsonage was erected at a cost of $1,500, and a goodly degree of prosperity was enjoyed. Rev. H. Baker was the next pastor and was succeeded by Rev. W. S. Urmy. During Bro. Urmy's pastorate occurred the great flood or floods of 1861–'62—two inundations in the same winter; water rose in the church eighteen inches above the pews, and the pastor and his family were rescued from the parsonage in boats. No service was held for several weeks. From the business depression that followed the flood and the exodus of people from the city the church suffered severely. At the Conference in 1863, it was proposed to unite the two charges of the city, but disapproved, and Rev. N. R. Peck was returned as pastor. Mr. Peck had a good year and reported an increase of eighteen members. Rev. J. A. Bruner was next appointed and served for one year. During 1865 and 1866, H Street and Sixth Street were under a single pastorate. This arrangement nearly destroyed the identity of the church and sadly decimated its membership. In 1867 H Street received its separate pastor again, Rev. J. M. Hinman, a supply, being assigned to the work. This was a pastorate of some prosperity. In 1869 Rev. George Newton was appointed to the charge and served it three years. Radical changes occurred during this administration. A success realized early in the pastorate seeming at the time to justify the action, the old church lot on H street and the parsonage were sold and the old church building moved to the lot corner Eleventh and I streets, of which the present church site is a part. The building was cut in two and fitted up for dwellings, an old building situated upon the property was remodeled and improved for a parsonage, and plans were laid for the erection of a large church building, as a "Memorial Church" for Bishop Kingsley, who had died in that year in Beyrout, Syria. The plans included the erection of a chapel first. This only was erected and called "Kingsley Chapel." At the close of Mr. Newton's pastorate the property was found to be so much involved that further procedure was impossible; the debt was about $8,500. The years immediately following were years of varying success and depression. They are full of records of heroic endeavor and sacrifice by the members to maintain the church and dispose of the indebtedness. Many times they faltered, but despite an increasing debt and a decreasing membership, and a decaying and dingy church building they persevered. There were some gleams of light. A revival under Mrs. Van Cott augmented the membership dur-

ing the pastorate of Rev. J. L. Trefren, but because of the adverse conditions obtaining most of these afterward went out to join other churches. Revs. Wells, Wickes and Deal were successively pastors of the church during this period and have left precious records of devotion and sacrifice for the church in its darker hours. In 1882 Rev. McKelvey was appointed to the charge. During his pastorate, by indomitable perseverance and effort, the burdening debt was wiped out, but by the loss of all the property except the church building and the lot upon which it stands; and the old building, now dingy and out of repair, was remodeled and improved at a cost of $3,500, most of which was raised by Rev. McKelvey outside of the membership. The name of the church was changed from Kingsley Chapel to Central. The re-opening by Bishop Fowler showed a neat attractive church building, well appointed and without debt. Rev. McKelvey was removed by limitation before enjoying the fruit of his labor, and the present pastor appointed.

There has been a steady and healthy growth in all lines in the present pastorate. During the last year a fine pipe organ has been purchased and paid for, completing the equipment of the church.

The present Official Board comprises: Local Preacher, Loyal T. Smith; Sunday-school Superintendent, D. W. Hoffman; Trustees—M. K. Barrett, W. F. Cronemiller, B. F. Pike; Stewards—L. P. Smith, Charles Cox, W. F. Cronemiller, Albert Jones, L. E. Smith, M. K. Barrett, D. W. Hoffman, S. E. Hesser, D. C. Smith, B. F. Pike, J. H. Hillhouse, R. F. Rooney; Class-leaders—B. F. Pike, L. T. Smith, Mrs. S. E. Hesser. Rev. Thomas Filben, the Pastor, is *ex officio* the Chairman of the Official Board, L. E. Smith is Secretary, M. K. Barrett, Treasurer, and Charles Cox, Collector.

A German Methodist Church was organized in Sacramento in 1856, but a debt finally, in 1866–'67, caused it to be broken up.

St. Andrew's Church, African Methodist Episcopal, was organized in the fall of 1850, by Rev. Isaac Owen, formerly mentioned, at the residence of "Uncle Daniel Blue," on I street, between Fourth and Fifth. A house of worship was soon erected, on the site of the present building, on the east side of Seventh street, between G and H. The latter, of brick, is a large building, erected in the fall of 1867.

The first officers were Daniel Blue, P. Jones and John Wilson. The first Pastor was James Fitzgerald, who occupied that position in 1851–'52. The successive Pastors to date have been: George Fletcher, 1852–'53; Barney Fletcher, 1853–'54; Darius Stokes, 1855–'56; T. M. D. Ward, 1857–'64; John J. Jenifer, ——; James H. Hubbard, 1870–'71; J. C. Hamilton, 1873–'74; J. F. Jordan, 1874–'75; James R. Dorsey, 1875–'78; I. N. Triplett, 1878–'80; James R. Dorsey, 1880–'85; Jordan Allen, 1885–'87; O. Summers, from September, 1887, to the present. There are forty-six members. The Stewards are: A. Giles, Albert Buchanan, J. Crosby, Jesse Slaughter and Isaiah Dunlap; Mr. Giles is also the Class-Leader, and Mrs. J. R. Dorsey the Sunday-school Superintendent.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in April, 1850, by Rev. W. D. Pollock, who also was the principal man in the building of a frame church directly afterward, on the site of the present large brick structure, on the east side of Seventh street, between J and K. The latter was dedicated by Bishop Pierce, July 10, 1859. Cost of building, $4,000. The first building was burned November 2, 1852. During the last year, 1888, $500 has been expended in repairs and improvements; but since the advent of the present pastor, Rev. A. C. Bane, October, 1888, the congregation has so increased that the church has decided to sell the building and erect a more commodious structure.

In the fall of 1850, Mr. Pollock, on account of ill-health, returned to Alabama, where he died in the following year. His successor, at Sacramento, was a Rev. Mr. Penman, who remained only a short time, when he abandoned the ministry and engaged in other pursuits.

Since then the successive Pastors to date have been as follows:

W. R. Gober, 1851 '52; John Matthews, of Tennessee, from August, 1852–April, 1853; B. F. Crouch, appointed by Bishop Soule, 1853–April, 1855; A. Graham, April, 1855–October, 1856; W. R. Gober, October, 1856–October, 1858; Morris Evans, 1858–'60; J. C. Simmons, 1861–'62; S. Brown, 1862–'63; George Sim, 1863–'65; E. K. Miller, 1865–'66; T. H. B. Anderson, 1866–'68; George Sim, 1868–'69; W. R. Gober, 1869–'72; T. L. Moody, 1872–'73; C. Chamberlain, 1873–'75; B. F. Page, 1875, to fill out Mr. Chamberlain's time; R. Pratt, 1875–'76; M. C. Fields, 1876–'78; C. Y. Rankin, 1878–'79; T. H. B. Anderson, 1879–'82; F. Walter Featherstone, 1882–'83; H. C. Christian, 1883–'87; George B. Winton, 1887–'88; A. C. Bane, October, 1888, to the present.

The present membership is 168. The Stewards are: T. A. Snider, George Wait, P. H. Russell, George D. Irvine, U. C. Billingsly, J. H. Wolf and J. R. Martyr. Local Preachers, W. M. Armstrong and F. M. Odom. The spiritual life of the church has been greatly quickened since Mr. Bane has become the pastor, and the membership increased by about fifty.

Ebenezer Church, Evangelical Association (German).—This was organized in 1881, and has now thirty six members. The present church building, on Tenth street, between O and P, is about 36 x 60 feet in size, and was built in 1882. The old building, owned by the "Trinity Church," Evangelical Association, was sold in 1887. That society was disbanded a number of years ago.

The Pastors of the present church have been Rev. F. W. Fischer, who has gone to Japan, and Rev. August Heinhaus, since June 1, 1886, who is from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He is also the Class-leader and the Sunday-school Superintendent, being assisted in these relations by John Bachofen. A fine parsonage is on the lot adjoining that of the church.

United Brethren in Christ. The first steps toward the formation of a church of this denomination in Sacramento were taken by the Rev. Alexander Musselman, in the years 1875–'76. The result of his preliminary prospecting was a series of meetings held in the Calvary Baptist Church on I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, by Reverends J. H. Becker and Mr. Field. This was sometime in 1876. In the fall of that year the present organization was effected, and the old church building belonging to the Baptists, and known as the Fourth Street Baptist Church, was purchased for $3,000. For some reason the matter was delayed, and possession of the property was not obtained until November, 1877. In September, 1878, the house was removed to the corner of Fourteenth and K streets, when it was raised six feet, repaired, painted and furnished, at a cost of about $2,800. On the lot adjoining west a parsonage was erected in 1884, at a cost of $1,600. The membership this year (1889) is sixty, of whom Mrs. S. E. Thompson is Class-leader, and Mr. Hagenbaugh, Steward. M. Moyer is the Sunday-school Superintendent.

Pastors—Revs. H. J. Becker, September, 1877, to September, 1878; D. D. Hart, 1878 to 1881, when he died, in the pulpit; H. J. Becker, for different periods; Revs. Field, Demondrum to 1883; Francis Fisher, two years; T. J. Bauder, to September, 1888, and J. W. Baumgardner to date.

German Lutheran Church.—In 1865–'67 Rev. Mr. Buehler, of San Francisco, and Rev. Mr. Elbert preached here a few times and endeavored to establish a church, but without success. Then Rev. Matthias Goethe, formerly of Australia, began work in this city, organized the church January 19, 1868, and purchased the old German Methodist Church building on the corner of Ninth and K streets, for $2,400. F. Klotz, H. Winters, H. W. Schacht, F. Hopie and A. Grafmiller were elected Trustees. This building was afterward sold, and the present frame structure, 160 feet square, on the corner of Twelfth and K streets, was erected, in 1872–'73, at a cost, including the three bells, of about $15,000. The congregation has flourished un-

til it has reached a membership of about 400. Attendance at Sunday-school, 200. In the pastoral relation Mr. Goethe was succeeded by Revs. T. Langehecker, Dr. C. Taubner, 1876–'87, and John Jatho, from Nebraska, since November of the latter year.

Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ.—On the 13th of October, 1855, Elders J. N. Pendegast and Thomas Thompson conducted the first religious services of this denomination ever held in this city. The place of meeting was in the Methodist brick church, which still stands on the east side of Seventh street, between J and K streets. The officers then appointed were: John O. Garrett and R. B. Ellis, Elders; Rufus Rigdon and A. M. C. Depue, Deacons. The present neat chapel on Eighth street, between N and O, was erected in 1877, at an expense of $4,500, including lot. For this enterprise the church is mainly indebted to Elder J. N. Pendegast. The building has recently been greatly improved. There are now about 150 members in the church fellowship. The present Elders are T. P. Taylor and Jerry Burton; Deacons, W. Z. Clark, Hiram Garrett, J. O. March and Henry Garrett. Mr. March is also acting Clerk and the Sunday-school Superintendent.

The Pastors have been: John G. Parrish, —— Stevenson (who published a paper here), J. N. Pendegast (editing the same paper), Peter Burnett, P. H. Cutter, Alex. Johnson, E. B. Ware (now in Oakland), R. L. McHatton (now at Eureka, California), and since July, 1888, L. N. Early.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church. This body was first organized in Sacramento, February 6, 1885, with ten members, by Elder E. A. Briggs, at that time a resident of Oakland. In October, 1887, the name was changed from Pleasant Grove to Sacramento, etc., it having first been organized at Pleasant Grove, Sutter County. E. Banta is Leader and Deacon; Mrs. E. Banta is Church Clerk. Membership, twenty-seven. T. W. Clark, Superintendent of Sunday-school. Stated meetings are held at the United Brethren Church, and prayer-meeting Wednesday evenings at the residence of Mr. Clark. The members of this church keep Saturday as the Sabbath.

In March, 1872, a "Second Advent Church," who kept Sunday as the Sabbath, was organized by Elder Miles Grant, had at one time as many as thirty members, but went down in about four years.

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter-Day Saints.—This body (anti-polygamist) was organized in Sacramento in 1865; met for a time in the Chinese Chapel on Sixth street, between I and H, then in Graham's Hall, then in the lower hall of the Masonic Building, and finally, in 1884, built a neat frame church 34 x 44 feet in dimensions, on the corner of Twenty-fourth and K streets, at an outlay of $2,100. The society, now comprising 130 members, is entirely out of debt. These people have been in a position to accomplish more toward the destruction of polygamy than any other Christian body in proportion to their numbers, and have improved their opportunity. Victory is coming as fast as the laws of human nature will admit. The head of this church is Joseph Smith, Jr., now of Limoni, Iowa.

The Elders who have served the society here in the pastoral relation have been: E. H. Webb, G. W. Harlow, J. H. Parr, since 1884, and perhaps others. The church is not yet fully organized, but at present J. R. Cook is Traveling Elder; Owen Dinsdale, Local Elder; Mrs. Christina Blair, Clerk. A Sunday-school of about thirty pupils is maintained. Elder George W. Harlow, of Brighton, is President of this district. Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. every Sunday.

A small society of "Brighamite" (polygamy) Mormons existed in Sacramento from 1872 for a few years.

Unitarian Church.—Rev. Brown, from New England, preached the first Unitarian sermon in Sacramento, December 29, 1867, in the Metropolitan Theatre. The following spring the "First Unitarian Church of Sacramento" was formed, and increased to 100 members in a short time, but in 1873 went down. In 1887 it was reorganized, and it now has about fifty members,

who worship in Pioneer Hall. A lot on Sixteenth street, between K and L, has been purchased whereon to erect a house of worship. Rev. C. P. Massey, the Pastor, preaches occasionally, and superintends the Sunday-school, which is in a flourishing condition. J. M. Avery is Assistant Superintendent.

Congregation B'nai Israel.—Previous to the formation of the present society in 1852, there had been another organization, whose meetings were held at the residence of Mr. M. Hyman, who kept a jewelry store on Front street. The officiating minister was Rev. Mr. Wolf. The first synagogue owned in this city was a small frame building which stood on Fifth street, between N and O. It was afterward sold to the colored Baptists, and used by them as a house of worship until its destruction by fire in 1861. After this, the frame house on Seventh street, near L, was purchased of the Methodist Episcopal Church for $3,500, and converted into a synagogue. This, too, was destroyed by fire in 1861, in October. In the early part of 1864, the congregation purchased their present building on Sixth street, between J and K, previously occupied by the First Presbyterian Church, and since then greatly remodeled. Here they meet every Saturday and Sunday, maintain a school of children and religious services generally. Of the congregation, L. Elkus is President; Max Levy, Vice-President; S. Morris, Secretary; J. Ginsberg, Treasurer. They also own a neat burying-ground. It is a strong society and in excellent financial condition.

The Rabbis have been: Revs. Mr. Wolf; Z. Neustadter, 1857–'59; R. Rosenthal, 1859–'60; S. Peck, 1860–'61; R. M. Cohen, 1861–'62; M. Silverstein, 1862–'65; —— Stamper, 1865–'68; H. P. Lowenthal, 1868–'79; S. Gerstman (who led in changing the society from "orthodox" to "reformed"), 1879–'81; J. Bloch, 1882–'83; G. Taubenhaus, 1884 to July, 1888. At this writing no one is engaged as rabbi.

THE SOCIETIES.

All Masonic and Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias societies meet in their respective halls mentioned in the following list, unless otherwise indicated, while the places of meeting of all the other societies are mentioned in the respective sketches. The following is a list of the principal halls:

Masonic Temple, southwest corner of Sixth and K.

Odd Fellows' Temple, corner of Ninth and K.

Red Men's Hall, in Masonic Temple.

Grangers' Hall, corner of Tenth and K.

Pioneer Hall, east of Seventh street, between J and K.

Union Hall, corner of Twentieth and O streets.

Firemen's Hall, west side of Eighth street, between J and K.

Armory Hall, southwest corner of Sixth and L streets.

Y. M. I. (Young Men's Institute) Hall, east side of Seventh street, between K and L.

Knights of Pythias Temple, northwest corner of Ninth and I streets.

Sacramento Commandery, No. 2, K. T. The commandery was organized July 5, 1853, with the following charter members and first officers: Isaac Davis, Commander; Jesse Merrill, Generalissimo; T. A. Thomas, Captain General. Other charter members were: C. I. Hutchinson, A. B. Hoy, John L. Thompson, Charles Duncombe, J. P. Gouch and James M. Stockley. The membership is now 190. Stated meetings, the first Saturday of each month. The officers are: William B. Davis, Eminent Commander; William D. Knight, Generalissimo; John E. T. Pike, Captain General; John W. Rock, Prelate; Richard P. Burr, S. W., Joseph Davey, J. W.; A. A. Van Voorhies, Treasurer; A. A. Redington, Recorder; William R. Jones, Standard-Bearer; James E. Mills, Sword-Bearer; V. Dresher, Warder; Richard Vaughn, Harry Ingham and Charles G. Woodburn, Captains of the Guard; George F. Bronner, Sentinel.

Sacramento Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., was instituted October 5, 1852, with the following charter members and first officers: Isaac Davis, H. P.; J. H. Bullard, K.; Joel Noah, S.; T. A.

Thomas, C. of H.; Charles Duncombe, P. S.; J. Ball, R. A. C.; J. P. Gouch, M. 3d Vice; G. Haines, M. 2d Vice; J. Wilcoxsen, M. 1st Vice. Others who were charter members: A. B. Hoy, T. W. Thayer, John L. Thompson, Jesse Morrill, William Reynolds, I. N. Briceland, A. Hullub, Cyrus Rowe. The chapter has at present 274 members. Present officers: Rufus B. Harmon, H. P.; John W. Rock, King; Richard P. Burr, Scribe; Edward Lyon, Treasurer; William B. Davis, Secretary; Jacob Hyman, Jr., Captain of the Host; William E. Oughton, Prin. Soj.; Lewis B. Littlefield, R. A. C.; John Hurley, M. 3d V.; Preston L. Lykins, M. 2d V.; James E. Mills, M. 1st V.; George F. Bronner, Guard. Meet the first Tuesday of the month.

St. John Chapter, R. A. M. (colored), was organized in 1875, and at present numbers twenty members. R. J. Fletcher, H. P.; I. Dunlap, King; Frank Butler, Scribe; Rev. J. R. Dorsey, Secretary; William S. Lee, Treasurer. This chapter meets the second Monday of each month, over Armory Hall.

Sacramento Council, No. 1., R. & S. M., was organized April 10, 1858, with the following first officers and charter members: Isaac Davis, T. I. M.; John A. Tutt, D. I. M.; Geo. I. N. Monell, P. C. of W.; G. E. Montgomery, Recorder; N. Greene Curtis, Treasurer. Others who were also charter members: Jesse Morrill, T. A. Thomas, G. Haines, H. H. Hartley, O. H. Dibble, A. G. Richardson and J. Wilcoxsen, none of whom are now active members. There are at present 207 members, who meet the last Monday of each month. Officers: John Hurley, Thrice Illustrious Master; William H. Davis, Deputy Illustrious Master; Valentine Dresher, Principal Conductor of the Work; William R. Miller, Treasurer; William B. Davis, Recorder; Harry Ingham, Captain of the Guard, William E. Oughton, Conductor; Richard Vaughan, Steward; George F. Bronner, Sentinel.

Palestine Lodge of Perfection, No. 3, Scottish-Rite Masonry.—This system of Masonry was first introduced in Sacramento in 1869, but not in a proper manner, and the lodge was permitted to go down about 1873. The present lodge was organized February 9, 1884, and now has about eighty members in good standing. The society includes the Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Chapter of Rose Croix and Council of the Knights of Kadosh, all of which confer certain degrees, numbering twenty-nine in all; that is, commencing with the third degree, that of Master Mason, they confer twenty-nine more, making a total of thirty-two. The officers are: C. H. Denton, Thrice Potent; C. W. Wallace, Senior Warden; A. F. Robinson, Junior Warden, and Alexander Dunn, Secretary. Of the Council of Princes, H. A. Burnett is S. P. G. M.; of the Chapter of Rose Croix, Joseph Davey is M. W.; and of the Council of Kadosh, Powell S. Lawson is Illustrious Commander. The meetings are held in Red Men's Hall.

Tehama Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M., was first opened under the name of Connecticut Lodge, No. 75, January 8, 1850, by Caleb Fenner, under the authority of the Connecticut Grand Lodge. In April following the Grand Lodge of California was organized, and the Sacramento blue lodge was given its present name; and it might have been numbered 1 with as much propriety as the first San Francisco lodge was so numbered. In November the Past Masters and Masters were numbered twenty-nine. This lodge being the oldest in Sacramento, if not in the State, has had a long and interesting history, which we would like to give did space permit. The present membership is 102, and the officers are: Clarence M. Nelson, Worshipful Master; Theodore G. Eilers, Senior Warden; John E. T. Pike, Junior Warden; Alonzo Conklin, Treasurer; William B. Davis, Secretary; William H. Davis, S. D.; William A. Gett, Jr., J. D.; George M. Woodburn and Charles G. Woodburn, Stewards; Peter Durno, Marshal; and George F. Bronner, Tiler.

The lodge meets the first Monday of each month.

Washington Lodge, No. 20, F. & A. M., was chartered May 5, 1852, the first preliminary

meeting having been held February 19 preceding. Under the dispensation granted February 21, 1852, the following were elected officers, on the 26th. Charles Duncombe, Worshipful Master; Jesse Morrill, Senior Warden; J. L. Thompson, Junior Warden; George I. N. Morrill, Treasurer; John R. Atkins, Secretary; James A. Bullard, S. D.; Joel Ball, J. D.; G. Haines and N. Greene Curtis, Stewards; H. Thiel, Tiler. In May Mr. Curtis was elected Worshipful Master.

To-day there are sixty-three members of this lodge, who meet the first Thursday of the month. Officers: W. A. Potter, Worshipful Master; C. E. Burnham, Senior Warden; R. U. Gay, Junior Warden; W. C. Felch, Treasurer; E. Glover, Secretary; C. E. Flye, S. D.; F. T. Johnson, J. D.; W. W. Marvin, Jr., Marshal; C. E. Wright, and C. R. Hayford, Stewards; E. Roth, Tiler.

Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M.—A dispensation was granted July 20, 1853; the lodge was organized July 26, 1853, and the charter granted May 6, 1854. The first officers and other charter members were: James L. English, W. M.; John A. Tutt, S. W.; John H. Goss, J. W.; John Q. Brown, S.; J. Wilcoxsen, T.; D. St. C. Stevens, S. D.; O. D. Chaffee, J. D.; A. F. Rodgers, B. F. Crouch, Jr., P. Edwards, R. B. Ellis, J. F. Montgomery, A. Asher, Isaac Davis, James H. Bullard, John Heard, W. W. Stovall, Jacob Kohlmann, John F. Morse, O. C. Wheeler, James Anthony, W. P. Henry and H. Greenbaum. The present officers are: Jay R. Brown, W. M.; Rufus B. Harmon, S. W.; William F. George, J. W.; William M. Petrie, Treas.; Frank E. Lambert, Sec.; Marshall Hale, Jr., S. D.; L. P. Scott, J. D.; Charles H. Denton, Marshal; J. W. Reeves and Adam Andrews, Stewards. The lodge meets the first Friday of each month. It comprises 146 members.

Union Lodge, No. 58, F. & A. M. The organization was effected May 4, 1854, and the charter granted May 15, 1855. The charter members and officers were: J. H. Ralston, W. M.; G. Haines, S. W.; A. Waters, J. W.; A. Andrews, T.; E. Block, Jr., S.; S. Kohlmann, S. D.; L. Keller, J. D.; H. G. Thiel, Tiler; William Agar, George Chorpening, F. Dattelzweig, M. Einstein, John Fitz Patrick, M. Goldstein, D. S. Graham, Joseph Harris, Thomas Hutchinson, Marcus Kohn, Morris Kohn, S. Kyburg, L. Lehmann, L. Lewis, Julius Lyon, A. Mayer, P. Mayerby, F. Mandlebaum, M. Marks, L. Openheim, S. Openheim, J. Waldoner, Ed. Wise and E. J. Willis. None of these are now active members of this lodge. There are at present 153 members, and their time of meeting is the first Wednesday of each month. Lodge prosperous and enjoying the best of feeling fraternally. Officers at present: W. H. Baldwin, W. M.; James Edgar Mills, S. W.; B. W. Flye, J. W.; A. Meister, Treas.; John McArthur, Sec.; Harry Ingham, S. D.; A. W. Edwards, J. D.; John R. Watson, Marshal; Alphonse Dennery and Aaron Garlick, Stewards; J. O. Wilder, Tiler.

Concord Lodge, No. 117, F. & A. M., was organized May 15, 1857, with the following charter members and first officers: J. L. Thompson, W. M.; J. L. Polhemus, S. W.; Levi Hermance, J. W.; J. Friederichs, T.; William Sinclair, S.; David Deal, C.; L. H. Frazelle, S. D.; W. H. Baxter, J. D.; E. Jacobs and John Reny, Stewards; N. A. Kidder, Tiler. Other charter members: C. S. White, S. Friederichs, J. P. Thompson, P. L. Buddivent. The officers last January were: Joseph Davey, W. M.; E. B. Carroll, S. W.; J. W. Guthrie, J. W.; John Gruhler, Treas.; W. H. Hevener, Sec.; L. C. Schindler, S. D.; Richard Watkins, J. D.; M. Stine and H. Longton, Stewards; H. A. Heilbron, Marshal; N. A. Kidder, Tiler. Stated meetings, the second Tuesday of each month. Seventy-seven members.

Jennings Lodge, No. 4, and Sutter Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M., organized in 1849–'50, surrendered their charters in 1853.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M. (colored), working under a charter obtained from England, was organized November 6, 1853, has at present about thirty members, and meets the

first and third Mondays of every month, over Armory Hall. The officers at this time are: Isaiah Dunlap, W. M.; Carter Jackson, S. W.; Rev. J. R. Dorsey, Sec.; F. M. Ray, Treas.

Naomi Chapter, No. 36, O. E. S., was instituted May 3, 1879, with the following charter members and officers: Mrs. E. M. Frost, W. M.; J. N. Young, W. P.; Mrs. M. J. Cravens, A. M.; E. C. Atkinson, Sec.; W. H. Hevener, T.; Mrs. A. J. Atkinson, Chap.; Miss H. A. Palmer, C.; Miss M. A. Stanton, A. C.; Mrs. A. Coglan, Adah; Mrs. G. Van Voorhies, Ruth; Mrs. M. E. Parsons, Esther; Mrs. E. M. Hartley, Martha; Mrs. C. P. Huntoon, Electra; Mrs. M. F. McLaughlin, W.; J. T. Griffitts, Sentinel. Within a few weeks there were forty members, but there are now 110 members, working in harmony and with satisfactory results. The lodge meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, in Masonic Hall. The officers are: Mrs. Hannah Wright, Worthy Matron; William B. Miller, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Ella Hatch, Associate Matron; Mrs. M. J. Craven, Sec.; Mrs. Rachel Adams, Treasurer; Mrs. Sallie White, Cond.; Mrs. Minnie Kolliker, Associate Conductress; Mrs. Mattie Hunt, Warden; Mrs. Hannah Harper, Sentinel.

Ada Chapter, No. 2, O. E. S. (colored), was established in 1871, with twenty-nine members; now there are thirty-five, who meet the first and third Tuesdays of each month, over Armory Hall. The officers are: Mrs. Lillie Peck, W. M.; Rev. J. R. Dorsey, W. P.; Mrs. R. T. Johnson, A. M.; Mrs. Ella Dorsey, Sec.; Mrs. H. Small, Treas.; Mrs. Jennie Lee, C.; Mrs. E. Jackson, A. C.; Mrs. A. Jackson, Warder; Mrs. C. Jackson, Sentinel; of the Central Star, Miss S. M. Jones is Ada; Mrs. E. Penney, Ruth; Mrs. Jennie Emory, Queen Esther; Mrs. Jenkins, Martha; Mrs. H. G. Murrals, Electra.

In this connection it may be mentioned that Dr. R. J. Fletcher, who has been the founder and chief spirit of Freemasonry among the colored people of Sacramento, and founder of the order on the Pacific Coast, was instrumental in the establishment of the Grand Chapter, O. E. S. (colored), which was organized December 27, 1882. Many of the details of its history must be omitted here, for want of space. The present officers residing in Sacramento are: Peter Powers, 1st G. P.; Mrs. Virginia Johnson, G. M.; Mrs. Lillie Peck, G. T.; Mrs. Rachel Johnson, G. S.

The Chinese have a sign out at the street door on Second street, near I, in English letters, "Freemasons;" but as we did not understand Chinese, nor they Volapük, we were unable to learn anything concerning their institution here. It is rumored that they have a few things in common with the secret service of occidental Masonry.

Masonic Hall Association.—To accommodate the many lodges in Sacramento with a good and well-furnished hall, steps were taken as early as 1864 to erect an appropriate building. September 17, that year, an association for the purpose was formally incorporated, with a capital stock of $30,000. The building was completed within a year, on the southwest corner of Sixth and K streets. It is 60 x 90 feet in dimensions, having a basement and three stories. An addition was subsequently made to this, and the present structure is a substantial and imposing one. These are the present officers: Trustees—William B. Davis, S. W. Butler, C. N. Snell, J. R. Watson, William R. Jones, William M. Petrie, William E. Oughton, William B. Miller, John W. Rock. The board organized by the election of J. R. Watson, President; C. N. Snell, Vice-President; William B. Davis, Secretary, and William M. Petrie, Treasurer. The association is now free of debt. Regular meetings the second Monday of every month.

Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.—General A. M. Winn has the credit of introducing Oddfellowship in Sacramento as early as August, 1849; but the complete organization of the first lodge was not effected until January 28, 1851, when the following became the charter members: Horatio E. Roberts, George H. Peterson, George G. Wright, Lucius A. Booth,

Samuel Deal, M. Kaliski, Robert Robinson, N. C. Cunningham, M. C. Collins and William Childs. The following were installed as officers: Horatio E. Roberts, N. G.; G. H. Peterson, V. G.; George G. Wright, Secretary; Lucius A. Booth, Treasurer. Meetings were at first held in the lodge-room of the Freemasons.

Of this, the oldest lodge, there are now 235 members, and the officers are: J. G. Cox, N. G.; M. C. Doherty, V. G.; N. W. Robbins, R. S.; E. Hadix, P. S.; Joseph Bories, Treasurer; P. F. Herenger, J. P. G.

The lodge meets every Saturday evening.

Eureka Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F.—On January 7, 1852, Eureka Lodge, No. 4, was organized, with the following charter members and first officers: George I. N. Monell, N. G.; Thomas Sunderland, V. G.; A. P. Andrews, R. S.; William H. Watson, Treasurer; John Turner, R. S. N. G.; R. Porter, L. S. N. G.; W. H. Tilley, R. S. V. G.; W. H. Hall, L. S. V. G.; Thomas M. Davis, Warden; A. J. Lucas, Conductor; also David Hall and Jesse Morrill. At present the membership is 153, and the principal officers are: B. C. Brier, N. G.; W. L. Gifford, V. G.; E. Glover, Secretary; M. Miller, Treasurer. Meetings every Wednesday evening.

El Dorado Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., was organized September 24, 1852, with the following charter members and officers: J. F. Cloutman, N. G.; J. L. Polhemus, V. G.; L. D. Kelly, R. S.; George W. Chedic, Treasurer; A. B. Armstrong, L. Korn, James Levi, Thomas B. Moore, Joseph S. Korn, James S. Scott and W. Prosser, in all eleven. There are now 190 members, with the following officers: Andrew Carlaw, J. P. G.; James McCaw, N. G.; George P. Boyne, V. G.; B. Shields, Recording Secretary; L. Salomon, Permanent Secretary; M. A. Howard, Treasurer. Stated meetings every Monday evening.

Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F.—On June 26, 1862, this lodge was organized with the following officers and charter members: S. J. Nathan, N. G.; Joseph Schawb, V. G.; Charles Schwartz, Secretary; Charles Dohn, P. S.; L. C Mendelson, Treasurer; Lewis Korn, H. Thielbahrt, Anton Wagner, A. Meier, George Ochs, F. Gotthold, Jacob Klippell, Louis Greenebaum, Peter Kunz and George Guth. There are now 172 members. Present officers: Charles G. Noack, N. G.; John Rohr, V. G.; P. Peikert, Recording Secretary; Emil Schmitt, Permanent Secretary; F. Mackfessel, Treasurer. The meetings are Thursday evenings.

Capitol Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., has elected officers for the ensuing term as follows: O. A. Lovdal, N. G.; E. G. Messner, V. G.; W. A. Stephenson, Recording Secretary; L. B. Van Denberg, Permanent Secretary; R. Davis, Treasurer; W. D. Stalker, Trustee.

Industrial Lodge, No. 157, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was organized April 24, 1869. The following were the first officers and charter members: G. W. Carroll, N. G.; J. M. Ripley, V. G.; J. A. Seaman, Recording Secretary; G. A. Stoddard, Permanent Secretary; John Rippon, Treasurer. The charter members were: G. B. Dean, T. P. Ford, I. C. Shaw, Charles Noyes, C. C. Ault, H. C. Wolf, J. M. Anderson, M. Phelan, B. F. Huntley, S. H. Gerrish, Royal Preston, W. F. Emmerson, R. McRae, J. L. Gerrish, P. Bolger, G. F. Pattison, W. D. Hammond, J. S. Phillbrick, George Landon, M. Favero, E. E. Masters, W. C. Gent, John Thomas, Add. Crandall, J. C. Carroll and F. Woodward. Twelve of these are still active members. At the present time the lodge has just celebrated its twentieth anniversary, and the active members number 240. The value of property and funds of the lodge is $12,000. For the year ending December 31, 1888, $976 was paid for benefits; $480 to widows, $129.20 for charity; total amount of disbursements for the year, $2,500. The average age of members is thirty-four years.

The lodge meets on Saturday evenings in Fraternity Hall, I. O. O. F. Temple, Ninth and K streets. It has a fine degree staff, and the evidence of its prosperity is indicated in the interest manifested by the members of this team.

The officers of the first term of the year 1889 are: C. M. Hanison, N. G.; A. Felt, V. G.; J. L. Robinette, Recording Secretary; J. H. Ferguson, Permanent Secretary; James Stewart, Treasurer.

Pacific Encampment, No. 2, I. O. O. F., was organized July 29, 1853, with eight charter members. These were: Matthew Parden, P. C. P.; C. C. Hayden, P. C. P.; Thomas W. Davis, P. H. P.; W. H. Watson, P. H. P; John F. Morse, P. Robinson, A. J. Lucas and Walter Prosser. The chief officers this year are: P. S. Watson, C. P.; H. G. Hays, H. P.; A. Carlaw, S. W.; E. Glover, Scribe; S. B. Smith, Treasurer. The members now number 116, and their times of meeting the first and third Tuesdays of the month.

Occidental Encampment, No. 42, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 14, 1871. S. S. Nixon, P. L. Hickman, J. F. Clark, F. H. McCormick, R. Davis, Nelson Wilcox and W. M. Reese were the charter members. Death has removed one of the number; the remaining six are still members. Encampment numbers 100 members and its assets amount to $3,500. Nights of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month. Present elective officers are: H. F. G. Wulff, C. P.; W. W. Wright, H. P.; J. H. Ferguson, S. W.; E. B. Hussey, Scribe; Nelson Wilcox, Treasurer; and W. L. Brunson, J. W.

Capital Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F.—This was instituted June 10, 1859, by D. D. G. M. Samuel Cross, with the following first officers and charter members: E. F. White, N. G.; C. M. Mason, V. G.; John McClintock, S.; Amos Woods, T. Other charter members: E. M. Heuston, G. A. Basler, C. B. Steane, Lewis Shuck, Thomas B. Byrne, James Bowstead, M. M. Estee and F. K. Krauth. C. B. Steane and E. F. White are still active members

The earlier records having been lost, we are indebted to the published notices of the lodge in the newspapers of that time for these facts and names concerning its institution. The present number of members is 306. The value of the property of the lodge at the present time is estimated to be about $20,000. About $3,500 are expended annually for charitable purposes and in benefits, and since it was organized it has paid out over $100,000. Four grand masters have been elected from Capital Lodge.

As for its standing and intellect it is classed one of the leading lodges of the State. Its representatives to the Grand and Sovereign Grand lodges have always been men well versed with the laws of the order and outside world.

The officers for the first term, 1889, are: O. A. Lordal, N. G.; E. G. Meesner, V. G.; Wm. A. Stephenson, Recording Secretary; L. B. Van Denberg, Permanent Secretary; Richmond Davis, Treasurer. Trustees: W. D. Stalker, Daniel Flint and P. E. Platt.

Grand Canton Sacramento, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F.—June 14, 1875, fifty Odd Fellows organized Sacramento Battalion, Company A, nearly all of whom are still connected with the organization. The first officers were: A. H. Powers, Commander; H. A. Burnett, First Lieutenant; A. Menke, Second Lieutenant; J. A. Hutchings, Secretary; G. M. Mott, Treasurer; F. Hogeboom, First Sergeant; Jas. S. Scott, Second Sergeant; J. H. Miller, Standard Bearer; P. E. Platt and J. H. Stebbins, Color Bearers.

At a regular session, the Sovereign Grand Lodge, in September, 1882, made a provision for the uniformed bodies of Odd Fellows and inaugurated laws and regulations for the same to be known as Degree Camp of Uniformed Patriarchs. On January 30, 1883, Sacramento Degree Camp, No. 1, Uniformed Patriarchs, was organized with forty-three members and elected the following officers for the first term: Ed. M. Martin, Commander; Frank Hogaboom, Vice-Commander; Wm. A. Stephenson, Secretary; Nelson Wilcox, Treasurer; H. A. Burnett, Officer of the Guard; W. E. Platt, Picket; F. P. Lowell, Banner; Charles Cooley, Guard of Tent.

The first two initiates in the State were W. F. Norcross and J. Carlaw.

In September, 1885, the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., re-organized the military

branch and changed its name to "Cantons of Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F.," and also adopted a complete set of organic laws, with a complete set of military officers, to be under the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

On March 8, 1886, Grand Canton Sacramento, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., was organized by General C. W. Breyfogle, with eighty charter members, and organized by electing the following officers: W. N. Sherburn, Commander; Elwood Bruner, Lieutenant; S. A. Wolfe, Ensign for Canton No. 1; O. W. Erlewine, Captain; Charles Cooley, Lieutenant; and C. T. Noyes, Ensign for Canton No. 18, both cantons to compose Grand Canton No. 1, who elected W. A. Stephenson, Clerk; Nelson Wilcox, Accountant.

The canton is now in a prosperous condition, and with money in its treasury. It can also boast of representative members, men of good standing in the society.

Rising Star Lodge, No. 8, Rebekah Degree, I. O. O. F., was organized December 22, 1871, with seventy-one charter members. The first officers were: P. G. William S. Hunt, N. G.; Mrs. Ellen Gilman, V. G.; Martha A. Hunt, R. S.; Mrs. W. Roth, P. S.; Julia Patterson, T. Of the charter members, four have died, namely, William Patterson, P. G.; Theodore Mass, P. G.; T. C. Benteen, P. G.; and Peter Zacharias. There are now 190 members, with the following officers: Mrs. Della D. Pettit, N. G.; Mrs. Emma Dodge, V. G.; George T. Boyd, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Julia Patterson, Treasurer. Meetings the first Tuesday of the month.

Germania Lodge, No. 31, Rebekah Degree, I. O. O. F.—The organization of this lodge was effected April 27, 1876. It meets every third Tuesday in each month, in Temple Hall, Odd Fellows' Temple, corner of Ninth and K streets. The charter officers were: A. Heilbron (P. G.), N. G.; Mrs. Anna C. Griesel, V. G.; Mrs. Julie Fisher, R. S.; Mrs. Fredericke Neuman, F. S.; Mrs. Amilie Meckfessel, T.; also, C. F. G. Salle, P. G.; F. Fisher, S. Morris, P. G.; Mrs. Dora Morris, John Bolze, P. G. The membership has increased from forty-nine to ninety. The officers now are: Mrs. Kate Futterar, N. G.; Mrs. Elisabeth Kromer, V. G.; Oscar Hartig, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Emilia Johnson, Permanent Secretary; Mrs. Philippina Schmidt, Treasurer.

Union Degree Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., was organized October 7, 1853, with a respectable number of members, but it was discontinued a few years ago.

The Veteran Odd Fellows' Association of Sacramento was organized in 1833, by a call of several veteran Odd Fellows in the city. To be eligible to membership in this organization, one must have been an Odd Fellow for twenty years, and be at the time a member of good standing in some subordinate lodge. An organization of about forty signed the roll; the present membership is about 150. They hold annually a banquet, when they enjoy a hearty reunion and present to the retiring president a gilt badge, making him a "Past President." The Past Presidents are: W. B. Davis, Ezra Pearson, S. B. Smith, T. C. Jones, H. B. Neilson and A. S. Hopkins. The present officers are: W. B. Stalker, President; George B. Dean, Vice-President; E. J. Clark, Secretary; John Weil, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows' General Relief Committee, consisting of three members from each lodge, attends to the wants of transient members of the order who may be in need. They meet every alternate Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, in Odd Fellows' Temple. C. W. Baker, President; Benjamin Wilson, Secretary; H. B. Neilson, Treasurer. There are now twenty-two regular and twenty-five honorary members, comprising three from each lodge and the encampment. During the past year they have disbursed about $3,000. The fund is kept up by contributions from the lodges and encampment.

Odd Fellows' Temple Association.—This was preceded by the "Hall Association," which was incorporated June 25, 1862, with a capital stock of $40,000—raised afterward to $80,000—and purchased the St. George Hotel building on

the corner of Fourth and J streets, fitting up and keeping it for a number of years as an Odd Fellows lodge and business block. July 26, 1869, the trustees of the several lodges and encampment of the order in the city met and resolved to organize the present temple association, who should purchase a lot and erect a fine building. This structure, on the northeast corner of Ninth and K streets, was completed September 23, 1870, and dedicated May 10, 1871. It has four floors. During the season of 1888, a $10,000 addition was made to the building.

This association is composed of eleven directors, elected annually by the trustees of the several lodges holding stock in the enterprise. These directors elect their own officers, who this year are: W. D. Stalker, President; S. B. Smith, Secretary and Agent; H. B. Neilson, Treasurer. The board meets monthly. The stock, $100,000, is divided into 1,000 shares, and is held as follows:

Sacramento	Lodge,	No.	2	300
Eureka	"	"	4	90
El Dorado	"	"	8	170
Capital	"	"	87	200
Schiller	"	"	105	75
Industrial	"	"	157	60
Pacific Encampment,		"	2	100
Occidental	"	"	42	5

The association also owns a large plat in a fine section of the City Cemetery.

Sacramento Lodge, No. 2,189, G. U. O. of O. F. (colored), was organized July 14, 1881, with thirty-one members. The first officers were: F. T. Bowers, P. N. F.; E. Brown, N. F.; D. A. Johnson, P. N. G.; B. A. Johnson, N. G.; R. J. Fletcher, V. G.; H. H. Williams, E. S.; R. H. Small, P. S.; W. H. Guinn, W. T.; R. C. Ferguson, W. C. There are now twenty-three members, of whom the officers are: E. A. Small, N. F.; I. T. Sanks, P. N. G.; F. Butler, N. G.; Rev. J. R. Dorsey, V. G.; B. A. Johnson, P. S.; W. H. Guinn, W. T.

This lodge meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, in Pioneer Hall. The executive authority of this order proceed from the national body, under a sub-committee of management located at Philadelphia, and acting in harmony with the order in England.

Sacramento Division, No. 7, Uniform Rank, K. of P., was instituted in October, 1882, with fifty-four charter members, and the following officers: James A. Davis, Commander; John W. Guthrie, Lieutenant-Commander; Theodore Schumacher, Herald; George H. Smith, Treasurer; Frank H. Kiefer, Recorder; George B. Katzenstein, Sentinel; Joseph T. Keepers, Guard; Charles E. Leonard, Standard Bearer. There are now forty-seven members, and these officers: T. W. Stevens, Captain; J. J. Thackham, Lieutenant Captain; J. F. Deitrich, Herald; W. B. Oldfield, Recorder; Samuel Katzenstein, Treasurer; A. B. Syme, Guard; Max Hornlein, Sentinel. The staff officers are: A. B. Cheney, Colonel; J. M. Wallace, Adjutant; Ira Ellsworth, Sergeant; Theodore Schumacher, Major; Samuel Katzenstein, Surgeon, with the rank of Major. The division meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

The Knights have just erected a fine building on the northwest corner of Ninth and I streets, which was dedicated on the 4th of July. It is 40 x 90 feet in ground area, four stories high in front and three in the rear portion. The first story is the drill and band room; the second, concert and lecture room; the third comprises the lodge, reception and ante rooms; and the fourth the banquet hall. It is an elegant building, located in a neat, quiet locality, at the northwest corner of the beautiful Plaza.

Sacramento Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., was organized December 2, 1869, with a large number of charter members, the following being the officers: G. W. Wallace, C. C; J. H. Sullivan, V. C.; S. Pearl, Prelate; Frank W. Marvin, K. of R. and S.; R. W. Jackson, M. of F.; J. E. Goods, M. of E. This has always been a very strong society, the membership being now 250. Present officers: F. T. Garrett, P. C. C.; W. H. Weeks, C. C.; J. Wilson, V. C.; H. G. Glick, Prelate; A. E. Coppin, K. of R. and S.; C. Wilke, M. at A.

Columbia Lodge, No. 42, K. of P.—This lodge was organized April 21, 1877, with J. W. Guthrie, P. C.; A. J. Vermilya, C. C.; P. J. Spacher, V. C.; S. A. Wolfe, P.; John McFetrish, K. of R. and S.; O. H. P. Sheets, Jr., M. of F.; Robert Pettit, M. of E.; W. E. Lugg, I. G.; and W. E. Oughton, O. G.; also J. Stubbe, M. Odell, J. Goddard, William Neidhart, and W. Kay. The present officers are: L. M. Schwoerer, P. C.: H. A. Stober, C. C.; M. Q. Meehan, V. C.; John Lyman, Prelate; C. E. Kleinsorge, K. of R. and S.; A. Wultf, M. of E.; T. H. Waterland, M. of F.; A. J. Lloyd, M. at A. There are 118 members. Time of meeting, Friday night.

Confidence Lodge, No. 78, K. of P., was instituted August 18, 1882, with the following officers: J. F. Lucas, P. C.; J. A. Baker, C. C.; A. V. Boyne, V. C.; F. H. Kiefer, Prelate; A. J. Plant, M. at A.; W. B. Rogers, K. of R. and S.; J. H. Smith, M. of E. Present officers: G. H. Tenbrook, P. C.; W. H. Hamilton, C. C.; F. A. Reeves, V. C.; J. A. Haynie, Prelate; G. G. Bertschi, M. at A.; W. H. Greenlaw, K. of R. and S.; Isaac Christie, M. of E.; W. D. Powers, M. of F.; F. Eisenninger, I. G.; L. E. Vandercook, O. G. There are now 137 members. Time of meeting, Tuesday night.

Union Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W.—This lodge was instituted February 9, 1878. There were eighty-eight charter members. The first officers were: M. T. Brewer, P. M. W.; C. B. Kellogg, M. W.; T. W. Shehan, F.; George T. Bush, O.; E. J. Gregory, R.; Felix Tracy, Receiver; John F. Farnsworth, Fin.; Robert Frazee, Guard. There are at present 304 members, and the officers are: H. Bennett, P. M. W.; H. M. Burnett, M. W.; W. J. Bryson, Foreman; E. F. Ashworth, Overseer; C. W. Baker, Recorder; H. J. Norton, Financier; J. G. Davis, Receiver; S. J. von Hirsch, Guide; W. B. Van Gilder, I. W.; Denis Hickey, O. W.; W. A. Briggs, M. D., Med. Ex.

Sacramento Lodge, No. 80, A. O. U. W., was instituted February 8, 1879. There was a large list of charter members. The first officers were: John F. Farnsworth, P. M. W.; James M. Henderson, M. W.; Edward I. Robinson, O.; Geo. B. Katzenstein, R.; M. R. Beard, Fin.; C. H. Stevens, Rec'v.; John W. Guthrie, G.; W. H. H. Willey, I. W.; W. I. Wallace, O. W. The lodge has a membership of 180. The officers installed January 4, 1889, are as follows: T. W. McAlpine, P. M. W.; L. M. Landsborough, M. W.; P. Genis, F.; J. H. Shorrock, O.; George B. Katzenstein, Rec.; M. R. Beard, Fin.; O. F. Washburn, Rec'v.; W. A. Briggs, M. D., Med. Ex. The lodge meets every Tuesday evening, at Grangers' Hall.

Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 11, Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., was organized in 1882, with thirty-three charter members; there are now sixty-nine, and the officers are: Miss Lizzie Smiddy, Past Chief of Honor; Mrs. John Bradley, Chief of Honor; Mrs. Mary Scroggs, Lady of Honor; Mrs. Jordan, Chief of Ceremonies; Miss O'Donnal, Usher; Mrs. George Guthrie, Recorder; Mr. Goethe, Financier; Mr. Roth, Receiver; Mr. Walker, Watchman. Meets the first Saturday of each month, at Grangers' Hall.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized for the purpose of paying $2,000 to the heirs or legatees of each member at death. In the State of California the order numbers 18,000, and in Sacramento 500. Over $2,000,000 has thus been paid in the State, and over $100,000 in this city.

Pioneer Assembly, No. 855, K. of L., the first in the State, was organized in this city ten years ago, and is still in existence.

Sacramento Typographical Union, No 46, was organized in June, 1880, with only thirteen members, and already there are ninety-five members. The Union is respected by all the printing offices in the city. The present officers are: E. I. Woodman, Pres.; E. R. Tiel, V. P.; J. L. Robinette, Sec. (address 1520, Ninth street); C. A. Dorsey, Treas.; H. P. Reece, Sergeant-at-Arms; Ex. Com.—W. H. Davis, J. D. Laing, P. T. January. Union meets last Sunday in the month, at 2 P. M., in Fireman's Hall, Eighth street, between J and K.

Walhalla Grove, No. 6, U. A. O. D., was organized August 10, 1866, and incorporated June 13, 1874. The charter members and officers were: Anton Menke, N. A.; C. H. Krebs, V. A.; Theodore Even, Sec.; Jacob Keeber, Treas.; C. C. Hayden, M. Kestler and J. Acker. The officers at this writing are: J. L. Gomez, N. A.; N. McArthur, V. A.; M. Wetzel, Treas.; H. Meyer, Sec.; M. Wilson, Cond.; A. Gonnet, I. G.; J. Lewis, O. G. There are seventy-five members, and the finances of the grove are ample.

Union Grove, No. 61, U. A. O. D., organized in 1885, has about sixty to sixty-five members, and is very prosperous. It meets every Monday, in Union Hall, corner of Twentieth and O streets. George Lemkee, Past Arch; W. L. Benning, N. A.; M. S. Neves, Treas.; N. Harvie, Sec.; Gus. Peterson, Cond.; D. G. Mannix, I. G.; M. Meshado, O. G.

Capital City Grove, No. 66, U. A. O. D., was organized April 14, 1887, with thirty-six in membership. Present officers: S. F. Goulert, Noble Arch; Charles Sears, Vice Arch; William Schaller, Sec.; J. J. Nagele, Treas.; John H. Measure, Cond.; Antoine Patralie, I. G.; Sam Versacko, O. G. The other Past Arches are James McCaw, John Svetnich, J. J. Buckley and Harvey Moore. The Grove meets every Thursday night in Red Men's Hall.

Fidelity Grove, No. 31, U. A. O. D., organized in 1878, was consolidated with Walhalla Grove, May 1, 1888.

Sacramento Druidic Circle, No. 1, was a society for women, instituted April 7, 1872, but was soon permitted to dissolve.

Cosumnes Tribe, No. 14, I. O. R. M., was organized October 19, 1867. The present membership is 103, and the officers are: A. M. Gault, Sachem; J. P. Counts, Sen. Sag.; C. F. Leighton, Jun. Sag.; L. Faure, Prophet; E. H. Rivett, C. of R.; George Boyne, F. C.; H. Winters, K. of W. The tribe meets every Thursday evening, in the Masonic Building.

Red Jacket Tribe, No. 28, I. O. R. M., was organized October 7, 1869, with the following officers: S. Pearl, Sachem; M. T. Brewer, S. Sag.; F. Cushing, J. Sag.; W. T. Crowell, C. of R.; George A. Putnam, K. of W. There were altogether nearly 100 charter members. At the present time there are 170 members. Place and time of meeting, Red Men's Hall, every Friday evening. Official Board: Martin White, Sachem; E. C. Roeder, Sen. Sag.; W. A. Eizler, Jun. Sag.; Jacob Murbach, Prophet; A. Dunbar, C. of R.; James McCaw, F. C.; J. J. Nagele, Keeper of Wampum; James McKay, 1st Sanap; Fred Myrick, 2d Sanap; F. F. Briggs, 1st Warrior; George Nichols, 2d Warrior; R. P. Carrington, 3d Warrior; J. Haberkorn, 4th Warrior; E. G. Palmer, 1st Brave; S. Napper, 2d Brave; J. C. Sutherland, G. of W.; J. Wilson, G. of F.

Owosso Tribe, No. 39, I. O. R. M., was organized March 25, 1871, with sixty-six charter members. The first officers were: Matthew E. Johnson, Sachem; Ed. M. Martin, Sen. Sag.; A. C. Freeman, Jun. Sag.; Will J. Beatty, C. of R.; Daniel E. Alexander, K. of W.; George W. Yount, Fin. C.; George A. White, Prophet. There are ninety-eight members at present, and the officers for the present term are: L. G. Nixon, Sachem; George W. Nichols, Sen. Sag.; Stephen J. Fitzgerald, Jun. Sag.; Benj. F. Howard, Fin. Chief; John J. Buckley, C. of R.; J. Henry Runckel, K. of W.; A. C. Klenk, Prophet. The tribe meets every evening, at Red Men's Hall, in Masonic Building.

Red Cloud Tribe, No. 41, I. O. R. M., was instituted November 13 and 18, 1871, with over seventy names on the charter list. The officers were: Thomas Sullivan, Sachem; R. A. Renwick, Sen. Sag.; W. Harper, Jun. Sag.; J. J. Carter, C. of R.; William Huller, K. of W.; W. A. McNaughton, F. C. There are now about eighty members, who meet every Tuesday evening. The finances of their treasury are in good condition. At present, L. W. Grothen is the Sachem; George W. Whitlock, Sen. Sag.; James Fletcher, Jun. Sag.; Thomas J. Eames, K. of R.; B. F. Johnson, K. of W.

Wenonah Council, No. 2, Degree of Poca-

hontas, I. O. R. M., was organized in October, 1887, with forty-one members. There are now sixty-five members, and the following are the officers: Mrs. Nora Klenk, Pocahontas; Mrs. Minnie Spencer, Wenonah; Mrs. G. H. Smith, Prophetess; Mrs. Charles Redman, K. of R.; L. W. Grothen, Powhattan; Mrs. L. W. Grothen, K. of W.

Juniata Council, No. 5, Daughters of Pocahontas, I. O. R. M., was organized July 9, 1888, with twenty-nine members, and is at this time flourishing.

Sacramento Stamm, No. 124, U. O. R. M., was organized October 18, 1868, with the following charter members and officers: K. F. Wiemeyer, O. Ch.; F. Engelhardt, U. Ch.; C. Schmitt, B. Ch.; R. Nobel, Secretary; J. Suverkrup, Treasurer; George W. Dermann, A. Hillebrandt, W. Kuhnle, Charles Sold, George Schmeiser, Charles Boettcher, W. Braun. This year (1889) the membership is about eighty-eight, and financially the society is in excellent condition. The officers now are: August Wall, Over-Chief; G. Beathing, Under-Chief; F. Glueck, B. C.; D. Wilkens, —— Secretary; J. Gruhler, —— Secretary; J. Griesel, Treasurer.

California Lodge, No. 1,580, K. of H., was organized by Harmon Gregg, April 28, 1879, with forty charter members, of whom the following were elected officers for the first term: Grove L. Johnson, P. D.; Edward F. Aiken, D.; Norman S. Nichols, V. D.; John N. Larkin, A. D.; Israel Luce, C.; James M. Henderson, G.; P. L. Hickman, R.; Harrison Bennett, F. R.; George W. Callahan, T.; P. F. Dolan, Guardian; Frank Swift, Sentinel; Dr. George M. Dixon, Medical Examiner. At the present time there are 160 members, and the officers are: C. H. Stephenson, Past Dictator; L. A. Kidder, Dictator; Joseph Davey, Vice-Dictator; J. C. Carroll, Assistant Dictator; L. Bell, Chaplain; Carl Strobel, Guide; J. F. Carter, Financial Reporter; J. C. Medley, Reporter; F. W. Dunne, Guardian; Frank Swift, Sentinel; C. E. Adams, Treasurer; Dr. W. A. Hughson, Medical Examiner; C. E. Adams, Representative to Grand Lodge. The lodge meets the first and third Mondays of the month.

Unity Lodge, No. 2,088, K. of H., was instituted March 1, 1880, with thirty-nine charter members, and the following officers: W. C. Van Fleet, P. D.; A. H. Powers, D.; D. O. Cook, V. D.; G. F. Lyon, A. D.; Frank Avery, R.; S. A. Palmer, F. S.; J. T. Carey, T.; E. M. Martin, C.; J. F. Stephenson, Guide; A. F. Turner, Guardian; N. J. Toll, S. The present officers are: C. Tietjen, Past Dictator; E. S. Rego, Dictator; C. H. Oester, Vice-Dictator; Charles Lenoir, Assistant Dictator; W. D. Crowe, Reporter; T. A. Atwood, Financial Reporter; L. B. Sutliff, Treasurer; J. H. Humphrey, Guide; J. L. Orr, Chaplain; P. Brannon, Guardian; W. Woods, Sentinel; C. Mealand, Medical Examiner. The society meets at Grangers' Hall the second and fourth Mondays of each month. Present number of members, 101.

Harmony Lodge, No. 399, K. & L. of H., has thirty-eight members, who meet the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at Grangers' Hall. Officers: Mrs. J. C. Brown, Past Protector; Mrs. C. May, Protector; Mrs. M. E. Grant, Vice-Protector; P. S. Lawson, Chaplain; Mrs. M. L. Jones, Secretary; Mrs. M. Keller, Fin.; J. C. Pierson, Treasurer; John Barrett, Guide; Frank Swift, Guardian; E. L. Greene, Sentinel.

Equity Lodge, No. 1,219, K. & L. of H., has 115 members, whose place and time of stated meetings are Grangers' Hall, every Wednesday. Officers: O. W. Erlewine, P. P.; J. P. Counts, P.; Mrs. L. W. Grothen, V. P.; Mrs. Ida M. Russell, Sec.; J. C. Medley, Fin. Sec.; T. A. Lauder, Treas.; Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Chaplain; Mrs. L. A. Kidder, Guide; Mrs. T. A. Lauder, Inside Guard; Miss Lizzie B. Aiken, Outside Guard.

Olive Branch Lodge, K. & L. of H. – Present officers: Mrs. A. Sturmer, Pres.; Mrs. M. Wilson, V. P.; Mrs. Flora Knox, Rec. Sec.; Miss Berck, Financier; Mrs. Annie Gill, Treasurer.

Pioneer Council, No. 54, American Legion of Honor, was instituted December 18, 1879,

with thirty-eight charter members, the first council instituted in the State. The first officers were: J. M. Henderson, Commander; Mrs. N. S. Butterfield, Vice-Commander; D. E. Alexander, Orator; M. R. Beard, Sec.; P. L. Hickman, Collector; F. Y. Williams, Treas.; W. R. Strong, Chap.; E. F. Woodward, Guide; J. C. Tubbs, Warden; W. T. Crowell, Sentry; and W. M. Haynie, P. Commander. The present membership is fifty-four, and the officers are: C. H. Wattles, Commander; Wm. B. Miller, Vice Com.; M. R. Beard, Sec.; J. C. Tubbs, Collector; W. R. Strong, Treas.; F. H. L. Weber, Chap.; N. Harvie, Guide; H. Fisher, Warden; J. F. Cooper, Sentinel.

Court Capital, No. 6,742, A. O. F., was organized January17, 1881, with forty-three members, and the following officers: Henry Longton, C. R.; R. B. Harmon, S. C. R.; O. N. Cronkite, Rec. Sec.; Arnold Schulze, Fin. Sec.; Thomas Bromley, Treas.; J. Lyman, S. W.; J. Backrath, J. W.; F. H. Joy, S. B.; M. Lamb, J. B.; Dr. A. E. Brune, Physician. There are now 125 members, and the following officers: D. M. Cronkite, P. C. R.; Ed. Morris, C. R.; W. M. Thomas, S. C. R.; G. G. Ogg, Treas.; H. W. M. Ogg, Fin. Sec.; G. C. Campbell, Rec. Sec.; —— Schrader, S. W.; J. J. Vance, J. W.; E. O. Walker, S. B.; A. Hubert, J. B. The court meets every Monday evening in the Odd Fellows' Building.

Court Sacramento, No. 6,861, A. O. F., was organized June 30, 1882, and has at present about 190 members, with the following as officers: L. W. Nickell, P. C. R.; B. F. Parsons, C. R.; L. W. Smith, S. C. R.; C. B. Strong, Treas.; F. W. Geiger, Fin. Sec.; John Morris, Rec. Sec.; C. B. Hall, S. W.; L. A. Simmons, J. W.; Walter Shiells, S. B.; W. H. Stone, J. B.; F. G. Fay, Physician. This court meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Court Sutter, No. 7,246, A. O. F., has forty-three members and the following officers: Fred Colgrove, Jr., Past Chief Ranger; W. S. Church, Chief Ranger; B. F. Nutting, Substitute Chief Ranger; M. L. Perkins, Treas.; O. A. Hoitt, Rec. and Fin. Sec.; W. J. Terry, Senior Woodward; W. W. Robinson, Junior Woodward; J. Doherty, Senior Beadle; E. S. Wilkerson, Junior Beadle; F. G. Fay, Physician.

Friendship Council, No. 65, O. C. F., was organized February 21, 1882, with about twenty-five members and the following as officers: Julius Asher, Councilor; F. H. Keifer, Sec.; Theodore Schumacher, Treas. There are now about 100 members, and the following constitute the Official Board: C. C. Olney, Councilor; Mrs. S. E. Glover, Vice-Councilor; F. H. Kiefer, Sec.; John Watt, Treas.; Mrs. L. D. Olney, Prelate; Mrs. F. H. Kiefer, Marshal; Mrs. A. M. Tiel, Warden; F. H. Schardin, Guard; Miss G. D. Jurgens, Sentry; Dr. G. B. Clow, Med. Ex. The council meets every Thursday evening at Firemen's Hall.

Sacramento Council, No. 96, O. C. F., was instituted September 4, 1882, with about fifty members; there are now 165. Present officers: Charles H. Denton, P. C.; William Longton, W. C.; Mrs. George Howard, V. C.; George D. Irvine, Sec.; J. E. Parker, Treas.; Mrs. Leland Howe, Prel.; Mrs. Irene Marsh, M.; Ed. G. Ostendorf, W.; Mrs. Annie Servoss, G.; S. B. Lusk, Sentry; Drs. Brune and Clow, Med. Ex'rs. The Past Chief Councilors are Jacob Griswold, Fred W. Day, A. Sanborn, M. A. Howard, George A. Stuart, George Howard, William Longton and J. E. Parker, all of whom are still members of this council. Stated meetings every Wednesday evening, at Firemen's Hall.

Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, comprises fifty-five members, with the following as officers: John Miller, Pres.; J. P. McGinnis, V. P.; S. Dwyer, Treas.; W. J. Hamm, Sec. The division meets once a month, in Pioneer Hall. It was first organized January 31, 1870, and reorganized. The officers for 1870 were: P. A. Murphy, Pres.; P. F. Mohun, V. P.; D. C. Nealon, Rec. Sec.; Matthew Bannon, Cor. Sec.; James McGuire, Treas.; G. G. Morgan, Physician, and Charles Brady, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Division No. 2 of this order was organized a few years ago, but was discontinued.

The Sacramento Turnverein established itself June 2, 1854, with Theodore Steudeman, Pres.; George Meyer, V. P.; J. W. Lehmann, Sec.; Phil. Kitz, Treas.; H. Lux, 1st Turn Leader; J. Knauth, 2d Turn Leader; R. Nobel, Steward, and twenty-three other members. In 1859 the society erected a brick building on the south side of K street, between Ninth and Tenth, 52x112 feet, at a cost of $14,000. This is called Turner Hall, and is so planned and furnished as to afford accommodations for socials, gymnastic exhibitions, etc. The following are the present officers: Fred. Biewener, Pres.; August Mayer, Rec. Sec.; F. Brensting, Cor. Sec.; J. Lang, Treas.; C. Iser, Collector; H. Fisher, 1st Turnmaster; E. Belger, 2d Turnmaster; R. Mangold, Property Man; P. Fischer, Librarian; Charles Schmidt, Trustee; Oscar Hartig, Turnwath.

Benbow Lodge, No. 229, Sons of St. George, was organized in March, 1887, to take the place of the old "British Mutual Benefit and Social Society," that went down about six months previously, and which had been organized in 1877. This society admits into its membership Englishmen and the sons and grandsons of Englishmen. The present membership is eighty-three, and is steadily increasing. They have about $600 in their treasury. Officers: T. W. L. Cecil, P. P.; W. H. Wright, P.; Thomas Harris, V. P.; Rupert Miller, Sec.; R. S. Foizey, Treas.; J. H. Stocker, Mess.; William Blackburn, A. S.; R. P. Webber, A. M.; John Skelton, Chap.; Ed. Griffitts, I. S.; Thomas Swift, O. S.; Trustees—James Knowles, N. J. Nathan, James Parsons.

Victoria Lodge, No. 1, Daughters of St. George, is flourishing. Maggie Wilson, Pres.; Annie Barrett, Sec.

The Caledonian Association of Sacramento was incorporated in November, 1888, as the successor of the "Robert Burns Scottish Benevolent Association," which had been organized in November, 1871, for the purpose of assisting natives of Scotland who may be in need. There are now nearly ninety members. Stated meetings the third Tuesday of each month, at Pioneer Hall. The present society admits to its care native Scotchmen and the sons and grandsons of Scotchmen. The officers are: Dr. A. M. McCollum, Chief; W. A. Gett, Jr., 1st Chieftain; James Stewart, 2d Chieftain; William Wardlaw, 3d Chieftain; J. D. Warrack, 4th Chieftain; Directors—Tom Scott, John Morrison, Peter Durno, James A. Stewart and W. E. Sims.

Independent Order of Good Templars.—A multitude of organizations have attempted, at various times, to unite all the virtues of society as a barrier against the spread of the evils of intemperance. Many of these, after a short period of success, have failed through some defect in their organization. Still, mankind felt the need of a stronger power to cope with the evil, and in 1851 the order of Good Templars arose in Central New York. Profiting by the errors of the past, and crystallizing the best features of former organizations, it was welcomed for its systematic effort and thorough discipline, and thousands fell rapidly into its ranks. It now exists in every State and Territory of the Union, and has crossed the seas and floats its banners throughout Europe. Its membership exceeds a half million.

The order found its way to California by the organization of a lodge at Santa Cruz on the 22d of February, 1855, which was known as Pacific Lodge, No. 1. The next lodge organized was Siloam, No. 2, which was instituted September 16, 1856, in the city of Sacramento, where it has met weekly and uninterruptedly since the date mentioned.

In 1860 a sufficient number of lodges were in existence (ten) to permit the formation of a Grand Lodge. A convention was called to assemble for that purpose, in the city of Sacramento. May 29, 1860, the meeting was held and the Grand Lodge of California was then and there formally instituted.

From the organization of the Grand Lodge the order in this State grew apace. The central

office and headquarters of the order were established at Sacramento, and have remained here ever since. The succeeding ten annual sessions of the Grand Lodge were also held in Sacramento. The official organ of the order, the *Rescue*, is also published in Sacramento, George B. Katzenstein, Editor, and is now in the twenty-first year of publication.

The twenty-ninth annual session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., was held October 2–5, 1888, at Santa Rosa, when the membership was reported to be, in this State, 11,480, contained in 230 subordinate lodges. The officers chosen were: O. C. Wheeler, D. D., LL. D., P. G. C. T., No. 1653 Grove street, Oakland; Hon. J. M. Walling, G. C. T., Nevada City; Rev. L. C. Renfro, G. Counselor, Modesto; Miss J. S. Naismith, G. V. T., Oakland; George B. Katzenstein, Grand Secretary, No. 328 J street, Sacramento; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. Treasurer, Vallejo; Julius Lyons, G. A. S., Los Angeles; E. Wood Culver, G. Messenger, Newcastle; Byron Seeber, G. Marshal, Oakdale; Mrs. Susie Fowler, G. D. M., Merced; Rev. E. B. Hatch, G. Chaplain, Salinas; Mrs. S. J. B. Richardson, G. Guard, Woodland; J. C. Smith, G. Sentinel, Kingsburg; Mrs. M. E. Richardson, General Superintendent Juvenile Work, East Oakland.

The order in 1869 erected an orphanage known as the Good Templars' Home for Orphans, which stands upon an eminence, surrounded by twenty acres of land, near the city of Vallejo. Over $100,000 has been expended in the erection and support of this institution, which has sheltered and cared for upward of 500 children in its ten years of history, ranging from infancy to the age of fourteen years. The title of the institution is not meant to convey any idea of exclusiveness, but, on the contrary, its portals are open to all orphan children.

There are two subordinate lodges of the order in the city of Sacramento, and eight in the county of Sacramento.

Siloam Lodge No. 2, I. O. G. T. This lodge meets every Monday evening in Unity Hall, Odd Fellows' Temple, Ninth street, corner of K. It was organized September 16, 1856, and has held uninterrupted weekly meetings since that date.

The charter members were: Edwin H. Bishop, J. D. Carlton, A. C. Manning, Philo L. H. Duston, F. King, E. G. Maguire, George W. Bohner, George Waterson, S. B. Elwell, George Wiseman, Robert Phillips, S. Rippon, W. H. Robinson, Mrs. Elvira Baldwin, Lizzie J. Walton, Esther A. Walton, Sarah C. Walton, Anna C. Fountain, Anna E. Roberts, Caroline Robinson, L. C. Guinand and Sarah Sidgreaves. The only surviving and remaining charter member is Mrs. Elvira Baldwin, who still continues in active membership.

The present officers of the lodge, installed November 1, 1888, are: Fred. U. Swift, P. C. T.; D. O. Parmeter, C. T.; Kate H. Russell, V. T.; D. A. Davis, Recording Secretary; L. E. Vandercook, Financial Secretary; George B. Katzenstein, Treasurer; Rev. H. A. Mayhew, Chaplain; H. A. Parmeter, M.; Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, D. M.; Mrs. Estella Rawles, Guard; Albert W. Katzenstein, Sentinel; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, L. D.

Though not a beneficial institution, it has always cared for its sick and indigent members, and its charitable contributions aggregate thousands of dollars.

Siloam Lodge is now the pioneer and oldest lodge of the I. O. G. T. upon the Pacific Coast, and, indeed, having been organized early in the history of the order, it may be said there are few older lodges of the order in existence anywhere.

Capital Lodge, No. 51, I. O. G. T.—On December 12, 1861, D. S. Cutter organized a lodge of Good Templars, which was called Capital Lodge, No. 51, with the following charter members: W. V. Frazier, D. B. Stewart, T. A. Stewart, G. W. Brentner, Isaac Bradwell, William H. Sharp, S. S. Nichols, C. G. Erwin, C. D. Smith and Thomas Fallen; Mesdames E. W. Frazier, J. H. Stewart, A. M. Pierce, H. C. Nichols and J. M. Erwin, also Misses L. Pierce and A. Coombs.

This lodge became extinct in 1876, and, on April 2, 1879, an entire new organization, with a new charter and different members, was formed, which, however, assumed the same name and number.

The present officers are: A. M. Aubertus, C. T.; Mrs. M. Brown, V. T.; Charles E. Brown, Secretary; Delia Sullivan, Financial Secretary; C. B. Huntoon, Treasurer; Mrs. L. Howe, Chaplain; Mrs. C. P. Huntoon, L. D.

I. O. G. T. Bands of Hope.—Besides the foregoing, there are juvenile organizations under the fostering care and patronage of the I. O. G. T., which are known as "Bands of Hope." Of these there are in the State over 250 branches or bands, with an enrolled membership of over 17,000, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, No. 1035 Chester street, Oakland, being General Superintendent of all. In Sacramento City there are three bands—Sacramento, No. 56, Mrs. F. E. Stinson, No. 902 N street, Superintendent; Capital, No. 91, Mrs. H. M. Smith, No. 1317 Seventh street, Superintendent; and California, No. 163, M. W. Sullivan, No. 1330 F street, Superintendent.

Several divisions of the Sons of Temperance and a Father Mathew Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society flourished here for a number of years, but they have been absorbed by other temperance organizations.

Sumner Post, No. 3, G. A. R., was organized May 26, 1867, with the following first officers and charter members: W. L. Campbell, C.; W. C. Guirey, J. V. C.; and J. F. Sheehan, Adjutant. Other charter members: D. A. DeMerrett, E. Ingram, E. S. Granger, T. J. Blakeney, W. L. Ustick, S. H. Robinson, George Lyons, Thomas Anderson, J. J. Cropping, J. V. Gilbert, George Gillpatrick, R. H. Harris, W. E. Chesley, A. D. Hawley, W. H. Gardner, E. D. Shirland, Porter Hayden, S. T. Witham, H. L. Street and Horace Welch. The present officers are: J. W. Reeves, P. C.; C. H. Stephenson, S. V. C.; G. W. Railton, J. V. C.; J. R. Laine, Surg.; H. Bennett, Q. M.; A. T. Needham, Chap.; J. C. Medley, O. D.; R. S. Frazee, O. G.; W. W. Coons, Adj. Council of Administration—C. H. Stephenson, G. W. Railton, J. C. Medley. Stated meetings, the first and third Thursdays of each month, at Grangers' Hall. The membership now numbers 130 in good standing.

Warren Post, No. 54, G. A. R., has about twenty-three members in good standing, and financially is strong. It meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, at Grangers' Hall. Officers: L. W. Groghan, P. C.; John W. Jackson, S. V. C.; Francis Ritchie, J. V. C.; William Madden, Surgeon; George W. Herr, Q. M.; S. O. Hulbert, O. D.; E. D. Miller, O. G.; John Williams, Chap.

Veterans of the Mexican War.—This society was organized at the Orleans House, in Sacramento City, on June 5, 1876. A committee on by-laws was appointed, and, on the 13th of the same month, the by-laws were reported and adopted. On the same evening the association elected as officers, for one year, John Domingos, Pres.; Fred. Chamberlin, V. P.; Peter McGraw, Treas.; Joseph Sims, Sec. The present officers and members are: E. D. Shirland, Pres.; J. S. Cook, V. P.; John Domingos, Sec. and Treas.; Peter McGraw, Marshal; G. J. Cross, Color Bearer; A. R. Abbott, W. L. Crane, J. N. Fuller, John Maguire, J. W. S. Hamilton, R. B. Hall, N. Hawk, F. Holzhauer, J. Hanson, John Jacobs, J. Kelley, Charles Miller, Antoin Mink, L. Preston, Wm. M. Siddons, V. Shane, H. Wittenbrock, A. Whitaker, C. A. Parson and P. Keough.

Fair Oaks Post, No. 120, G. A. R., was organized in May, 1886. There are at present thirty-one members, and the officers are: H. P. Winchell, P. C.; J. Handlin, S. V. C.; J. H. Cooley, J. V. C.; J. McMurray, Chap.; J. J. Trarbach, Treas.; W. H. Ennis, Adj.; W. H. Richards, O. D.; George G. Voglegesang, O. G. Stated meetings, the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at Y. M. I. Hall.

Sumner Relief Corps, No. 11, organized in March, 1884, meets the first and third Thursday evenings, also the second and fourth Thursday afternoons, of each month, at Grangers'

Hall. The present officers are: M. Alice Stephenson, Pres.; Lucretia Olney, S. V. P.; Jennie Bell, J. V. P.; Miss Carrie G. Hancock, Sec.; Rachel Adams, Cor. Sec.; Margaret Keller, Treas.; Mary Flemming, Cond.; Louise Gonet, Ass't Cond.; Kate Mills, Guard; Maria Hussey, Ass't Guard. There are eighty-four members.

Fair Oaks Relief Corps, No. 13, was established in May, 1884, and has about 125 members, who meet every Tuesday in Grangers' Hall. Officers: Mrs. Florence Miller, Pres.; Mrs. Inez Ficks, S. V. P.; Mrs. Cunningham, J. V. P.; Mrs. Voglegesang, Chap.; Mrs. Emma Bidwell, Sec.; Miss Manning, Treas.; Miss Ella Tubbs, Cond.; Mr. Teal, Ass't Cond.; Mrs. Burns, Guard.

Capt. Burton Circle, No. 11, Ladies of the G. A. R., was organized May 26, 1886, with about twenty-three members; there are thirty-three at present. Officers: Mrs. C. E. Shirland, Pres.; Mrs. ———, S. V. P.; Mrs. Hannah Lindler, J. V. P.; Mrs. Caroline Vaughan, Treas.; Mrs. Belle Herr, Sec.; Mrs. Leland Howe, Cond.; Mrs. Anna Paulk, Chap.; Mrs. Eliza Grothen, Guard. Regular meetings, the second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at Grangers' Hall.

Governor Leland Stanford Camp, No. 11, S. of V., was organized July 11, 1887, with eighteen members; at present there are thirty-eight members. Among the first officers, P. H. Dodge was Captain; Wm. Kellogg, 1st Lieut.; and Wm. H. Larkin, 2d Lieut. The present officers, elected December 10, 1888, are: Wm. H. Larkin, Capt.; Fred. Van Horn, 1st Lieut.; George Burnett, 2d Lieut.; P. H. Dodge, J. L. Robinette and Wm. Matlock, Camp Council. The members are uniformed. Regular meetings, the second and fourth Mondays of each month, in Exempt Firemen's Hall.

Native Sons of the Golden West. This order was originated in San Francisco, in 1875, by General A. M. Winn, who had thought, while acting as marshal of a procession on the 4th of July, 1869, that it would be an interesting part of the procession to have an exhibition of young Californians. The idea was what the times demanded, as the rapid growth of the order proved soon after its establishment. It soon became an important fraternal and beneficial society. The name "parlor" for each local organization indicates its social and refined character. They celebrate the anniversary of the admission of California into the Union. General Winn was the first mayor of Sacramento, and his remains were buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery, where on Thanksgiving Day, 1887, a monument to his memory was unveiled.

Sacramento Parlor No. 3, N. S. G. W., was organized March 22, 1878, with the following first officers and charter members: Benjamin O'Niel, Pres.; John C. Luce, 1st. V. P.; Edward B. Carson, 2d V. P.; James P. McGinnis, 3d V. P.; Edward R. Knox, R. S.; William Rider, F. S.; Clarence E. Parker, Treas.; David M. Maddux, Marshal; Henry Steinmiller, Thomas W. O'Niel and Martin Coffey, Executive Committee. Other charter members: H. C. Chipman, Joseph Maddux, George Steinmiller, Thomas O'Brien, William O'Brien, Joseph J. Maguire, Fred. Kidder, George Adams and John Feeney. There are now 120 members, and the officers are: W. A. Gett, P. Pres; Charles A. Root, Pres.; Charles Meir, 1st V. P.; J. M. Henderson, Jr., 2d V. P.; James P. Leonard, 3d V. P.; Ed. H. Kraus, Fin. Sec.; John F. Bronner, Rec. Sec.; Henry Nicholaus, Jr., Marshal; T. G. Eilers, Treas.; W. A. Briggs, Surgeon; W. B. Kurz, O. S.; J. B. Grammell, I. S. The parlor meets every Friday evening, at Grangers' Hall.

Sunset Parlor, No. 26, N. S. G. W., was instituted January 24, 1884, with forty members. The membership is now eighty-one, and the officers are: C. E. Grunsky, Past President; A. G. Folger, Pres.; J. Breuner, Jr., 1st V. P.; W. C. Reith, 2d V. P.; F. A. Cramblitt, 3d V. P.; J. A. Rutherford, Rec. Sec.; George B. Cosby, Jr., Fin. Sec.; F. E. Ray, Treas.; Victor Hartley, Marshall; W. W. Marvin, C. H. Oatman, W. W. Cassett, Trustees. Meetings, every Saturday, at Pioneer Hall.

California Parlor, No. 22, N. D. G. W., was organized in November, 1887, with 109 members; there are now (January, 1889,) about 100 members. Following are the officers: Mrs. Mattie K. Grunsky, Past President; Mrs. Mary Breckenfeldt, Pres.; Mrs. Frankie Greer, 1st V. P.; Miss Regina Hassett, 2d V. P.; Miss McCleary, 3d V. P.; Miss Nettie K. Leake, Fin. Sec.; Miss Mollie B. Johnson, Rec. Sec.; Miss Mana Drake, Marshal.

Etham Lodge, No. 37, I. O. B. B., was instituted June 23, 1859, by R. W. Grand Lodge Deputy Jacob Vogelsdorff, with the following officers: Joseph Davis, Pres.; J. Greenbaum, V. P.; M. Waterman, S.; Louis Gerstle, F. S.; M. Marks, T.; Z. Newstadt, M.; A. Hamberger, A. M.; S. A. Levy, W.; C. Klapstock, G. The first organization of the "Hebrew Benevolent Association" was in December, 1851, which was incorporated February 10, 1854. There are at present 122 members. Stated meetings, every Thursday, at Unity Hall, in the Odd Fellows' Building. Officers this year: R. Steinman, Pres.; S. Sinay, V. P.; S. Dombrower, Rec. Sec.; L. Salomon, Fin. Sec.; L. B. Buck, Treas.; B. Wilson, Monitor; M. Hirsch, Assistant Monitor; I. Lesser, Inside Guard; M. Wilson, Outside Guard. In treasury, $8,000.

Sacramento Grange, No. 12, P. of H., was organized December 4, 1867, with the following charter members and officers: W. S. Manlove, Worthy Master; I. N. Hoag, W. Overseer; E. F. Aiken, W. Lecturer; J. Holland, Steward; G. F. Rich, A. Steward; R. Williamson, Chap.; A. S. Greenlaw, Treas.; Wm. Haynie, Sec.; R. S. Lockett, G. K.; Mrs. W. S. Manlove, Ceres; Mrs. I. N. Hoag, Pomona; Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Flora; Mrs. J. Holland, Lady Assistant Steward. Other charter members: Amos Adams and wife, T. K. Stewart, William Kendall and A. P. Smith. There are at present 148 members, and the officers are: Joseph Sims, Master; M. L. Rich, Overseer; M. McMullen, Lecturer; M. Sprague, Steward; W. W. Greer, Ass't Steward; W. Davenport, Chaplain; John Reith, Treas.; Alice Greenlaw, Sec.; H. M. Sims, Lady Ass't Steward; Mrs. Joseph Sims, Ceres; Sophie Christman, Pomona; Kate Aiken, Flora; Lulu Rich, Organist. Regular meetings, the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, at Grangers' Hall.

Howard Benevolent Association of Sacramento.—Of all the organizations formed in Sacramento for benevolent or charitable purposes, none has been more purely unselfish, more really effectual, or more worthy of commendation and public patronage than the Howard Benevolent Association. Its history, covering, as it does, some thirty-two or three years, would fill a volume with the record of noble deeds done in the name of humanity, and for no other recompense than the consciousness of having alleviated pain and given succor to the unfortunate. The first meeting looking toward this organization was held as early as December 21, 1857, when N. A. H. Ball led off in this purely philanthropic enterprise. The officers elected for the first year were: George W. Mowe, Pres.; L. A. Booth, James P. Robinson, John McNiell, R. A. Pearis, James E. Perkins and N. A. H. Ball were elected Directors; James M. Kennedy, Sec.; and John S. Bien, Treas. The income of the society is derived from membership fees, voluntary contributions, donations by the Legislature, and miscellaneous sources. No officer of the association, of course, receives any salary, except the Steward, who has to be the practical disburser at the depot, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. every Tuesday and Friday. The depot is on the east side of Seventh street, first door north of L. They average a distribution of about $4,000 per year, relieving about 130 individuals per month. The Board of Directors, elected by the thirty active members, meet once a month and canvass the applications for relief.

The officers this year are: Richard Dale, Pres.; A. Abbott, Treas.; A. S. Hopkins, Sec.; John C. Medley, Steward; John McNiell, P. H. Russell, G. W. Chesley, P. E. Platt, W. H. Beatty and C. H. Hubbard, Directors.

Catholic Ladies' Relief Society, No. 1.—Emma Hughes, Pres.; Louise J. Conrad, Sec.

Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement.—This society was organized March 17, 1868, and incorporated June 29, 1878. The first officers and members were: F. W. Hatch, M. D., Pres.; G. L. Simmons, M. D., Sec.; Drs. W. R. Cluness, I. E. Oatman, J. M. Frey, H. W. Harkness, T. M. Logan, J. F. Montgomery, A. B. Nixon, G. J. Phelan, G. G. Tyrrell, —— Hoffman and H. L. Nichols. The object of the society, as its name indicates, is "the promotion of medical science and of good feeling among practitioners of medicine and surgery."

The present officers are: Dr. J. R. Laine, Pres.; Dr. F. L. Atkinson, Sec. and Treas. Meetings are held at the offices of the city members, alternately, on the third Tuesday of each month.

The number of members at present is twenty-two, namely: F. L. Atkinson, W. H. Baldwin, W. Ellery Briggs, W. A. Briggs, A. E. Brune, W. R. Cluness, T. W. Huntington, J. R. Laine, M. J. Magill, Z. T. Magill, James H. Parkinson, G. C. Simmons, G. L. Simmons, F. B. Sutliff, T. A. Snider, C. B. Nichols, H. L. Nichols, G. G. Tyrrell, W. F. Wiard, G. A. White, J. A. McKee, H. Voeller.

The past members who have died, moved away or withdrawn are: Thomas M. Logan, Joseph T. Montgomery, F. W. Hatch, A. B. Nixon, Gregory J. Phelan, Edward R. Taylor, Joseph M. Frey, H. W. Harkness, Samuel W. Blackwood, Augustus Trofton, Charles S. Haswell, S. P. Thomas, E. L. Poorman, W. T. Wythe, Joseph H. Wythe, H. W. Nelson, Alvis Graeltinger, J. H. Urich, F. M. Curtis, Nathaniel Williams, J. W. B. Reynolds, E. B. Harris, C. H. Fisher, Lucius McGuire, F. W. Hatch, Jr., S. A. Deuel, M. Gardner, G. W. Davis, S. D. Howard, A. H. Snider, E. R. Merrill, W. F. Finnie, A. B. McKee, Thomas Olmstead, Ira E. Oatman.

Although not composing a society, we may make a brief mention of the physicians of the "schools," as they are some times termed.

The present homeopathic practitioners are George Pyburn, Charles E. Pinkham, W. A. Hughson, George M. Dixon, Elliot D. Curtis, George Dart, H. C. Jessen and Charles H. Powers. Of these, Dr. Hughson has been in Sacramento since 1873, thus being a resident here a greater length of time than any of the others. His predecessor was H. H. Ingerson, who practiced here 1862–'73, and located in San Francisco, where he died about 1881. J. K. Clark was here for a time, and also removed to San Francisco, where he died. Drs. Pyburn and Dixon have been county physicians, and when Jabez Turner was mayor the homeopathists constituted the controlling element in the City Board of Health.

The eclectic physicians now practicing in Sacramento City (none in the county outside of the city) are: M. F. Clayton (ever since 1858), B. F. Pendery, C. Mealand and F. G. Fay. N. S. Pendery came here with his brother, just mentioned, about 1874, but after a time returned East and has since died. Dr. Summers practiced in Sacramento for a while, removed to Walnut Grove and was killed there. C. P. V. Watson, here for a period, is now practicing in the southern part of the State. Dr. Huntsinger, here in 1870–'71, returned to Michigan. Dr. Wheeler was still another physician of this school who was located here for a time; and there have been several others.

Dr. Joshua A. Burns, hydropathist, conducted for a number of years the Water Cure now owned by Dr. Clayton, sold it to him, and in 1876 removed to Sonoma County.

A number of other independent or "irregular" physicians are practicing the profession in Sacramento. Those not mentioned in the foregoing lists are: G. B. Clow, George Dart, G. V. and Elizabeth Ewing, J. C. Ford, Kelsay & Swanson, Mrs. A. F. Lower, J. H. Shirley and T. A. Snider.

Young Men's Christian Association.—This association was organized October 3, 1866, by the election of the following officers: N. N. Denton, Pres.; H. B. Eddy, Sec., and M. L. Templeton, Treas. Twenty-six names were enrolled at that time, and $212 contributed.

At a subsequent meeting, held in the Congregational Church, October 22, 1866, the per-

manent organization was completed. Besides the officers named above (who retained their positions), the following gentlemen were elected: Sparrow Smith, Cor. Sec.; George Wick, Librarian; H. W. Earl, Registrar; G. W. Bruff, Seth Babson, A. Aitken, J. M. Ripley, G. W. Bonner, Board of Managers; and the following were made Vice-Presidents: Frank Miller (Congregational Church), G. R. Forshee (Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church), A. Aitken (Presbyterian Church), C. Emery (Baptist Church), and Henry Garrett (Christian Church).

The association died in 1877 or 1878, and shortly afterward revived. It is now a very strong and influential society, having on an average about 200 members. They have occupied their present neat and commodious rooms on the first floor, west side of Sixth street, between K and L, near the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, since January, 1885. Previous to that date they were in the St. George Building two years, and prior to that at 309 J street; but they have recently purchased a fine business lot, 526 K street, for $10,000, which is only two-thirds its real value, whereon they are erecting this year a splendid business block, and in this most convenient place they will hereafter have their headquarters. The estimated cost of this building is $35,000, and the furnishing will cost $5,000.

The present officers are: Directors—C. M. Campbell, C. A. Maydwell, W. S. Bassett, George O. Hayford, Chauncey H. Dunn, C. A. Beasley, W. C. McNeely, Benjamin L. Edwards, Walter Wylie and Alexander Ingram; C. M. Campbell, Pres.; W. S. Bassett, V. P.; Walter Wylie, Clerk; C. A. Maydwell, Treas.; C. H. Dunn, Auditor; A. C. Lovekin, Gen. Sec. The other Presidents have been: R. H. Hart and C. E. Parker. The first paid Secretary was S. D. Fuller, then Moore Hesketh, F. Z. Wilcox, A. C. Lovekin.

Bath-room, gymnastic apparatus, books, newspapers, magazines, appliances for parlor plays, lectures, etc., are furnished by this philanthropic society.

Young Men's Institute, Branch No. 11, was one of the first institutes to organize in the State, and that event occurred on the evening of August 8, 1885, in old St. Rose's Hall, which has since been torn down to make way for the new Government building. There were fifty charter members, and it was not long before the membership increased to 100. The Institute at present numbers 145, and is still increasing. Much money has been expended in benefits to sick and disabled members.

The first officers were: D. J. Long, Pres.; R. E. Murray, 1st V. P.; Joseph McGuire, 2d V. P.; T. T. Wiseman, Rec. Sec.; M. J. O'Reilly, Cor. Sec.; Benjamin Neary, Fin. Sec.; James O'Reilly, Treas.; J. Genshlea, Marshal; Executive Committee—J. McBride, A. E. Coolot, J. J. Heffernan, C. Trainor and J. McGinnis. The present officers are: M. J. Burke, Past Pres.; J. G. Genshlea, Pres.; M. Nelis, 1st V. P.; James Longshore, Jr., 2d V. P.; D. McLaughlin, Rec. Sec.; W. F. Gormley, Fin. Sec.; T. J. Pennish, Treas.; W. E. Kent, Marshal.

This society is organized for intellectual improvement, social enjoyment and the maintenance of a beneficiary fund, giving $7 a week in cases of sickness, and $500 to the legatee in case of death. Regular meetings are held at the Y. M. I. Hall, east side of Seventh street, between K and L, the first and third Thursdays of each month.

Branch No. 27, Y M. I., was organized in the Y. M. I. Hall, on Sunday, May 7, 1886. Thirty-one charter members were enrolled. Today the membership numbers 115, and is steadily increasing. It prides itself, as Branch No. 11 does, in having as members some of the best and most prominent young men in the city. The first officers were as follows: T. W. O'Neil, Pres.; J. F. Doody, 1st V. P.; E. P. Byrne, 2d V. P.; A. S. Cohen, Rec. Sec.; R. E Montgomery, Fin. Sec.; J. L. Ryan, Cor. Sec.; J. Miller, Treas.; F. F. Martin, Marshal; Executive Committee—James C. Kelly, J. T. McNiff, W. Scanlan, Charles Farran, J. Fitzgerald. The present officers are: J. F. Doody, Pres.; J. F.

McQueeney, 1st V. P.; Adolph Kaufman, 2d V. P.; W. E. Connolly, Rec. Sec.; E. Kraus, Fin. Sec.; Thomas Carolan, Cor. Sec.; John Miller, Treas.; Frank Galligan, Marshal. The Institute meets every Tuesday evening at Firemen's Hall.

Young Ladies' Institute, No. 17, has the following officers: Josie J. Regan, Pres.; Mrs. J. W. Willem, 1st V. P.; Miss Lizzie O'Brien, 2d V. P.; Miss Minnie Whyte, Fin. Sec.; Mrs. M. A. Nagle, Cor. Sec.; Miss Nellie Boylan, Treas.; Miss Mollie Brown, Marshal; Miss Ida Desmond, Sentinel; James Parkinson, Physician.

Pro Culto Literary and Social Club, limited to a membership of fifty, has at present forty-five members, who meet on alternate Fridays at Y. M. I. Hall. Officers: Warren Floberg, Pres.; William Kellogg, 1st V. P.; Ralph Lowry, 2d V. P.; George Clark, Sec.; William Larkin, Fin. Sec.; Charles Richardson, Marshal. The club was organized April 26, 1887.

Vincent Circle, C. L. S. C., was started about six or eight years ago, and grew to such an extent that in 1884 a division was made, as noticed below. Officers this year: M. K. Barrett, Pres.; George Hesser, V. P.; Miss Mollie Johnson, Sec.; Miss Anderson, Treas. There are now about fifteen pursuing the course. Many have graduated.

Westminster Circle, C. L. S. C., was organized in 1884, by members from the older society just noticed, and have at present a membership of about thirty-five. S. G. Smith, Pres.; Mrs. C. N. Post, Sec.; Mrs. J. L. Chadderdon, Treas.

The *Sacramento Scientific Association* and the *Ladies' Museum Association* are connected with the Crocker Art Gallery.

The Sacramento Society of California Pioneers.—In pursuance of a previous notice, about seventy persons met at Jones's Hotel, on J street, between Front and Second streets, on Wednesday evening, January 25, 1854, for the purpose of organizing a Pioneer Association in Sacramento. Jos. W. Winans was Chairman, and Samuel Colville, Secretary of the meeting. A committee, consisting of R. P. Johnson, Samuel Colville, J. W. Winans, and R. M. Folger, was selected, who, on the 27th of the same month, reported a constitution, which was adopted, and, with some alterations, is the one by which the association is now governed. On the 31st of the same month it was decided that all who came to the State prior to 1852 should be eligible to membership, and, having signed the constitution, should have the right to assist in the election of officers. The original intention was to limit the membership to those who had come to California previous to 1850. On the 3d of February, 1854, the association met for the election of officers, to serve until September 9, 1854. The following persons were elected: Joseph W. Winans, Pres.; J. B. Starr, J. N. Nevett, D. J. Lisle, Richard Rust, J. B. Mitchell and William M. Carpenter, V. P's.; Samuel Colville, Rec. Sec.; N. A. H. Ball, Cor. Sec.; B. F. Hastings, Treas.; H. E. Robinson, Volney Spalding, C. C. Sackett, R. P. Johnson, W. C. Waters, James Haworth, and George Rowland, Directors.

The following is a complete list of the Presidents of the society and dates of their terms of service, respectively: Joseph W. Winans, 1854–'56; A. C. Monson, 1856–'57; John F. Morse, 1857–'58–'59; James Queen, 1859–'60; A. C. Monson, 1860–'61; John H. Carroll, 1861–'62; N. L. Drew, 1862–'63; Gregory J. Phelan, 1863–'64; R. H. McDonald, 1864–'65; Justin Gates, 1865–'66; William F. Knox, 1866–'67; Isaac N. Hoag, 1867–'68; James McClatchy, 1868–'69–'70; Charles N. Ross, 1870–'71; Isaac Lohman, 1871–'72; Albert Leonard, 1872–'73; Edward F. Aiken, 1873–'74; Asa P. Andrews, 1874–'75; G. K. Van Heusen, 1875–'76; N. D. Goodell, 1876–'77; George A. Putnam, 1877–'78; John S. Miller, 1878–'79; W. C. Felch, 1880; James McGuire, 1881–'82; A. H. Powers, 1882–'83; J. H. McKune, 1883–'84; George W. Chesley, 1884–'87; Powell S. Lawson, 1887 to the present.

The officers at present are: P. S. Lawson, Pres.; John S. Miller, Sec.; A. C. Sweetser, Treas.; S. Callisch, Janitor. At the first the

members were over 200 in number; there are now 126, besides fourteen honorary members. The association meets the last Saturday of each month, in Pioneer Hall. This hall is in a building erected by the association in 1868, on the east side of Seventh street, between J and K. Recently a building adjoining on the south has been purchased and neatly fitted up,—the first floor for a banquet hall, and the second for a parlor. The museum, although yet small, is a collection of rare merit.

Capital Lodge, No. 54, of the United Endowment Associates, a mutual benevolent association, was instituted November 9, 1888, with nineteen charter members, by D. D. G. C. Mrs. J. H. Struckmeyer. The officers are: Dr. E. A. Brune, P. C.; Louis M. Schwoerer, C.; Mrs. E. Bryan, V. C.; Mrs. Yuhre, A. C.; Mrs. C. G. Aukener, R. S.; Mrs. E. Schwoerer, F. S.; Mrs. I. Hillebrand, F.; Mrs. A. Labhard, G.; J. F. C. Knauer, Jr., I. G.; Charles Schneider, S.; Dr. E. A. Brune, Examining Physician. Stated meetings, alternate Thursdays, at Eintracht Hall.

Pilgrim Lodge No. 6, Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria (colored), was organized October 10, 1887, with twenty-eight members; the number is now increased to forty. E. A. Clark, Past Chief; Mrs. E. A. Fletcher, Past Presiding Daughter; A. L. Cady, Vice Chief; Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, Daughter of Fount; R. D. Reid, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. C. Williams, Fin. Sec.; Rev. J. R. Dorsey, Chap. Regular meetings, the first Wednesday of each month, over Armory Hall.

There is a "Degree Lodge" of the above, of which R. J. Fletcher is Grand Master; Mrs. Ella Dorsey, Sec.; Rev. J. R. Dorsey, Treas. Of this there are eighteen graduates or members.

The "Champions of the Red Cross," "Kesher shel Barsel," "Caucasians," "Janissaries of Light," and many other influential societies of former times have been discontinued.

Company No. 3, Italian Sharpshooters' Society of Mutual Aid, was founded in Sacramento, October 30, 1887. A. Mazzini, Pres.; A. Simoni and G. Delucchi, V. P.; P. Gabrielli, Treas.; D. Malatesta, Sec.; G. C. Simmons, Phys. The membership is about 105 at present, and is constantly increasing. The present officers are: Pier Antonio Galgani, Pres.; V. Caselli and A. Simoni, V. Pres.; P. Gabrielli, Treas.; J. Morelli, Sec.; G. C. Simmons, Phys. The society meets the first Sunday of every month, in Y. M. I. Hall, on Seventh street, between K and L.

The Forester Gun Club, named after "Frank Forester," one of the earliest sportsmen in America and the celebrated author, was organized in 1879, with some twenty members, for the purpose of encouraging field sports, protecting game, and renting lakes for shooting grounds. During the season in which game is protected, the club has a series of trap shoots. At present they have leased Gourley's and Clark's Lakes, about twelve miles below Sacramento. They change the scene of their play from time to time, and of course will have other lakes and resorts hereafter. The first officers were: Horatio Hurd, now deceased, Pres.; Captain J. D. Young, now Superintendent of State Printing, V. P.; John Hotz, since deceased, Sec.; and Henry Gerber, Cap. Since that time one other member of the club has also died. The present officers are: Edward C. Chapman, Pres.; Dr. F. F. Tebbets, V. P.; H. J. Kilgarif, Sec.; and H. Eckhardt, Treas. The stated meetings of the club occur the first Monday of every month. Present number of members, about twenty-five.

The Pacific Sportsmen's Club was organized April 1, 1881, with twenty members, and the following officers: T. D. Hopper, Pres.; Frank Kunz, V. P.; and Charles Flohr, Sec. and Treas. The club now numbers thirty-eight members, and the officers are: J. M. Morrison, Pres.; Grank Kunz, V. P.; Fred George, Sec.; Adam Damm, Treas.; Charles Flohr, Capt.; George Chapman, Asst. Capt. At present the club has the use of Miller's Lake, below Freeport, for the winter, and during the warmer portion of the year they have regular monthly shoots.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER XX.

POSTOFFICES.

Direction and Distance from Sacramento.

		Miles.
Antelope	N. E.	12
Clay	S. E.	28
Conley	S.	18
Cosumnes	S. E.	18
Courtland	S. W.	20
Elk Grove	S. E.	15
Florin	S. E.	9
Folsom City	E.	22½
Franklin	S.	15
Freeport	S.	7
Galt	S. E.	28
Hicksville	S. E.	20
Isleton	S. W.	40
Michigan Bar	S. E.	28
Mormon Island	E.	25
Natoma	E.	19
Perkins	S. E.	6
Routier Station	E.	11
Russell	E.	9
Sacramento		
State Prison	E.	2½
Union House	S	8
Walnut Grove	S. W.	30
Walsh Station	E.	9

OTHER POINTS.

Alder Creek Station, three miles below Folsom.

Arcade, five miles northeast of Sacramento.

Ashland, opposite Folsom.

Brighton, four miles southeast of Sacramento.

Buckeye, nine and a half miles southeast of Cosumnes.

Emmaton, fifty miles below Sacramento, on the river.

Live Oak, five miles south of east of Cosumnes.

McConnell's, three and a half miles southeast of Elk Grove.

Onisbo, one mile below Courtland.

Salisbury, fifteen miles east of Sacramento.

Sheldon, four miles northeast of Elk Grove.

Sebastopol, four miles southeast of Cosumnes.

Sutterville, three miles below Sacramento, on the river.

White Rock, six miles southeast of Folsom.

Wilson's, near Cosumnes.

(See chapter on Nomenclature.)

COUNTY NOMENCLATURE.

The report of General Vallejo, made to the first Legislature—and an accepted authority on the subject of the derivation and definition of the names of the counties created by that Legislature—gives the following with regard to Sacramento:

"Sacramento signifies Sacrament, or Lord's Supper. The streams known as Feather and Sacramento rivers were first respectively named by Lieutenant Moraga 'Sacramento' and Jesus Maria; but the latter now assumes the name of Sacramento, whilst the former is called Feather. Sacramento is the principal river in all that section of country, and gives the name to the county. Several towns are springing up, but the chief one of the county is Sacramento City, situated on the eastern bank of the Sacramento.

This rapidly growing and flourishing town, containing a permanent population of 12,000 inhabitants, has sprung up in the short space of a year. It contains, besides, multitudes of transient residents, constantly going to and coming from the 'placers;' steamboats and vessels of light and heavy draught are safely moored immediately abreast of the town."

The name of Galt was suggested for that town, when it was laid out, by John McFarland, a pioneer resident of that locality, to the late E. B. Crocker, the land on which it is located then belonging to the railroad company. McFarland, when quite a young man, lived in the town of Galt, in Upper Canada, and there served his apprenticeship as a joiner. The Canadian Galt was named after a man by that name.

Folsom was named after Joseph L. Folsom, who in early days was a prominent man in the State, and who had large landed interests about the town which bears his name. He died at the Mission San José, Alameda County, on July 19, 1855. Folsom was for many years from 1855 the terminus of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, extending from Sacramento up, and the pioneer railroad of the State. As most of the supplies for and travel to and from the mines passed over that road, the town was very flourishing. Afterward, when the Central Pacific was built, followed a time of great depression, and many of the large buildings fell into disuse and decay. Of late years, however, somewhat of a boom has been experienced, and prosperity again reigns.

Mormon Island was so named from the fact that a party of Mormons, who came to this country in the ship Brooklyn, in 1846, under the leadership of Samuel Brannan, settled there afterward, and engaged in mining. It has been claimed—and with some show of plausibility—that the discovery of gold was made there by the Mormons before the Marshall discovery. In 1854 George M. Evans published an article in the Portland (Oregon) *Times*, in which he said:

"When the Mormon battalion was disbanded in 1847, a number of Mormons came to San Francisco, and among them was one Henderson Cox and one Beardsley, who boarded in the same house with me. They, having worked in the Georgia mines, told me, in conversation, that as they were about prospecting for a road (since called the Mormon Pass) for the Mormons to return to Salt Lake, in so doing, they would prospect the streams in their route (this was in the end of September or first of August, 1847). In the following January, I returned to San Francisco, when I received an invitation to go to Mormon Island, so named afterward by Henderson Cox. On the 19th of January, 1848, I went there, and with the bounty they gave me, and what I worked out myself, I had $19,000 on the 8th day of February, 1848. * * * The Mormons, wishing to keep their discoveries a secret from people not Mormons, worked out the gold and said nothing more."

Natoma is an Indian word, meaning "clear water," and was the aboriginal name for that section of the country. A. P. Catlin first gave the name to a mining and water company. Afterward, in 1850, an agent of the Postoffice Department visited Mormon Island for the purpose of establishing a postoffice there, and he requested Mr. Catlin to furnish a name for the office, and the name "Natoma" was adopted on his suggestion. Afterward the township took the name also.

American River was so named from the fact that a company of Western trappers lived on its banks for several years between 1822 and 1830.

The Mokelumne River derives its name from a numerous tribe of Indians, the Mo-kel-kos, who formerly inhabited its lower banks and the adjacent country. The Spaniards spelled the word variously. Cosumne is also an Indian word.

Hicksville was named from William Hicks, a pioneer resident, who died there June 29, 1884; and Howell's from Sid Howell, who still lives there.

Sutterville was named from General John A. Sutter, who, with others, in 1844, made an effort to build a town there. A survey was made

and a village commenced. The first house was erected by Sutter, the second by one Hadel, and the third by the late George Zins. The last was a brick building, and is said to have been the first that was put up in California. The new town lagged, and in 1853 a party of capitalists endeavored to boom it up, and many costly buildings were erected, but the effect was but temporary, and the town died down.

The name Florin was given to the locality about 1864 by the late Judge E. B. Crocker, owing to the great number of wild flowers which grew in the vicinity, and in 1875 the name was given to the town when it was commenced.

In 1850 James Hall and a family opened the Elk Grove Hotel on the original site of Old Elk Grove, and gave it that designation on account of having found elk horns in the grove near by. Mr. Hall was from Galena, Illinois, and died in Vallejo in 1876. The original Old Elk Grove Hotel burned down in 1857.

The original name of Ashland was Big Gulch. In 1857 it was changed to Russville, in honor of Colonel Russ. It was also sometimes called Bowlesville, from an old resident named Bowles who claimed title to the land. In 1860 it was christened Ashland.

In 1852 a company was formed, known as the Alabama Bar Mining Company, composed of twelve men. They located the bar which took that name, from the fact that most of the company were from the State of Alabama.

Andrus Island was named from George Andrus, who settled there in 1852.

Onisbo was the name of a chief of the Digger Indians.

Georgetown was settled in 1856 by Andrew George, who opened a hotel there called the Franklin House. The place goes by both the names of Georgetown and Franklin.

Sebastopol, a mining camp, was established in 1854, and the name was chosen by a vote of the miners, the Crimean War being then in progress.

Cook's Bar was named after Dennis Cook, who settled there in 1849.

Michigan Bar was so named from the fact that the first settlers were two men from Michigan, who made the first discovery of gold there in 1849.

Walsh's Station was named after J. M. Walsh, who opened a store there in 1873, and Routier's is called in honor of Senator Joseph Routier, who settled there in June, 1853.

Rancho del Paso signifies Ranch of the Pass, Its other name—Norris Grant—is from Samuel Norris, who at one time owned it.

CENSUS.

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
City....	.....*	12,800	16,283	21,420
County.	9,087	24,142	26,830	34,390
State...	91,635	323,127	499,424	864,694

COURT-HOUSE.

The first court-house that was erected at Seventh and I streets in Sacramento City, and in which the sessions of 1852 and 1854 were held, was commenced in June, 1850, and completed on December 24, 1851. It was destroyed in the great fire of July 13, 1854, which consumed a large portion of the business part of the city.

Immediately after the fire a contract was entered into between Joseph Nougus and the county officers for the erection of the present court house. As originally arranged the building answered the following description: Extreme height, sixty-one feet; dimensions, 80 x 120 feet; with a portico supported by ten pillars, three feet six inches in diameter by thirty-one feet six inches in height. The ground floor was devoted to a county prison. On the same floor were two separate offices containing fire-proof vaults and occupied by the State Controller and State Treasurer. The second floor was devoted to a Senate Chamber, 37 x 30 feet, and an Assembly room, 72.8 x 41.4 feet, together with nine rooms for clerks and officers of the Legislature. The style of architecture is Ionic. The original contract price was $100,600, and

*April 1, 1849, less than 150; October 1 following, 1,300 votes.

the subsequent contracts made the total cost of the building to the county $240,000. The corner-stone was laid September 27, 1854, with Masonic honors, and the brick work was completed November 9 following. The entire building was finished January 1, 1855. It was rented to the State for Capitol purposes at an annual rent of $12,000, and was used for that purpose from 1855 until the completion of the present Capitol. In April, 1870, the building was raised to the high grade, 400 jackscrews being used in the job. The original corner-stone was opened on the 22d and its contents transferred by the Board of Supervisors into a new box. On that day the stone was relaid without public ceremony.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The first State Constitutional Convention met at Monterey, September 1, 1849, and during the session fixed the seat of the State Government at San José. December 15 following the first Legislature accordingly met at that place, but, finding the accommodations too limited, resolved to accept a proposition from General M. G. Vallejo, removing the capital to his place. Meeting there January 5, 1852, they fared even worse than they had at San José as the General had undertaken to do more than he could, and was far behind with his contract. The Sacramentans then stirred themselves, and indorsed the Court of Sessions in offering the use of the new court-house to the Legislature, which body accepted the offer January 12, 1852, and the very next day arrived here, on the steamer Empire. The citizens welcomed the members by a grand ball, tickets to which were sold at $20. During this session the contest between the rival points contending for the location of the capital naturally grew hotter, and all sorts of legal technicalities were brought to bear in favor and against the competing places. During all this time the State records were at San José, and doubts were entertained as to the legality of removing them to Vallejo, where there was no safe place for keeping them, or to Sacramento, which was not yet made the seat of Government.

April 30, 1852, the Legislature passed a bill declaring Vallejo to be the seat of Government, and ordering the Governor to remove the State records to that place. Next, General Vallejo procured a cancellation of his contract; then the following Legislature, meeting in January, 1853, in Vallejo, soon adjourned to meet at Benicia, declaring it to be the capital. January 2, 1854, the Legislature again met there. Governor Bigler submitted to them a communication from the mayor and council of Sacramento, tendering the free use of the court-house, with safes, vaults, etc., to the State, together with a deed to the block of land between I and J and Ninth and Tenth streets. On the 9th of February, A. P. Catlin introduced a bill in the Senate, fixing the permanent seat of government at Sacramento and accepting the block of land. The Legislature then adjourned to this city. The members and State officers were received with a great demonstration.

March 1, 1854, the Legislature met in the new court-house. On the 24th of this month they passed a law compelling the Supreme Court to hold its sessions here; but that body announced their opinion that San José was the constitutional and legal capital. Subsequently, however, by a change of judges of the Supreme Court, Sacramento was decided to be the legal capital. Accordingly, with the exception of the flood year, 1862, all sessions of the Legislature since 1854 have been held in Sacramento.

April 18, 1856, the Legislature provided for the issue of bonds to the amount of $300,000 for the erection of a State House where is now the beautiful Plaza. The Board of Commissioners, appointed to superintend the building, approved the plans of Reuben Clark for the structure, let the contract to Joseph Nougues, for $200,000, and broke ground for building December 4. But on the 15th of that month the commissioners refused to issue the bonds, because the Supreme Court had decided that the State had no authority to contract a debt so

large. The contractor brought suit to compel the issuance of the bonds, but was beaten, and work was stopped and never resumed on that building. The land was deeded back to the city and has been made a beautiful park.

The building of a Capitol did not again receive much attention until 1860, when the supervisors deeded to the State the tract of land bounded by L and N and Tenth and Twelfth streets, and the Legislature appropriated $500,000 for the building. The plans of M. F. Butler were adopted, and Michael Fennell, of San Francisco, obtained the contract for furnishing the material and building the basement for $80,000. The corner-stone was laid May 15, 1861. Fennell, however, had dropped the contract April 1, and it was afterward let to G. W. Blake and P. E. Conner, who in turn dropped the task, having suffered severe losses in the great flood. The work was then placed in the hands of the commissioners, who had to "plod their weary way" along for several years, while the various Legislatures could not agree upon the amount of appropriations to be made. Indeed, the question of the location of the Capitol was mooted until 1867, when it was decided to discontinue the use of granite, and hurry the building on to completion, with brick. Thus the basement story only is built of granite. The brick, however, is of good quality, and the Capitol Building, which is modeled somewhat after the pattern of the national Capitol at Washington, is substantially constructed, and is modestly beautiful in its exterior. Cost, about $1,447,000; with grounds (ten blocks), $2,590,460.19. Height, from first floor to the lantern, 240 feet. From this point can be seen a magnificent city and rural landscape, bounded by mountains fifty to a hundred miles distant. See topographical chapter for a description of the objects visible. At the center of the first floor is a large piece of statuary, cut from Italian marble by Larkin G. Meade, and representing Columbus before Isabella. It was purchased by D. O. Mills, at an expense of $30,000, and by him presented to the State.

The completion of the Capitol in the fall of 1869 was celebrated by a grand ball given by the citizens of Sacramento, and the rooms, as they were finished, were occupied during the months of November and December. The present constitution provides that the seat of the State Government shall not be removed without a popular vote.

FLOODS.

Like the Lower Mississippi, the lower portion of Sacramento River is, when the waters are high, above the level of the adjoining country. Hence floods, inundating many thousand acres of good land, sometimes occurred, until the levee was completed. The principal ones have occurred on the following dates:

1805.—The inundation was so great this year that the Indians still reckon from it as an epoch.

1825-'26.—This was a very wet winter throughout the State, and some of the oldest inhabitants still remember it.

1846-'47.—High waters, but as yet there were scarcely any settlers here with property to be destroyed.

1850.—By this time Sacramento was a lively little town, and the flood well nigh carried it away. The people continued to hope that the water had about reached its highest point until it was too late to save their property. They were unprepared when the rush came upon them, and some were even drowned in their beds! Women, children and feeble persons were found floating about upon loose material, and crying for help. The inmates of the city hospital, twelve to twenty in number, narrowly escaped drowning. Only two of them ultimately recovered! It was during this flood that a Dutchman, employed to take corpses out in boats for burial, met with an accident, and on endeavoring to swim ashore with $2,000 in gold in his pocket, sank several times and was drowned. Many of the rougher class of men became horribly reckless, drinking, laughing, hurrahing and carousing generally, without turning a hand to save life or property. Of the



CALIFORNIA STATE CAPITOL.—Agricultural Pavilion in the Distance.

View from the Northwest.

300 or more men who were doing business in Sacramento, not more than a half dozen had second stories to their buildings, in which goods might be stored, or persons saved.

After this flood subsided the weather was fine and exhilarating for several weeks, and the people almost forgot that they had met with losses, when in March another freshet arrived, and would have swept them away had it not been for the determined efforts of Hardin Biglow in leveeing the city, despite the scoffing of the multitude.

1852.—March 7, at 1 A. M., there came a mad rush of waters from the American River, breaking through the levee. The mayor summoned the citizens to the rescue, but in vain; it was too late to cast up levees. By daylight nothing could be seen upon the surrounding landscape but Sutter's Fort and the Ridge. The head of I street, near the Plaza, being the highest ground in the city, was densely covered with human beings. This terrible distress continued four days.

1853.—January 1, the city was again completely flooded, the water rising two feet higher than in 1850; but the water retired so rapidly that but little damage was done, and even the improvised boats and other craft were, many of them, left upon the ground.

1861.—March 28, there was a sudden dash from the American River, inundating the city, but the subsidence was so rapid that comparatively little damage was done; but December 9 following occurred the most destructive flood of all. The first alarm was given at 8 A. M., and within one hour many persons living east of Eleventh street were surrounded, in imminent danger of their lives, and appealing for help with the most heart-rending cries. Many were indeed drowned during this siege, and many a harrowing story is told of pitiful cries for help which were unheeded by passing boatmen who could have rescued the sufferers, but would not because money to the extent of $10 to $75 was not forthcoming!

By the 11th the waters had so far subsided that traffic was resumed. On the 23d the city was again partially inundated.

1862.—January 9–13 occurred a destructive deluge, carrying away all or nearly all the property of many farmers, as well as drowning some persons and destroying much property in the city. The Legislature was in session, and upon the third day of the flood the Senate adopted a resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature to San Francisco for the remainder of the session. The House, however, did not concur until the 23d day of the month, and the next day they all embarked for San Francisco.

1878.—February 1 came the last destructive freshet, as since then the levees have been strong enough to confine the waters to the channel; but the loss of property was not so great as in 1862.

LEVEES.

The history of the levees around Sacramento is one of great interest, involving, as it does, not only the past but the present and future safety of the city. Previous to the flood of January, 1850, nothing had been attempted in the matter of protection from flood or high water. True, the subject had been discussed *pro* and *con*, one party holding that something should be done, and the other that nothing could be done that would be of any real value, for, they argued, "suppose we do build a bank around the town, how long will the water stay outside? Granting that it cannot run over the top or break through the levee, it will, in a short time, find its level by percolating through the soil." This latter class, however, were suddenly converted by the flood of 1850, and became as ardent supporters of the levee movement as any of their former opponents.

The waters had scarcely begun to recede from the city, when surveyors were employed to survey lines for and make a location of the proposed levee. On the morning of January 29, 1850, a meeting of citizens was held in the office of Priest, Lee & Co., for the purpose of providing means to protect the city from floods. Recommendations were made to the city coun-

cil, which, through committees, arranged for building a levee around the city. For this purpose they proposed a tax of $250,000, which was accepted by a popular vote of 543 against 15. Accordingly, a levee was built that year, but not sufficient to withstand extraordinary floods; for the very next freshet, that of 1852, broke over it in several places and inundated the city.

Under the supervision of the city council, a levee was then built on I street to Sixth, and thence to the "Ridge." This again was found inadequate, as the subsequent winter, 1852–'53, proved. The next year, at an expense of $50,000, borrowed on scrip, the levee was widened and made higher, so that it extended up twenty-two and a half feet above low-water mark.

With occasional repairs of breaches and strengthening weak places, this levee has since stood, while that portion bounding the east and south sides of the city has been superseded by the river levee generally, built by the respective reclamation districts. The Y street levee, a comparatively new one, is a public drive-way for most of its extent.



THE TOWNSHIPS.

CHAPTER XXI.

FOR the school statistics of each, see table at the close of Chapter XIV.

ALABAMA.

This township was established October 20, 1856, and includes township 6 north, ranges 7 and 8 east, and those portions of township 5 north, ranges 7 and 8 east, which lie north of Dry Creek, and also a strip from the west side of townships 5 and 6 north, range 9 east, nearly a mile wide, in Sacramento County. It is bounded on the north by Lee and Cosumnes townships, on the west by Dry Creek Township, and on the south and east by the county line, and was originally a part of Cosumnes Township.

The early settlers in this township were: John Southerland, who came into the township in 1850, and was largely engaged in stock-raising. Roberts & Chaplin settled on a ranch near the Southerland place in 1850. They were the first men who raised barley in this township, and were engaged principally in raising grain. Joshua and William Heweld, on an adjoining ranch to Roberts & Chaplin's, raised barley and hay. Captain Ed. Thompson, an old sea captain, settled with his family in the township in 1851, and sold a year or two later to the Goodwin Brothers. Soon after selling his farm, he had a dispute with a laborer, and afterward called him out of the house and shot him, killing him instantly. Thompson left the country and was never found. Dr. George Elliott settled, some time in 1851, at the crossing of the Stockton Road and Dry Creek. He kept the stage station and hotel, and also owned the stage line, which he leased to a man named Kelley. This place was known as Elliott's Station. A postoffice was established here in 1852, Elliott being appointed postmaster. When he sold out, in 1858, Mr. Mitchell was appointed, who served until the stage route was changed and office discontinued. Martin Scott purchased Elliott's establishment and moved the hotel across the creek into San Joaquin County. James M. Short settled in the township in July, 1852. W. Lords moved into the township in the spring of 1852, and bought a ranch on the Laguna. S. B. Lemon, a bachelor, settled on the Laguna, near the center of the township, in 1853. In 1854 he opened a hotel and bar, which he sold in 1858 to James Crocker, who, in 1859, sold to Thomas H. Fowler. Mr. Fowler closed the hotel in 1861–'62. He did not keep a bar. E. H. Presbury settled on Dry Creek in 1854. Goodman Brothers, of whom there were three, farmed quite extensively for about six years. L. C. Goodman died about 1860, and the other brothers sold out and returned to Texas. William Mitchell, a large sheep-raiser, Richard White, William H. Young, William Callon, John Bowen and Joshua Bailey are among the settlers

prior to 1855. In 1858 Thomas Steele settled at the place now known as Clay Station, on the Ione and Amador Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad. A postoffice was established at this point July 26, 1878, Mr. Steele being appointed postmaster. He also started a store in October, 1878, and a blacksmith shop in 1879.

The soil of the bottom lands is a black loam; the upland is gravelly, with some adobe, and considerable red loam and sandy soil. There is very little timber in the township, a few scattering oaks, a small patch of black oak in a ravine near Dry Creek, and willow, oak, with an occasional ash tree, on the Dry Creek bottom. The mining *débris* seriously affected the value of the bottom lands.

The chief industry in this township was stock-raising until the passage of the no-fence law, since which time the farmers have found it more profitable to cultivate the land than to use it for grazing. In the spring of 1853 several herds of cattle were brought into the township by Thompson & James. They continued in the business until 1860. Mr. Hicks, of Hicksville, also had a large number of cattle here. In 1858 sheep-raising began in the township, and gradually increased until it became the largest interest in the township. Until 1877 barley and hay were the principal crops, it having been supposed that wheat could not be grown with success; this has been proved to be a mistake, and it now forms one of the principal crops. Very little fruit is raised in the township, the prevailing high winds and the necessity for constant irrigation making it unprofitable. The Central Pacific Railroad formerly owned large tracts of land in this township, which they have sold.

The first settlers established themselves on the water courses, which are the Laguna, dry in the summer, and Dry Creek, on the south boundary of the township, which also has little or no water in it during the summer months. During the rainy season the Laguna rises and falls very rapidly, in some places spreading nearly half a mile wide. In 1862 the waters from the Amador hills caused considerable damage, sweeping away fences and stock, but compared with the major portion of the county, Alabama Township suffered very little from the great flood. During the rainy season the Laguna furnishes ample water for stock; in the summer the farmers depend on wells, which furnish water at depths varying from twenty-five to eighty feet, according to the locality.

The Sacramento and Stockton stages ran through this township, station and hotel on Dry Creek kept by Dr. George Elliott. The Forrest Line Stage Company began running in June, 1869, and was taken off in 1876. George Brusie kept station and public house. This line ran from Galt to Mokelumne Hill, in Calaveras County.

In addition to the two hotels mentioned above there were two others; one opened in 1854, by S. B. Lemon, near center of township; closed in 1861 or 1862. The other opened in 1863, by Calvin Bates, on what was then known as the Michigan Bar or Laguna road; closed in 1866.

The first school held in the township was in 1857, a private school, kept by George H. Stringfield, and only lasted one term. In 1858 the first public school building was erected by private parties; the first teacher was Miss Mary McConnell.

AMERICAN.

The first division of Sacramento County into minor political divisions was made by the Court of Sessions, on the 24th day of February, 1851. There were eight townships established, known as Sacramento, Sutter, San Joaquin, Cosumnes, Brighton, Center, Mississippi and Natoma. On July 30, of the same year, the Court of Sessions cut off from Sacramento Township all that portion north of the American River, creating the latter into an independent division, by the name of American Township. The north and west boundaries were the county line and the Sacramento River, south the American River, and east the roads to Auburn, as far as its junction with the road to Muldrow's Ferry, to Nevada City, and the latter road to the county line. On

the 20th day of October, 1856, the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County established the boundary line of the different townships in the county as they now exist. The eastern line of American Township was established on the center line of townships 9 and 10 north, range 5 east of Mount Diablo base and meridian, from the intersection of said line with the north line of the county to the American River. In 1874 the boundaries of Sacramento City were changed as follows: Commencing on the line of Thirty-first street at the intersection of the extension of A street; thence westerly along the north line of A street to the east line of Twenty-second street; thence along the east line of Twenty-second street to the north line of B street north; thence westerly along the north line of B street north, to the center of the bed or channel of the American River. The land thrown out of Sacramento Township by this act was attached to American Township. This township is nearly all swamp and overflowed land, comprised in Old Swamp Land District, No. 1. The Central Pacific Railroad touches the southeast corner of the township, with a station at Arcade, nearly on the line between American and Center townships.

The Six-Mile House was on the old road to Marysville, about six miles from Sacramento. It was built by Mr. Holmes in 1852 or 1853. He mortgaged his place, including 160 acres of land, to Mr. Hughes, who was obliged to foreclose the mortgage in 1857. At this sale it was bought by H. C. Harvey. It had not been used as a hotel for some time previous to this. Harvey, who was at this time interested in a stage line from Sacramento to Marysville, kept it as a hotel and farm-house. The Star House was on the Nevada road, on the Morris grant. It was the favorite stopping place for teamsters. It was owned by a Mr. Pitcher in 1857. The Twelve-Mile House was a stage station on the Nevada road. The Arcade House was about two miles from the bridge.

The land in the township is very rich, being for the most part deposit from the rivers. Dry Creek runs through the township. This has been filled with mining sediment, so that now it has no channel, but spreads all over the low grounds. There is no reclaimed land in the township, and a large portion of it is exposed to inundation each year of high water. When the land is safe it is very valuable, being held as high as $100 per acre, and renting at $15 to $25 per acre. The indications in this township are that at some previous time the water has been much higher than at any time since the American occupation. The flood of 1862 nearly ruined all of the farms that were overflowed, carrying away barns, houses, tools, and covering all up with sediment from two inches to two feet deep.

On Thursday, March 9, 1854, the community of Sacramento was more than ordinarily excited by reason of a report that a duel was on the tapis, and would take place on the afternoon of that day. Such an affair did really occur, and under the following circumstances: Philip W. Thomas, District Attorney of Placer County, had made some remarks concerning and derogatory to the character of J. P. Rutland, a clerk in the office of Dr. S. A. McMeans, State Treasurer, which led Rutland to send Thomas a challenge, which the latter refused to accept, alleging as a reason that he did not recognize the challenger as a gentleman. Dr. Dickson, one of the physicians of the State Marine Hospital at San Francisco, appropriating the insult to himself, repeated the challenge in his own proper name and person, which was accepted by Thomas, and a hostile meeting was appointed for 4 P. M. on the day above mentioned. The parties left the city at 2:30 P. M., and had gained a point two miles beyond Lisle's bridge, on their way to Oak Grove, when they found themselves pursued by a deputy sheriff of the county. When that officer was discovered, it was arranged between the friends of the parties that a mock duel should be fought to mislead suspicion. Accordingly, H. O. Ryerson and Hamilton Bowie took positions and exchanged shots. Ryerson was immediately arrested by the deputy sheriff

and brought back to the city, where he gave bonds for his appearance.

The real combatants then proceeded on their way to the appointed place of meeting, which was in American Township, not more than 200 yards from the residence of H. M. La Rue. Hamilton Bowie acted as the second of Thomas, and Judge McGowan officiated in like character for Dickson, who had the choice of the ground and the word. The distance originally fixed upon was ten paces, but by subsequent arrangements it was increased to fifteen, in the hope of saving the lives of the parties. The weapons used were dueling pistols. At the word given by McGowan both fired promptly, but Thomas an instant ahead. Dickson's hesitation for an instant, in all probability, saved Thomas' life, as his opponent's ball was in line, and went into the ground at the feet of his adversary. At the first fire Dickson fell, and was then brought to the city. The bearing of Thomas was that of one cool and collected, while his adversary betrayed some excitement. The surgeons, Drs. Ogden and Williams, expressedthe opinion that the patient would die, having found that the ball had entered two inches anterior to the angle of the fifth rib of the right side, passing forward of the spinal column, and resting immediately under the skin and over the angle of the sixth rib on the left side. That night, at twenty minutes past midnight, Dr. Dickson died, being perfectly conscious of his approaching end. He was a native of Tennessee, thirty years of age, and had been in California about four years. On the 10th of March, the day after the duel, the funeral of the unfortunate and lamented Dr. Dickson took place, at 4 o'clock, from Jones's Hotel (now Tremont), on J street, between Front and Second. A very large number of persons attended, including members of the Masonic fraternity, members of the Senate and Assembly, State officers, and many personal friends. A band of music headed the procession; the pall-bearers were J. W. Coffroth, Charles A. Leake, Charles S. Fairfax, B. F. Myers, A. C. Bradford and Captain Nye; and the body was laid to rest in the City Cemetery.

The remaining participants were indicted. James H. Hardy was then district attorney, but through the exertions of Colonel P. L. Edwards, counsel for the defendants, the indictments were quashed. After the duel Thomas was twice re-elected district attorney of Placer, and in 1860 he was elected to the State Senate, which position he resigned before the expiration of his term. He made an unfortunate marriage, became dissipated, and died in Auburn about 1874 or 1875.

BRIGHTON.

This township as originally established by the Court of Sessions, February 24, 1851, was described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Sacramento Township; thence along the eastern line of said township to the county line of Sutter County; thence easterly along said line three miles; thence in a southeasterly direction to Murray's Ranch and including the same; thence in the same direction to the intersection of San Joaquin, Sutter and Cosumnes townships; thence along the northern line of Sutter Township to beginning. This includes a part of what is now known as Center Township. The Board of Supervisors, October 20, 1856, established the lines of the township as follows: Beginning at the northeastern corner of Sutter Township; thence south along the eastern boundary of said Sutter Township, being also the center line of township 8 north, range 5 east, of Mt. Diablo base and meridian, to the township line between townships 7 and 8 north, range 5 east; thence east along said township line to the range line between ranges 6 and 7 east; thence north along said range line to the American River; thence southerly and westerly along said American River to the point of beginning.

The town of Brighton was started in 1849 by a party of Sacramento speculators; the town plat was made, lots staked off, a race track, and the Pavilion Hotel, built by the originators of

the enterprise. It was located on the south bank of the American River, nearly one mile north of the location of the present point called Brighton. During the years 1849–'51 the village was a lively place. In 1851 the Pavilion Hotel burned down; another hotel was started, known as the Five-Mile House, John and George Berry being proprietors; this house was closed in 1856. There were two stores and several dwellings in the town. In 1852 the town was abandoned, on account of land trouble, defective title, etc.

The present Brighton is located on sections 10 and 15, township 8 north, of range, 5 east, at the crossing of the Sacramento Valley and the Central Pacific railroads. The "town" was commenced in 1861, but now there is not even a postoffice directly at that point. T. C. Perkins kept the first store, which opened in 1861 and closed in 1866; and was also the first postmaster, a postoffice having been established here in 1861.

The Washington Hotel, Mr. Pugh, proprietor, was built in 1874. S. H. Pugh started the first blacksmith shop in the village the same year.

The Brighton Distillery Company, originally owned by Marcus Lowell, was established in 1875. It was subsequently purchased by the above-named company. There are probably twenty shareholders. R. S. Lockett is President and T. C. Perkins, Secretary and Treasurer. They manufacture brandy principally, turning out about 10,000 gallons annually. They expect to increase this amount next year. The grapes are purchased mostly from the farmers of Brighton Township, though some are bought from the vicinity of Elk Grove.

Hoboken, or Norristown, was laid off by Samuel Norris, in February, 1850. (See chapter on the founding of Sacramento.) It was situated on the south bank of the American River, about five miles from Sacramento, and the advertisement in the *Placer Times* of that date states that the location cannot be surpassed for health or business. A map of the town was left in the office of H. A. Schoolcraft, of Sacramento.

There seems to have been very little done to or heard of the town from this time until the high water of 1852, when, all teaming communication having been practically cut off between Sacramento and the mining districts, the merchants of Sacramento were forced to temporarily establish branches of their business on high ground so that their customers could get to them. This high ground was found at or near the site of Norristown, which was re-christened Hoboken. Previous to this time there was only one house there—a roadside inn, known as the Four-Mile House. On January 10, 1853, there were from thirty to fifty houses and tents of business, with a population of several hundred, including among their number nearly all the prominent business houses of Sacramento. January 15, 1853, the first election was held for city officers. The candidates for mayor were, Judge E. L. Brown, J. B. Starr and Samuel Norris.

The newspaper reports of the election state that the candidates, especially for mayor, were early in the field, and "the sovereigns were treated to the best of cheer." The vote for Mayor was: E. L. Brown, 613; Samuel Norris, 546; J. B. Starr, 598. Mayor Brown made an inaugural address to the citizens of Hoboken through the medium of "the very common council," in which several suggestions were made as to necessary improvements, and promising to execute the law faithfully "provided I am paid for it." On the subsidence of the waters, later on in the season, Hoboken was deserted, and has since been used as farm land.

Routier postoffice is situated on the Placerville Railroad, a trifle more than ten miles distant from the Sacramento postoffice. The name was given to it in honor of Joseph Routier, who, with his family, settled on the place as the agent of Captain Folsom, in June, 1853, occupying the adobe house built by Leidesdorff in 1846. On the death of Captain Folsom, in 1855, the executors of his estate retained Mr. Routier, and when the land was sold, in 1863, he pur-

chased 100 acres, and has planted it in fruit-trees and grape-vines. After spending much time and money experimenting on wine, Mr. Routier succeeded in making a wine, which, among connoiseurs, is considered superior.

The first railroad station in this vicinity was at the American Fork House, or Patterson's. A few years later the station was moved nearer town, and called Mayhew Station, from the agent's name. In 1866 Mr. Routier's fruit business had appreciated so much that the railroad company built a platform for him. In 1871 Patterson lost his new house by fire, and was induced to rebuild and make a station at Routier's, which proved to be a good investment. In 1872 Mrs. Mayhew, then postmistress at Mayhew, resigned, and, on petition of the farmers in that vicinity, the office was removed to Routier's, and called Routier postoffice; A. D. Patterson was appointed postmaster.

Walsh Station is situated on the Jackson road, near the center of the township. The postoffice was established in 1873, J. Walsh, Postmaster; he also opened a store the same year. A blacksmith shop and the Enterprise Grange Hall were also started the same year; the latter was built by the business association, composed of members of the Enterprise Grange.

Of the earlest settlers we have the following reminiscences:

A. D. Patterson came to the township in 1849, and started what is known as the American Fork or Ten-Mile House, on the Coloma road, where he remained until 1871. N. J. Stevens settled near Patterson's place April 1, 1850, with his family. He died about 1873. Charles Malby settled here in 1849, and kept the Nine-Mile House on the Coloma road, next to Stevens's. James T. Day came in 1849. James Bowles settled in the township with his family in 1849 on the place adjoining Stevens's on the west. He died many years ago. Israel Luce came in the spring of 1850; was in partnership with Charles Malby. Mr. Luce now lives in Sacramento. James Allen settled with his family on the American River. He was driven out during the Squatter riots, an adopted son of his being killed during the riot. Allen afterward returned and took possession of the land, sold out and moved away about 1861. W. B. Whitesides settled in the township in January, 1850, joining ranches with Kipp and Petit. He died in 1864. A. B. Hawkins settled here in 1849; moved away many years ago. Mr. Crytes came in 1850, and moved away. A. Kipp and Charles Petit settled on the Allen place in 1851. When Allen returned, they gave possession. John Rooney settled in 1851, in an old adobe house, formerly a sheep ranch. He is now living at Whitesides' place. Dr. Kellogg settled in 1849 on the place north of Bowles's; sold out in 1853 to James Riley, who died in 1869. W. S. Manlove settled in 1849 about one mile and one-half south of Day's ranch, where he still resides. Mr. Rush opened the Fourteen-Mile House on the Coloma road in 1850. It was quite a large building. In 1854 he sold to John Taylor, who has since carried on farming on the place.

The American Fork House was established in December, 1849, by A. D. Patterson. The house was constructed principally of cloth, and was situated about ten miles from the city. The house soon became popular, and so flourished that in 1850 a wooden house was built, costing, it is said, $40,000, owing to its being the cholera season. On Christmas eve, 1850, a ball was given at the house, the receipts amounting to $1,500, $250 of which Patterson paid to Lothian's Band for furnishing the music.

In 1853 the celebrated "Plank Road," built on the continuation of J street, reached Patterson's Hotel, which was its eastern terminus, and the house immediately became a great place of resort. Patterson sold the property in 1872.

The Magnolia, sometimes known as the Five-Mile House, was originally built in 1849. It was situated on the old Placerville and Jackson stage road, and was a place of considerable note in its day. The building was burned twice in 1863, and was rebuilt the second time. The Twelve-Mile House was built in 1853 by a man

named Cadwell, and called at that time the Antelope Ranch.

The Fourteen-Mile House, situated on the Coloma road, was built in 1850, and sold to John Taylor in 1854.

Enterprise Grange, No. 129, was organized December 12, 1873. The charter members were: J. M. Bell, Master; A. A. Nordyke, Overseer; S. W. Haynie, Steward; George Wilson, Lecturer; H. A. Parker, Treasurer; M. Toomy, Secretary; R. S. Jamison, Assistant Steward; J. Campbell, Gate Keeper; G. I. Martin, Chaplain; J. R. Gilliland, J. D. Bennett; R. J. Brown, A. M. Gunter, T. L. Williams, J. D. Morrison, Nelson Shaver, Al. Root, Ada M. Shaver, May M. Gunter, Mrs. Mary G. Nordyke, Ceres; Effunia Bell, Margaret A. Haynie, Lady Assistant Steward; Sarah Martin, Flora; Mrs. M. Parker, Pomona; and Mary M. Brown.

This grange has had as many as 100 members.

CENTER.

The original boundaries of Center Township, as established by the Court of Sessions, February 24, 1851, contained, as near as we can ascertain, the eastern half of the present Center Township, and portions of the present townships of Brighton, Granite, and possibly Lee. On March 1, 1853, the Board of Supervisors changed the boundaries of Brighton and Center townships, forming one township out of the portions of both lying north of the American River, this township to be called Center Township. The eastern line of the township ran a southeasterly course, striking the American River east of Folsom; this included the westerly four-fifths of the present Mississippi Township.

October 20, 1856, the Board of Supervisors established the present boundaries of Center Township as follows: beginning at the northeast corner of American Township, and run thence easterly along the northern boundary line of the county of Sacramento, to the range line between ranges 6 and 7, east of Mount Diablo meridian; thence south along said range line to the American River; thence southerly and westerly along said American River to the eastern boundary line of American Township; thence north along said eastern line of American Township to the beginning.

Center Township is mostly all occupied by Spanish grants. The Rancho del Paso, commonly known as the Norris grant, is mostly in this township, or about 30,000 acres of it. The Rancho San Juan has about 8,000 acres in Center Township. The latter ranch is, however, now being sold in small parcels, and, for the benefit of the township, it is to be hoped the Norris grant may soon do likewise.

The character of the land is essentially agricultural, and, where opportunity has been had to try its fertility, it has proved of good quality. The land lying around the edge of the Norris grant is nearly all under cultivation, or constitutes part of improved farms.

The proprietors of the Norris grant have made three separate attempts to reach artesian water, or to find a flowing well, without, however, meeting with any success. The depth of the wells were, respectively, 900 feet, 640 feet, and 2,147 feet. The last well was abandoned in 1879.

The Auburn road ran diagonally through the township, as it now is, from southwest to northeast, and along this road, at short intervals, were located houses for the refreshment of man and beast. The most prominent of these houses was the Oak Grove House, located on the Auburn road, about seven miles from the city of Sacramento. This house was quite a resort at one time—notably in 1851–'52, its situation being about the right distance from Sacramento to make the drive and return a pleasant trip. The house was kept by D. B. Groat in early times. This house is also noted for being the one in which the parties to the Denver-Gilbert duel took breakfast, the duel itself having taken place but a few yards from the house. This house has long since disappeared. There were several other houses along the road, none of which appear to have been of any particular note. Most of the public houses were built in 1850, and

were abandoned soon after the completion of the Sacramento Valley Railroad to Folsom in 1856.

Antelope is a small settlement, located on the Central Pacific Railroad, near the center of section 21, township 10 north, of range 6 east. The town was regularly surveyed in 1878. In 1876 a large brick warehouse, 40 x 100 feet in size, was built by J. F. Cross at a cost of $3,000. This was the first building erected. The first store was started in May, 1877, by the Antelope Business Association, an incorporated company. The association sold out in the fall of 1878 to John Berry. The second store was started in 1879, in the hotel building, by R. Astile. The postoffice of Antelope was established in 1877; Joel Gardiner, Postmaster. In 1878 he was succeeded by John Berry. This is the only postoffice in the township. Antelope is the shipping point for large quantities of grain, both to Sacramento and the mountains.

Arcade is a flag station on the Central Pacific Railroad, situated nearly on the dividing line of American and Center townships. There are no buildings here or settlement; simply a section-house, owned by the railroad company.

The floods of 1861–'62 brought down a large number of pine trees, stumps and roots and deposited them on the banks of the river on the "grant," and the following summer five or six men did a profitable business by extracting the tar and resin from these trees and supplying the Sacramento market. This, so far as we know, has been the only work of the kind done in any part of Sacramento County.

The Gilbert-Denver duel was one of the most noted that has ever occurred in the State. It originated primarily in a newspaper controversy. At this time, 1852, Denver was in charge of the supplies for overland immigration, and Gilbert in his capacity as editor saw fit to comment very severely on the conduct of the expedition, accused members of the party of dishonesty, and finally sent Denver a challenge to fight, which was promptly accepted by the latter. Denver, being the challenged party, chose rifles; the distance was thirty paces. On the evening preceding the duel Mr. Gilbert dined at the residence of R. N. Berry, in Sacramento. At sunrise on the following morning, August 2, 1852, the parties were promptly on the ground, which was a few yards above the Oak Grove House, on the Auburn road, in Center Township, some seven or eight miles from Sacramento. Both parties appeared calm and collected when on the ground. Gilbert wore a small green surtout coat, buttoned tightly across his chest. Denver had on a large cloak, which he threw off before taking his position. In the choice of positions Denver secured the toss and placed his back to the rising sun. Ex-Mayor Teschemacher was the second for Gilbert and V. E. Geiger acted for Denver. Dr. Wake Briarly was surgeon for both combatants. Just as the sun was rising the word "fire" was given. Gilbert fired at the word "two" and Denver at the word "three." The ball from Gilbert's weapon plowed the ground in an almost direct line with the body of his antagonist. The same remark will apply to Denver's shot. Before the next attempt was made Gilbert called a friend to him and told him if he was killed at the next shot to ask his partner, Kemble, to write to his mother, informing her of the circumstances of his death. Immediately after the firing of the second shot, Gilbert dropped into the arms of his friends and expired almost without a struggle. He was shot through the bowels. The body was at once taken in a wagon to the Oak Grove House, where the party breakfasted.

Edward Gilbert was born in Troy, New York; he was emphatically a self-made man, and worked himself up from the printer's case to a seat in Congress. He came to California with Stevenson's regiment in 1847. Before coming to California he was associate editor of the Albany *Argus*, though at the time of his death he was only thirty years of age. Gilbert early in 1849 combined the California *Star* and the old *Californian*, from which sprung the *Alta California*. He was regularly elected delegate to the convention to form a constitution for t

State of California, and was the first man to take a seat in Congress from the Pacific Coast. The body of Mr. Gilbert was conveyed from the dueling ground to the residence of J. H. Nevett, of Sacramento. Impressive funeral services were held by the Rev. O. C. Wheeler at the Baptist Church. The procession was headed by a battalion of cavalry, commanded by Captain Fry. The body was taken to San Francisco, where the final ceremonies were held at Rev. T. Dwight Hunt's church; every newspaper editor and reporter in town attended the ceremonies.

COSUMNES.

Cosumnes Township, as established by the Court of Sessions, February 24, 1851, included all of Alabama Township, and parts of Lee, Dry Creek and San Joaquin townships The present boundaries were established October 20, 1856, by the Board of Supervisors, and are as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Natoma Township; thence east along the southern boundary of said Natoma Township to the eastern boundary of the county; thence southerly along the eastern boundary line of the county to the township line between townships 6 and 7 north, range 9 east; thence west and along said township line to the southeast corner of Lee Township; thence north along the said eastern boundary to the beginning; embraced within the present limits of Cosumnes Township are Michigan Bar, Sebastopol, Live Oak and Buckeye.

Michigan Bar is so named from the fact that the first settlers were from Michigan. Gold was discovered here in the latter part of 1849; this is, at least, the first discovery that was made public. The founders of Michigan Bar were two men from Michigan, who probably made the first discovery of gold there. In the following spring some of their friends and acquaintances, formerly from Michigan, who had been mining at Placerville, and others direct from that State, joined them, and commenced mining on the bar, and in the vicinity, and the town began to grow. This was the largest mining camp in the township. The first claims were small, each man being allowed only sixteen feet; they were enlarged, by several men uniting their claims, and when hydraulic mining began, the rule was changed, the miners here, as elsewhere, making their own laws on the subject of claims.

In the autumn of 1851 the miners commenced working the gulches, hauling the dirt in carts to the river. This was the first dry mining done in this locality. In the summer the mining was nearly all on the river and bars; in the winter the miners worked in the gulches with sluices, running from six to eight inches to a sluice. The Knightsomer Ditch was the first ditch built, in 1851; the Davidson Ditch, built in 1854, both on north side of river. A small ditch was built on south side of river, by O'Brien, Dayton and others, in 1853. Hydraulic mining began in 1858; the gulch mining gradually decreased until, in 1862, it was practically abandoned. This district was originally one of the best for placer-mining in California. Some 200 or 300 acres have often been denuded to a depth of over twenty feet.

Michigan Bar at one time had from 1,000 to 1,500 population, and by some it is estimated that there were over 2,000. In the '50's it polled over 500 votes; there are now only about fifty voters in the precinct.

The new iron bridge, 362 feet in length, costing $3,300, was finished April 9, 1887. A toll bridge, built by Samuel Putnam, existed here from 1853 to 1879 or 1880, when it was bought by the county and made free. Arkansas Creek, rising in Amador County, runs for about four miles through Cosumnes Township, emptying into the Cosumnes River at Flint & Raymond's. The old Amador & Sacramento Canal extends about sixteen miles from its source in the Cosumnes to Michigan Bar.

The Michigan Bar Pottery was built in 1859 by J. W. Orr and moved to a point about two and a half miles southeast of the village in 1862, where Mr. Orr discovered a bank of potter's clay supposed to be the best in the State for stoneware, and still known as Orr's bank. At

present the San Francisco Sewer-Pipe Association leases the sewer-pipe department. A. M. Addington owned it from 1865 to 1884, and J. M. Williams, who had leased it in 1881, from 1884 to the present time. He has discovered a deposit of "croll" (fire-sand) in the adjoining land of N. B. Gill, and has purchased forty-five acres of him. A measure of silicious sand also exists in it. In the autumn of 1888 he sent specimens of this sand to England, where the chemists pronounced it the best known for the purpose. Twenty-five acres of the new purchase has this sand on the surface. English capitalists are making overtures to Mr. Orr for a purchase. This material is specially well adapted to the manufacture of stoneware, fire-brick, sewer-pipes and white and yellow ware.

Among the early settlers of Michigan Bar were the following: A man by the name of Prothro was the first settler, who brought his family with him. The family consisted of four sons and two daughters. Prothro afterward moved to Mendocino County. Larkin Lamb and wife settled at Michigan Bar in January, 1851.

Gold was discovered at Cook's Bar almost simultaneously with Michigan Bar. It received its name from Dennis Cook, who settled here in the latter part of 1849. He remained here until 1855 or '56. He kept a trading-post, and also followed mining. Cook's Bar was located about a mile and three-fourths below Michigan Bar, on the Cosumnes River. Quite a town was built up here at one time, having a large hotel, stores, saloons, and about 500 inhabitants. The town, as such, ceased to exist about the year 1860.

Sebastopol, a mining camp, established in 1854, is located on the northwest quarter of section 16, township 7 north, range 8 east. The name "Sebastopol" was chosen by a vote of the miners, the Crimean War being then in progress, and its famous namesake being very prominent in the daily papers of that date. From 1854 to 1858 the camp thrived and the population and buildings increased. Mining, however, being the main industry, with its decline the town gradually became deserted, till at the present time there are but four houses standing. During the lively times, from three to four hundred ounces of gold dust were sold weekly at this place. Since 1859 there have been no white men at work mining here. Some Chinamen, however, worked until 1876.

At one time Sebastopol contained one hotel, one general merchandise store, one dry-goods store, one saloon and bowling alley, one cigar store, butcher shop, blacksmith shop, shoe store, and dwelling-houses and miners' cabins containing about 200 inhabitants.

Among some of the early settlers were Michael Davis, —— McEntire, T. P. Horn, Dr. Bowman, —— Lyon, —— McCabe and Francis Mitchell. The latter came when the town was established. There is some good agricultural land in the vicinity.

Katesville was a mining camp. The limits of the district were defined in 1855, and extended three miles south of Arkansas Creek and three miles east and west from the foot of Big Ravine; it also embraced the strip of Mr. Darmed's ground, between Arkansas Creek and Cook's Bar District; was established in 1854, though there was some mining done as early as 1852. This place was never incorporated as a town, and in 1862 was deserted. At one time there was a hotel, boarding-house, store, blacksmith shop, and several saloons and dwelling-houses.

Live Oak is located on section 10, in township 7 north, range 8 east; was established in 1854, though there had been some little mining done in the vicinity previous to that time. Times were quite lively here for a few years, gold dust to the amount of $2,000 or $3,000 per week being sold for several years. Wells, Fargo & Co. had an office here from 1858 to 1861. The Hamilton Line of stages ran through Live Oak on the route from Sacramento to Michigan Bar. At one time there were three stores, two hotels, one livery stable, a blacksmith shop, butcher shop and four saloons in the town. The place went down in 1861. Among the

early settlers were B. R. Robinson, Henry Lancaster, W. S. Crayton, Thomas Olive, J. C. Dunn, Patrick Gaffney, John Gaffney, George Freeman, R. D. Reed, Alfred Ball and V. Perry.

The early mining was entirely placer and gulch diggings, on the river and bars in summer time and in gulches during the rainy season. The first water ditch constructed in Cosumnes Township was the Knightsomer Ditch, about 1851, and was the oldest water right on the Cosumnes River. The miners used to cart the dirt to the river and use the waters of the ditch to work the "Toms." This ditch was abandoned in 1862, owing to the flood filling it up. It was located on the north side of the river. Of the new irrigating ditch, about eight miles are in this township. The cost of "four inches" of water is 5 cents a day per acre, which would be $4.50 for a season of ninety days.

George McKinstry came to the State in 1847; opened a store and trading-post on the Cosumnes River in 1849. He owned part of what was called the Sacayac grant (now called Pratt grant) on the Cosumnes River. He sold in 1850 ranch and store to Emanuel Pratt, who ran the store until 1855, when he closed out the business. Pratt died in 1870.

J. O. Sherwood settled on the south side of Cosumnes River in 1851.

Jacob A. Hutchinson, Sr., crossed the plains with his family in 1846; settled in Cosumnes Township in 1849, on the Cosumnes River. He soon after started on a prospecting trip to the northern mines, and has never been heard of since.

James Pollock came to the State with his family in 1846, and settled in Cosumnes Township in 1853, on the river.

Jared Sheldon, the owner of what is commonly known as the Sheldon grant, bought a piece of land about one-half mile above the present site of McCabe's bridge, in 1851, and proceeded to erect a costly dam and dig a race about three-fourths of a mile long. The dam was built of square timbers, tied together with oak ties and filled in with rock; the height was about sixteen feet. The miners, learning of his intention, sent him a written protest against the construction of the dam, stating that great damage would be done to them by the overflow of their claims. Sheldon disregarded this protest and completed the dam. When the water began to reach the mining claims several meetings were held, both sides being represented. Sheldon built a fort on a point of rocks which commanded the dam, and placed a cannon in it; he then employed a large number of men to protect the works at all hazards. On July 12, 1851, the sentries were surprised and the fort taken, Sheldon at the time being absent. He was sent for to come and let the water off, being told that he could do it with as little injury as possible to the dam. He arrived soon after with about a dozen men, and refused to let the water off. An ineffectual attempt was made to blow up the dam with gunpowder. On the failure becoming evident, one of the miners, of whom there were about 150 present, seized an ax, and, calling on the others to protect him, walked out on the edge of the structure and began chopping. Our informants differ as to which party fired the first shot, one account stating that Sheldon ordered one of his men to shoot the axman; the man and one other of his party immediately obeyed, whereupon the miners fired on them, instantly killing Sheldon and the two men, Johnson and Cody, who had fired. From the fact that the only miner who was injured, out of the whole number present, was the one on the dam, he being slightly wounded, it is very probable that this account is the correct one. The dam was opened enough to let the water off, and entirely swept away by the high water of 1851–'52.

Jordan H. Lowry settled at Michigan Bar in 1854, where he still resides.

This township seems to have been well supplied with hotels from 1850 to 1862. The Public House, built in 1849, on the Dry Town and Sacramento road, at Coats's Ferry, on the south side of the river, Lewis & Travers, proprietors, closed in 1858. There was another

hotel on the north side of the river, at the same place, started by Coats. He rented the house to Harvey Alvord. Both house and ferry were discontinued in 1857.

The Hamilton House, started by Orville Hamilton in 1850, on the Sacramento and Dry Town road, near the river, on the land now owned by Oliver Plummer. It was destroyed by fire in 1853 and never rebuilt.

The Gold Spring House, on the Dry Town road, on the Gold Spring Ranch, built in 1849 by Boyle and Page, afterward sold to J. O. Sherwood and J. A. Treadway, closed as a public house in June, 1853.

The Mountain House, twenty-eight miles from Sacramento, on the Dry Town road, was started in 1850 by James Gordon, who sold out to Johnson, Warner and Dake in 1852. Gordon's wife gave birth to twin boys in 1850; these were probably the first white children born in Cosumnes Township.

The Wilbur Hotel, built by Y. S. Wilbur in 1850. Wilbur sold to Larkin Lamb in 1851, who closed the house in 1858; located on the Dry Town road.

The Ohio House, built by a company from Ohio in 1855. Dr. Woodford had the management; sold in 1856 or 1857 to James Cummings, who changed the name to Cummings' Hotel. It burned down in 1864, and was not rebuilt; located at Sebastopol.

The Hamilton Hotel, at Sebastopol, opened in 1867 by J. H. Hamilton.

The Prairie Cottage, situated about one and one-half miles above Sebastopol, on the Sacramento and Ione road, was built in 1851, closed in 1864.

The Blue Tent House, on what is now known as the Buckeye Ranch, built in 1849 by Sage & Co., from Ohio; it was closed as a hotel in 1870.

Niagara House, opened in 1849, located on Willow Springs Creek, near the Amador County line, was built by Moore and Ball; closed as a hotel in 1856.

Cook's Bar House, opened by Chenault and Hall in 1854, at Cook's Bar. They did a good business for several years; business was discontinued about 1870.

There is very little agricultural land in Cosumnes Township. Along the Cosumnes River the greater portion of the township can be classed among the mineral lands, most, if not all, being gold-bearing gravel hills.

The first school in this township was organized in May, 1853, the district including the whole township as then located.

DRY CREEK.

Dry Creek Township was originally included in San Joaquin Township, and was set off as an independent township in August, 1853, by the Court of Sessions, the order reading that "All that part of San Joaquin lying southeast of the Cosumnes River be erected into a township, to be called Dry Creek." The Board of Supervisors modified the boundaries, October 20, 1856, giving it the lines as they now stand, which are as follows: Commencing at the junction of the Cosumnes and Mokelumne rivers, thence northeasterly, following the course of the Cosumnes River to its intersection with the range line between ranges 6 and 7 east, United States Government survey; thence south and along said range line to its intersection with Dry Creek; thence westerly along said Dry Creek and the Mokelumne River to the beginning.

This township is mostly included within the original lines of the San Jon de los Moquelumnes, or Chabolla grant.

Dr. W. L. McIntyre came to the county in 1849, with his family, and settled in Dry Creek Township in January, 1851. McIntyre built the first frame building in the township, in April, 1851, near Galt. Mrs. Rosanna McIntyre died at Galt, at the residence of Ephraim Ray, February 20, 1889, in her seventy-ninth year.

Calvin T. Briggs, an old mountaineer, and John Burroughs were engaged in the stock-raising business as early as 1850; they had

large herds of cattle on both sides of the river; they dissolved partnership in 1857, Burroughs returning East. Briggs built the second frame house in the township, in 1851; previous to this time the family and Burroughs had lived in an adobe hut.

Rev. N. Slater and family moved into the township in 1851, engaged in the stock and dairy business. He removed to Sacramento in 1867; sold his ranch, an undivided 500 acres of the Chabolla grant, in 1869.

Grant I. Taggart and the Ringgold brothers took up a claim about one-half mile west of McIntyre, in 1852; they remained only a few months. Taggart was subsequently clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of California.

Willis Wright purchased part of their claim in 1853.

Thomas Armstrong, a widower with two daughters, came into possession of a part of the Ringgold place in the fall of 1852, and engaged in the dairy business; removed to San Francisco some years later, and his son-in-law carried on the dairy business.

Dr. Russell came to the township in 1850; owned a ranch about four miles west from Galt; was engaged in the cattle business until his death in 1861.

William H. Young and family were among the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Galt; he is a large land-owner in the township now.

S. Fugitt and family settled on Dry Creek in 1852; he built the fourth house in the township. He kept a hotel for some years; was also engaged in stock business.

Hiram Chase came to the township in 1852; returned to the East in 1856, coming back to Dry Creek Township in 1869.

George M. Gray settled in the township in 1850, James Short in 1853, Andrew Whitaker in 1852, and John McFarland in 1851.

Evan Evans settled in Dry Creek Township in 1851, in that portion near Dry Creek known as the pocket; he bought out parties by the name of Donaldson, and William and L. McAlta.

Henry D. Cantrell came to the township in 1853, Thomas McConnell in 1855, Thomas Lorin in 1851, George Need in 1852, Peter Planet in 1852, H. Putney in 1853, Peter Williamson in 1852, and David Davis in 1853.

P. Green and wife came to the township in 1852 or 1853; Green died about 1859, and his wife returned to the East. Peter Riley came to the township in 1852; he died about three years ago; his children now live in the township. Samuel Wriston settled in the township in 1852. Ephraim Ray came to California in 1852; settled in Dry Creek Township in 1854, where he now resides, engaged in farming.

The first death that occurred among the early settlers in the township was that of Mrs. Jackson, who with her husband had been visiting at Dr. Russell's house. This death occurred February 14, 1851. The funeral took place next day. There was only one white woman present at the funeral, Mrs. McIntyre; most of the people who attended were Indians. In the procession Mr. Jackson followed the coffin, leading by the hand a little son, who had a white handkerchief tied round his head; he was followed by his three other children, his wife's brother, a cousin, Mrs. McIntyre and two Indian women, wives of white men, a few white men and the rest a number of Indians of both sexes. At the grave the Indians squatted around on the ground in different places, making a strange picture, that can be better imagined than described.

In 1853 a Fourth of July celebration was held at McIntyre's place. Men were dispatched to notify the settlers through the county, and people came from all parts of the county, and also from San Joaquin County. The celebration was a success and passed off in good style. A flag was made for the occasion by four of the ladies; it was composed of such material as they could obtain, the stripes being manufactured from red window curtains, and the center of a blue shawl formed the Union Jack. A Mr. Jewell read the Declaration of Independence, several national songs were sung by the choir,

composed of Dr. Russell, Hiram Chase, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Slater. The dinner was furnished by the people, bringing their food in basket-picnic style. This was probably the first Fourth of July celebration held in the county outside of Sacramento.

In the early history of the township, stock-raising and dairying were the principal, if not the only, industries; these interests gradually decreased until at present there is very little doing with either. The township is all agricultural, there being no mineral land. The principal grain grown is wheat; the amount of acreage sown each year is increasing very rapidly.

GALT.—The town of Galt was laid out by Obed Harvey and the Western Pacific Railroad Company, in 1869, on the southeast quarter of section 27, on what is known as the Troy place.

The Galt House was opened in 1869, George Bubaker, proprietor. The building was an old one, built by S. Fugitt, and used as a hotel, and was moved to Galt when the place was started. This house changed hands several times, until it was discontinued, in 1872.

The principal hotel of Galt is the Devins' Exchange, kept by Prouty & Devins. It is a large, substantial frame building, situated on Front street, opposite the depot, and of easy access for the traveling public. The commercial trade of Galt is of considerable importance, situated as it is in the heart of a large and prolific grain-growing country, and on the line of the Central Pacific overland route running north and south, which makes it one of the principal local points on the line of the railroad. Here the weary traveler and pleasure-seeker can find a comfortable place to stop, the Exchange being run in a first-class manner and under the personal care of the proprietors, who are social and accommodating gentlemen. The house is supplied with good sleeping apartments, which are kept cosy and clean, while the table is supplied with the best that the market affords, much of this material being shipped here from the larger cities. A good bar is run in connection with the house, while quiet and well regulated order prevails everywhere.

The history of the hotel is quite a varied one, it being first built at Old Liberty, by C. C. Fugitt, in 1859, the contractor and builder being J. H. Sawyer, now a prominent resident of Galt. After the town of Liberty went down and Galt was established, in the spring of 1869, the building was moved to its present location. It was there owned by Calvin Briggs, and was leased to John L. Fifield for about one year, after which other parties ran it for awhile. Among them was Thomas Briggs, the son of Calvin Briggs, who carried on the business and finally sold the property to C. W. Harvey. This latter gentleman was proprietor of the house for eleven years and did much toward improving it, he, in turn, selling out to Patton & Prouty.

Patton's interest was then sold to William B. Devin, and the firm became Prouty & Devin, as it now stands.

SIMON PROUTY, a prominent business man of Galt, was born in Knox County, Ohio, September 9, 1834. His father, Anson Prouty, was a native of New York State, and his wife, *nee* Elizabeth Helms, was a native of Pennsylvania. The family resided in Ohio until the fall of 1846, when they moved to Jasper County, Iowa, and lived there until the spring of 1852. Anson Prouty and his son Simon received a subcontract for carrying the first United States mail from Iowa City to Fort Des Moines, a distance of 120 miles, which they did on horseback, taking just a week to make a round trip. In the spring of 1852 the family started overland with ox teams for California. May 9 they crossed the Missouri River where Omaha now is. On reaching the Sweetwater, June 19, 1852, Mr. Prouty was attacked with Asiatic cholera, which was so bad that year in certain districts. He was driving a team up to about 10 o'clock in the morning, and at 4 he was a corpse! His death occurred near Independence Rock, at the base of the Rocky Mountains. The next day after he was buried five in one train ahead of them died of that scourge; many also

died in trains coming after; but in this train the death just mentioned was the only one. The family then consisted of the mother, two daughters and five sons, who landed in Volcano, August 24, 1852, and for a year afterward were located near Ione, Amador County. Mrs. Prouty remained there until her death, May 6, 1878, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Simon Prouty, whose name heads this article, has remained there and been actively identified with the progress of that section. All the family had possession of land upon a Spanish grant, and afterward were compelled to leave it, not knowing it was upon a grant. The men of the grant had the State order troops there to drive off the settlers. The soldiers, 300 in number, came and surrounded the place, and politely began ejecting them and their household goods. This of course made the settlers very angry, as they had bought the land and paid money for it, believing that the purchase was a *bona fide* one; and then to be turned out and driven off at the point of the musket was something that many of them resisted. Mr. Prouty has been a successful business man, having always exhibited good judgment in his financial dealings. He has speculated considerably in land and cattle; also has followed agricultural pursuits most of the time. For about fifteen years he was a resident of San Joaquin County, and came to Galt in June, 1884, when he purchased the hotel which he now owns. Besides this property he has about 300 acres in Amador, San Joaquin and Sacramento counties. He was married in 1852 to Louisa J. Newton, a native of Indiana, who died October 16, 1888, at the age of fifty-three years. She was the mother of four children: Hattie, wife of A. Whitaker, of Galt; William H., residing at Truckee; Josie, wife of George Connor, of Tulare City; and E. M. is on the ranch in San Joaquin County. Mr. Prouty is a member of the Masonic order at Ione, and of the Golden Shore and the Knights of Pythias at Galt.

Whitaker & Ray, general merchants at Galt, have been conducting their business here ever since 1869. Andrew Whitaker and Don Ray started in business in a small frame building on Front street, which was one of the first, if not the very first, building erected in the town. It was located where Mr. Brewster's store now is, it being removed by him when he rebuilt. In 1871 the firm erected their present building, of brick, on the corner of Front and C streets. It cost over $20,000, and is the best building in town. They have a large assortment of goods for a general store, and plenty of capital to run it. Don Ray was born September 2, 1848, in Marion County, Kentucky, son of F. G. and Elizabeth Ray, both natives also of that State. In 1851 they came to California. About 1862 they moved to the little place called Mokelumne City, at the head of navigation of the Mokelumne River. During the flood of that year their little house was completely washed away, never afterward being seen. They then moved up to Liberty, a little town in San Joaquin County, a mile and a half south of Galt. Here the senior Ray practiced medicine, and Don in 1865 obtained a position as clerk in the general store of William Allport, which he retained for nearly three years. In 1868 he married and spent about half a year in Nevada, first going to Utah with a surveying party under John F. Kidder, driving stakes in the survey of the Virginia City & Truckee Railroad. Kidder's division started for Reno, toward Empire City, through Carson City and Washoe. At Empire City they met the other division. It required about three months to accomplish the task. Kidder then took Mr. Ray to a Mr. Yerrington, now one of the proprietors of the Glenbrook House, a fashionable resort on the east side of Lake Tahoe, and he employed him about three months at the bar. He resigned because he received news of his mother's death, and he came to Liberty. At this beautiful place he shortly afterward started a saloon and drug-store, the railroad being in process of construction at that time. Nine months afterward he associated himself with Andrew Whitaker and started their little business in the store already

spoken of, which was built by John F. McFarland. A sketch of what should follow here has already been given at the head of this article. Mr. Ray had no capital when he first came here, but by his business and land investments he has made a great deal of money. He and Mr. Whitaker now have over 8,000 acres of land, and their trade extends to a distance of fifteen miles in every direction. They also do a large business in wheat, buying, selling and storage, having a warehouse with a capacity of 300 tons. Mr. Ray is the postmaster at Galt, having received his appointment in 1873. Mrs. Ray's maiden name was Alice Fugitt. She is a native of Iowa, and was brought to California when a child by her parents. There are four children in this family: Clyde, Charles, Kittie and Whitaker.

The "Railroad House" ran in 1870–'73. A school-house was built in 1869, but the growth of the town demanded a larger structure in a few years, and in 1878 it was erected at a cost of $3,000. Whitaker & Ray opened the first store, in a building belonging to John McFarland, some time in 1869. The next year they built a brick store, on Front street, where they are still conducting a substantial trade. The other principal business establishments are the general store and grain warehouse of Brewster & Co., the general store of Wright, Need & Co., the grocery of Brewster & Smith, the Galt Lumber Company (a branch of the Friend & Terry Lumber Company of Sacramento), under the management of S. W. Palin, the real-estate office of I. M. Smith & Co., and the livery stable of J. K. McKinstry.

The postoffice was established here in 1869, with the starting of the town, and John Brewster was the first postmaster.

The First Congregational Church of Galt, California, was organized October 13, 1877. The first services were held in the old public school-house, Rev. William C. Stewart, Pastor, some time in June of 1877. The first officers were James Ferguson and E. C. Morse. Previous to the organization of this church, religious services had been held in the school-house, at irregular intervals, by different denominations, from 1869. In 1884 they erected a handsome frame church building, under the energetic auspices of Dr. Harvey and John McFarland.

The Methodists, in 1879, took a school-house, built in 1872, and converted it into a church.

The Christian Church, organized about a year ago, hold their services in Brewster's Hall; they intend building soon. Brewster's building, erected in 1881, has for its second story a very fine hall.

The Catholics laid the corner-stone for their church October 12, 1885, that day being the 393d anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, and the congregation is correspondingly named St. Christopher's Church. On the above occasion the officiating minister was Rev. P. W. Riordan, Archbishop of San Francisco.

Phœnix Lodge, No. 239, I. O. O. F., was organized December 29, 1875, with the following officers and members: W. O. Holmes, P. G.; S. D. Johnson, N. G.; G. Norton, V. G.; O. J. Atchinson, Sec.; D. Ray, Treas.; T. H. Fowler, A. S. Hamilton, P. Miller, A. Clough, J. McFarland and H. Chase. This order is the strongest of all in Galt, the membership being now about ninety. *Galt Encampment, No. 65, I. O. O. F.*, was organized May 13, 1881. *Rei Rebekah, No. 132*, was organized March 29, 1888. These lodges all meet in a hall of their own, in Whitaker & Ray's Block.

The Freemasons established a lodge here in the fall of 1882, and meet in Brewster's Hall.

The Knights of Pythias, meeting in the same hall, were organized February 12, 1883.

Galt Lodge, No. 113, A. O. U W., was organized June 21, 1879. Charter members and first officers were: J. H. Sawyer, P. M. W.; John Brewster, M. W.; G. W. Noble, Foreman; A. E. Brewster, O.; C. C. Clements, R'd'r; James Ferguson, Fin'r; J. C. Sawyer, Rec'r; N. E. Freeman, Guide; George Rhodes, I. W.; I. M. Smith, O. W.; Oliver Bartlett. The lodge now meets in Brewster's Hall.

The Order of Chosen Friends organized here May 22, 1882.

The Golden Shore Lodge, in May, 1889, and meet in Brewster's Hall.

The Grand Army Post, July 12, 1888.

The "Order of the Iron Hall" established a society here last year, is a flourishing lodge and meets in Odd Fellows Hall. This new order is an incorporated fraternity, first organized March 28, 1881, to pay to its members $5 to $25 a week in case of sickness, and $100 to $500 in case of total disability.

Hicksville, another village in Dry Creek Township, was named after William Hicks, one of the oldest settlers in the township. He came in 1847, and engaged in stock-raising. In 1854 a postoffice was established at his place, and was removed to the present site of Hicksville in 1857. There is a Presbyterian Church building here and a good school. The town was started in 1863 by Patterson & Smith, who built a store in the same year; this store changed hands several times, and was finally closed in 1877. A hotel was opened in 1864 by Patterson & Smith.

FRANKLIN.

Franklin Township was formed out of the original Sutter Township, by order of the Board of Supervisors, of October 20, 1856. The boundaries are as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Sutter Township, running thence south through the centers of townships 7 and 6 north, range 5 east of Mount Diablo base and meridian, to the township line between townships 5 and 6 north; thence east to the Cosumnes River; thence south, following the course of said river, to its junction with the Mokelumne River; thence in a westerly direction along said river to the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east; thence north to the center line of township 5 north, range 4 east; thence west on said line to Merritt's Slough; thence northerly along said slough to the Sacramento River; thence along said Sacramento River to the southern boundary of Sutter Township; thence east along said southern boundary of Sutter Township to the beginning.

The lands of Franklin Township are all agricultural or marsh lands

There are large quantities of wheat raised in the township; also of fruit, of all sorts. The fruit is grown principally along the river, and consists of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, and all sorts of small fruits. There are also a few small vineyards in the township.

The titles are derived from the United States, there being no Spanish or Mexican grants in the township.

The largest business enterprise in Franklin Township is the brick manufactory of Davis & Roberts, near the river.

Joseph Sims came to the State in 1847, with Stevenson's regiment; settled in Franklin Township in 1849; J. B. Green, in 1849; J. C. Beach, in 1850; Wm. H. Fry, in 1852; Joseph Green, in 1851; Truman N. Farsett, in 1852; George W. Heck, in 1855; R. Kercheval, in 1850; David T. Lufkin, in 1850; Jacob Miller, in 1853; John Reith, in 1855; Solomon Runyon, in 1850; Myron Smith, in 1853; Adam Warner, in 1853.

Union House was established in 1852, by Amos Butler. The house has changed hands several times; is now owned by Jacob Korn. There is a postoffice at this place, known as Union House.

The Six-Mile House is the first house in Franklin Township from Sacramento; was commenced by one Prewitt, in 1853–'54.

The Twelve-Mile House was built about 1850, by McHesser; it was located on the lower Stockton road, and until Georgetown was established was a favorite stopping place. The building was torn down many years ago.

Freeport is a point eight miles south of Sacramento, on the bank of the river, at a good landing.

The Freeport Railroad Company was formed in 1862 or '63, for the purpose of building a road from Freeport, connecting with the Sacramento Valley Railroad at a point midway between Sacramento and Folsom, the idea being

to divert the northern trade around Sacramento. Nine miles of this road were constructed in 1863. Freeport was laid out, lots staked out and sold, and the town began growing rapidly. At the end of the first year there were 300 or 400 people in the place. Most of the railroad employes lived here. For three or more years the place was quite a shipping point. Goods for the mines and other localities were landed here, and produce was shipped from the point. The first store was opened by A. J. Bump, in 1863, changed hands several times, and is now owned by P. G. Riehl. The first hotel was started by E. Grier, also in 1863. He sold to Thomas O'Toole, but the establishment was closed many years ago. The railroad was bought by the Central Pacific Railroad Company and discontinued, and Freeport rapidly decreased to its present proportions.

Freeport Lodge, No. 261, I. O. G. T., was instituted in January, 1884, under the leadership of J. W. Lee, since deceased, J. H. Beach, Thomas Kirtlan, Mrs. E. F. Fitch, Joseph Gosling, Mrs. Gosling and others, struggling against a formidable opposition. The order erected a two-story building, which with the grounds is valued at $1,200 or $1,500. Only those who were friendly to the temperance cause were allowed to contribute. The first floor is devoted to miscellaneous gatherings, while the upper story is the lodge-room. The society meets every Saturday evening. There are now about thirty members, and the officers are: J. T. Black, C. T.; Nellie Bayles, V. C. T.; F. L. Baumgartle, P. C. T.; J. H. Beach, Deputy and Rec. Sec.; Miss Nellie Beach, Fin. Sec.; Frank Kirtlan, Treas.; Fred. Kirtlan, Marshal; Mrs. E. F. Fitch, Guard; E. Greer, Sentinel.

The Methodists have preaching at Freeport every two weeks.

FRANKLIN, formerly Georgetown, is situated on the lower Stockton road, fifteen miles from Sacramento. It was settled in 1856 by Andrew George, who the same year opened a hotel at the place, called the Franklin House. It was torn down in 1879.

A school building was erected here in 1876, at a cost of $3,500, for the maintenance of a High School, and was kept up as such for two years; it was then abandoned, as too expensive. Most of the stock was signed over to the district, and the building has since been used by the district.

Franklin Grange, P. of H., was organized January 9, 1874, with the following charter members: Amos Adams, Master; P. R. Beckley, Secretary; J. F. Freeman, William Johnston, J. M. Stephenson, J. W. Moore, Troy Dye, Thomas Anderson, Eben Owen, George W. Morse; Ladies—Mrs. W. Johnston, Mrs. Troy Dye and Mrs. Miller. The present membership is thirty-four. They meet on the second Saturday of each month.

Franklin Council, No. 71, Order of Chosen Friends, has twenty-six members.

BRYAN'S LANDING is a point on the river which each year is quite busy during the season for shipping produce. There never has been a town here.

RICHLAND, established in 1860 as a landing, comprises a large warehouse, a school-house and a few residences. The Richland Methodist Episcopal Church is a short distance above this point. Rev. Mr. Crowe is the present pastor.

COURTLAND is situated on the lower end of Randall "Island," and is a landing place for all steamers. It was established in 1870, by James V. Sims. There are now a postoffice, telegraph office, a Wells-Fargo express office and a store in the town. The wharf was built by Captain Albert Foster; it is now owned by Louis Winters. December 24, 1879, a fire broke out in that portion of Courtland known as Chinatown, and temporarily destroyed the whole settlement.

ONISBO was first settled by A. Runyon in 1849. A postoffice was established here in 1853, which was moved to Courtland in 1857. A good school-house, costing, with the Masonic Hall over the school-room, $2,200, was erected here in 1860. The town was named after a chief of the Digger Indians, named Onisbo.

Franklin Lodge, No. 143, F. & A. M., was

organized in February, 1861, with the following officers and charter members: George A. Blakeslee, Master; Stephen T. Morse, S. W.; Reuben Kercheval, J. W.; J. Runyon, Treas.; Simon L. Reed, Sec.; A. H. Hustler, Senior Deacon; Malachi Kanady, Tyler. The lodge meets in their hall, referred to in the preceding paragraph, on the Saturday on or before each full moon.

GEORGIANA.

Georgiana Township was originally a part of Sutter Township, as first established. On August 14, 1854, the Court of Sessions ordered that, "So much of Sutter Township as lies south of a line commencing at a point about opposite the head of Steamboat Slough, on the line dividing the ranches of Messrs. Robb & Runyon, and running thence due east to the eastern line of Sutter Township, be, and the same is hereby organized into a new township, by the name of Georgiana."

October 20, 1856, the Board of Supervisors established the present boundaries, which are as follows: Beginning on the Sacramento River, at the southwestern corner of Franklin Township (the notes of Franklin Township call for the southwest corner to be on Merritt's Slough); thence east, and along the southern boundary of Franklin Township, to the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east of Mount Diablo meridan; thence south, and along said range line to the southern boundary of Sacramento County; thence southerly and northerly, along the southern and western lines of said county to the beginning.

Georgiana Township is almost entirely composed of what are commonly spoken of as the Sacramento Islands, and includes the southern portion of Sutter Island, almost all of Grand Island, all of Andrus, Tyler, Twitchell, Brannan, Sherman and Wood islands. There are about 110 miles of levee in the township. A considerable portion of the bank land is now in a high state of cultivation. The present levee improvements, which are being rapidly pushed forward, will make Grand Island one of the garden spots of the earth. It is the home of fruits and vegetables, and lies between two great home markets and shipping ports, Sacramento and San Francisco, accessible to each by a good water route. Fruit raisers combine and furnish their own steamboats. Good water for domestic use is obtained by boring down 125 feet. The river abounds in salmon, codfish, sturgeon, etc.

There are about 8,000 acres on Brannan Island, nearly all under cultivation. The levees are in good condition. The island was all settled in 1852. The ranches vary in size from 100 to 1,000 acres, the average being about 200 acres. There is a wharf on this island. Sherman Island isthe southern most pointof Sacramen to County. It was first settled by Robert E. Beasley about 1855. The island was all reclaimed in 1873, and for some years the real estate was very high. The crops were good each year, and everything seemed prosperous. The high waters of 1878 dispelled the golden dreams of the inhabitants by overtopping and destroying the levees, thereby swamping the whole island. Since that time some efforts have been made to rebuild the levees. There are two wharves on the island. Emmaton is the name of a small place about the middle of the Sacramento River side of the island. Twitchell Island is in a thoroughly demoralized condition, the levees being destroyed and the island practically unreclaimed land. In 1869 it was purchased by the Tide Land Reclamation Company, and reclaimed by them in 1870. Andrus Island was named after George Andrus, who settled on the upper end of the island in 1852. The island contains about 7,000 acres, all of which is reclaimed.

Isleton, on this island, is forty-one miles from Sacramento and seventy from San Francisco. The town was established by Josiah Pool in 1874, and is now a thriving place, with better prospects for the future. The wharf was built in 1875. The principal local industry here for a time was the manufacture of beet sugar, but it was discontinued about five years ago. It may be revived again.

A lodge of Good Templars and one of the Patrons of Husbandry formerly flourished here, but at present are dormant.

TYLER ISLAND is situated east of Andrus Island and was settled in 1852. The upper end only is leveed, the lower end being unreclaimed land. There are only a few cultivated ranches on this island. Sutter Island is in process of reclamation, and some of it is now under cultivation.

WALNUT GROVE was first settled by John W. Sharp, in the fall of 1851. There has been a postoffice here for about thirty-three years. Walnut Grove is situated on the main land, at the junction of the Sacramento River and Georgiana Slough, and is the shipping point for a large extent of country. There is a wharf, at which the steamers stop going each way, a school-house, a small hall, and a hotel.

THE PEARSON RECLAMATION DISTRICT.

Of the famous thirty-five miles of orchard along the left banks of the Sacramento River, extending from a point a few miles below Freeport to six miles below Isleton, there is no part that has attracted more attention than the stretch of nine miles from the Hollister to the Eastman ranch. It has been the subject of frequent favorable comment by the press and the people. But few, however, are aware how much of its beauty and productive value and consequent fame is due to a remarkable work of reclamation quietly done. The irregular curve in front is subtended at an average distance of about three and a half miles, by an immense levee about nine miles long, twenty-three feet high and twelve feet wide at the top, enclosing with the levee in front about 9,000 acres of land, including the orchards in front, which seldom exceed half a mile in depth. In 1878, the old levee, which was obviously inadequate, but which had been weakly relied upon, gave way before the rush of waters which soon turned the back land into an inland lake and seriously damaged the fruit ranches in front. Through the financial disaster ensuing, the San Francisco Savings Union soon became owners of about 4,000 acres of these overflowed lands.

With a courage unusual in moneyed institutions, inspired perhaps by the far-seeing judgment of some sapient director, and carried to a successful issue by the management of Mr. P. J. Van Loben Sels, the Union proceeded to reclaim the land by the construction of the levee just described. The cost has been about $180,000, of which nearly one-half fell on the Union for its comparatively worthless back lands. But they builded wiser than they knew, as every acre has been made available for cultivation, and some small portions bring an annual rental of $14 an acre, and highly favored spots as much as $20. The erection of the levee was a necessary beginning, which was quickly followed by an outlay of $130,000 for pumping works, with a capacity of 120,000 gallons a minute, and a system of drainage twenty-four miles in length. The central low-lying district, which in winter is a shallow lake, becomes in June a field of beans, yielding forty sacks to the acre in September. In 1887 Mr. Alexander Brown, of Walnut Grove, the lessee of the whole 3,830 acres now remaining in the ownership of the Union, raised two crops of barley on part of this land which but a few years since was a mere waste of waters. Probably two-thirds of the Pearson District is capable of producing two crops. Eleven thousand five hundred and eighty sacks of potatoes have been raised on a thirty-two and a quarter acre piece of this no longer dismal swamp. Fifty-two sacks of barley, 300 sacks of onions and one and a half tons of beans are normal products of this new land of Goshen. There are three orchards already planted, one of ninety acres and two smaller ones. Very neat, substantial improvements in the way of barns and residences for workmen and sub-tenants are being put up by the Union, and the Pearson District is an excellent example of what may be done for the overflowed lands of Sacramento County, by intelligent and efficient reclamation.

GRANITE.

Granite Township was created by the Board of Supervisors on October 20, 1856, and formerly was included in the boundaries of Mississippi Township. The boundary line runs as follows: Beginning at the southwestern corner of Mississippi Township, and running thence eastwardly and northwardly along the southern and eastern side of Mississippi Township, which line is the American River, to the intersection with the range line between ranges 7 and 8 east, in township 10 north of Mount Diablo base; thence south and along said range line to the township line between townships 8 and 9 north; thence west and along said township line to the range line between ranges 6 and 7 east; thence north and along said range line to the beginning.

The land in Granite Township is partly agricultural and partly mineral, being probably two-thirds mineral and one-third agricultural. The Natoma Water and Mining Company owns a large amount of land in the township, which they are working according to the quality of the land, the mineral claims being leased, the company furnishing the water. They also have extensive orchards and vineyards, and manufacture wine.

Nearly all of the land in this township is included in the Leidesdorff grant. The grant was given to Leidesdorff by Micheltorena in 1844. James L. Folsom bought the interest of the heirs of Leidesdorff, and by his executors secured its confirmation in 1855. This grant runs from the Sutter grant up the American River, which forms its northern boundary; the southern boundary is nearly parallel to the river and distant therefrom four to five miles, and includes Folsom. The land was pretty well taken up by squatters, who were compelled to buy the title to their possession or vacate.

FOLSOM.

The history of Folsom properly includes that of Negro Bar, which was the pioneer of the former place, and it is more than probable that had it not been for the fact that there was a mining camp of large proportions at Negro Bar, Folsom would have been located farther down the American Fork. Negro Bar received its name from the circumstance of negroes being the first men to do any mining at that point. This was in 1849. The Bar commences at Folsom, on the same side of the river, and runs nine-tenths of a mile down stream. Miners came flocking from all quarters, and in 1851 there were 700 people here. In the summer of 1850 the Virginia Mining Company was formed for draining the river at this point; this company was composed of 240 members, with John McCormick for president. It took them two years to build the canal, which was intended to leave the old river-bed clear for mining. The company did not pay very well, but the canal was used for mining the Bar, by using "Long Toms." The Long Island Company was composed of thirty-eight men, Robert Reeves, President. The Tennessee Company, thirty members, William Gwaltney, President. The Bar was splendid mining ground, and large quantities of gold have been taken out; there is still some mining going on here now. The product now is about $17,000 per month.

J. S. Meredith opened the first hotel and store at Negro Bar, both being in the same building, in April, 1850. William A. Davidson opened the second store, but was shortly after bought out by A. A. Durfee & Brother. A few months later Rowley & Richardson opened a third store. These were the principal business houses until Folsom was started.

Among some of the physicians living at the Bar at that time were Dr. S. Lyon, now living in Folsom; Dr. Caldwell, who returned to Tennessee, and died; Dr. Palmer, still a resident of the State; A. A. Durfee & Brother, both of whom have gone East, and Dr. Cline.

Folsom was laid out by Theodore D. Judah, Richmond Chenery and Samuel C. Bruce, for Captain J. L. Folsom, in 1855. The lots were then sold on the 17th of January, 1856, at public auction, in the city of Sacramento, Colonel J. B.

Starr, auctioneer. The lots were all sold at this sale. Purchasers commenced building, and the town grew rapidly. On the 22d day of February following, the Sacramento Valley Railroad was finished to Folsom, and opened with free excursion trains and a grand jubilee. This was the first railroad operated in the State. One of the operatives who assisted in taking out the first train is still in charge of the station at Folsom. Mr. Joe Kinney, the station master, has been continuously in the employ of the railroad company for twenty-seven years. At first he sold tickets under trees here. Then large brick buildings were put up, machine shops opened, and 800 men at one time at work in them. The shops were afterward closed, and the work is now done at Sacramento. The company has just completed a small frame station house, neat and convenient, and supplying a want felt for some time.

In 1857 a road was projected to run from Folsom to Marysville, by a company called the California Central, of which Colonel Charles L. Wilson, now of Nord, was the principal member. In 1861 trains ran from Folsom to Lincoln. Afterward the road was absorbed by the Central Pacific Company, and the track between Folsom and Roseville was taken up. That portion of the road from Roseville to Lincoln is now a part of the California & Oregon Railroad.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad built its car and machine shops at Folsom in 1861. The buildings consisted of a brick machine shop, 60 x 110 feet; a car shop, also built of brick, 40 x 80 feet, and a foundry—in all, employing about 1,500 men. The shops were closed and the machinery moved to Sacramento, December 26, 1869.

In early mining days, and especially during the Washoe excitement, Folsom was a busy place; then it was almost stationary for a number of years; but now it has entered upon an era of substantial prosperity. The population is about 1,000.

Colonel Folsom, the projector of the town, died at the mission of San José, in Alameda County, July 10, 1855.

HOTELS.

Patterson & Waters' Hotel, afterward the Patterson House, was built in 1856. Patterson & Waters ran the house for about ten years; they were succeeded by Charles Watts; he, in turn, by Mrs. H. B. Waddilove, and the last manager was M. Doll, who was in charge at the time of the fire of 1871.

The Olive Branch was built in 1856 by Mr. Heaton, who kept the house until it was burned down.

The Mansion House was built in 1857. J. Holmes was the proprietor; he was succeeded by L. M. Dennison, who kept the house until the fire, in May, 1864.

The Tremont House was built in 1860 by Mrs. Lucinda Smart; she sold to Ira Sanders, who managed the business until 1868, when the house was destroyed by fire.

The Granite Hotel was built in 1858 by Captain Hughes; he was succeeded by Martin Wetzlar. The house was burned in 1866.

The Central Hotel was built by George Wellington in 1859. This house changed hands several times, until, in the spring of 1879, Mr. Rand assumed the management. In the fire of August 13, 1886, it was burned down, and a better building replaced it.

The American Exchange Hotel was first erected by Mr. Dresser, and used as a livery stable; next it was converted into two store-rooms. David Woldenberg, the first merchant in this building, returned to Germany, his native land. The store was next conducted by Hyman & Alexander. In 1877 the building was purchased by W. C. Crosett and converted into a hotel. Up to that date the building was a one-story concrete structure; then a frame second story was added. The proprietors have been Mrs. Kate Hamilton six or seven years, Mrs. Jane Williamson three years, and since then James A. Graham, who holds a ten-year lease. The property still belongs to the heir

of Mr. Crosett, Mrs. W. C. Caples, who intends to build an addition 30 x 40 feet and two stories high, on account of the increasing patronage of the house.

The business of the New Western Hotel was started in 1875, by Charles Zimmerman, who has ever since been the proprietor. He purchased the property of Dr. B. F. Bates. It consisted of two buildings, one for a hotel and one for a shoe shop, at the corner of Sutter and Wood streets. Mr. Zimmerman added about $800 in improvements; but the fire of August 13, 1886, utterly consumed it. The insurance was $2,800. Mr. Zimmerman immediately rebuilt what is now known as the "New Western Hotel," having a frontage of ninety-five feet, and costing $7,000, including furniture and fixtures. The main building is 40 x 60 feet and two and three-quarter stories high.

NATOMA WATER AND MINING COMPANY.

This company, the largest owner of water rights in the county, was organized in 1851, and was originated by A. P. Catlin, now living in Sacramento, and still the attorney of the company. A. T. Arrowsmith, a civil engineer now residing at Oakland, was associated with him. Dr. John H. Veatch, long since deceased, was the first secretary; T. L. Craig, treasurer. The main canal was commenced in 1851, taking its water from the south fork of the American, two miles above Salmon Falls. The length of this canal is sixteen miles. For many years the water was used to a great extent for mining purposes, but it is all now used to render a tract of 8,454 acres, otherwise nearly valueless, as good as any in the county. There are now 300 acres in orchard, and about 2,000 in vines.

In the superintendency of the company's interests here Henry Shusler has recently been succeeded by Horatio Livermore, of San Francisco.

The company purpose the division of the large tract into smaller tracts of ten or fifteen acres each, to be disposed of to actual settlers. The land is fertile, water is abundant, much is already producing, railroad communication with market is complete and effective. Under such circumstances the small tracts present inducements offered by little property now upon the market. There are no problems to solve by experiment as to the productiveness of the land, and upon the erection of a house the home is complete, and an immediate income secured. Its settlement by a number of small farmers would raise its value very high, and improve the whole surrounding country, towns and all.

THE FOLSOM WATER-POWER COMPANY'S CANAL.

No enterprise in the State is at present attracting more public attention than the effort to utilize the water-power of the American River at Folsom. The scheme is not a new one, having been broached about twenty-two years ago by Mr. H. G. Livermore, then president of the Natoma Water and Mining Company. Considerable work in building the necessary dam and canal has been done by both the Natoma Water and Mining Company and the Folsom Water-Power Company. Two contracts were made between the first company and the State, looking to the performance of the necessary work by convict labor, in return for land deeded to the State, and for a part of the water-power, and some work was done under these contracts. Serious disagreements arose as to the tenor of the contracts, and much litigation followed, resulting in a practical abandonment of the undertaking by the Natoma Water and Mining Company, without power on the part of the State to compel its completion.

The property and water rights were thereafter transferred to the Folsom Water Power Company (a corporation of $600,000 capital, divided into 6,000 shares of $100 each), which now owns the land on both banks of the American River, and the mining patent covering the bed of the stream, for the whole distance to be traversed by the canal and for some distance above the dam.

The first work toward the construction of the dam was done in the fall of 1866, but it was

discontinued when the dam had been completed up to low-water mark of the river. The results at the beginning of this year, 1888, had been the acquirement by the State of 483 acres of land, comprising the tract now used by the State Prison, upon one edge of which, close by the river bank, the prison buildings stand (upon which the State had only paid 11,000 days' labor of convicts), and the laying of a part of the necessary foundation of a dam, upon which about $42,000 in money had been expended by the companies, and about 11,000 days' work of convict labor used, which was furnished by the State as part of the consideration mentioned in the deeds for the land comprising the prison tract.

About $100,000 was also expended in the work upon the canal and otherwise necessary to the enterprise, but not directly upon the dam. Such was the condition of affairs when Captain Charles Aull, the present warden at the Folsom prison, took charge in January, 1888. But many of the conditions had changed.

Under the management of General McComb, the preceding warden, the buildings and grounds had been so nearly completed that it was no longer necessary to use the whole force upon them; and the number of prisoners being larger, the amount of labor available for such work as the dam and canal required was much greater than before.

Captain Aull was perfectly familiar with the events incident to the location of the prison at its present site, and of its selection because a water-power could be constructed there. He was acquainted with all the efforts to render it available, their failure, and the various questions which had arisen in connection therewith, and fully appreciated how valuable it would be to the State and to the community when fully developed. These facts were submitted to Governor Waterman, who immediately gave the matter earnest and serious attention.

In company with Secretary of State Hendricks, and Mr. Joseph Steffens, President of the Sacramento Board of Trade, he visited Folsom in April last, for the special purpose of investigating the practicability of at last accomplishing the plans of those who had studied the question of the American River water-power for thirty years back.

The advantages that would accrue to the State were pointed out, and the present agreement is that the State is to furnish all the labor to complete the dam, and the canal as far as the Robbers' Ravine Mud Sink, about 2,000 yards below the dam, and the company is to furnish all the free labor necessary, such as engineers, foreman, etc., and all the material and machinery. The work is already nearly completed. The dam is forty-five feet high, and forty-five feet thick at the bottom and twenty-five feet at the top. There are upward of 3,000 cubic yards of masonry, of the heaviest kind, laid in the best Portland cement. During the progress of the work the river is turned by a temporary wooden flume. The work is under the direction of P. A. Humbert, civil engineer. See a sketch of his life's career elsewhere in this volume.

OTHER INTERESTS.

Coners' Flouring Mill was built in 1866, on the corner of Wool street and the railroad; the mill was operated about two years, when it was closed. The building, a three-story brick, was purchased by B. N. Bugby, and used by him as a wine cellar, the third floor being rented as a hall to the societies at Folsom. The building was burned about 1871.

Natoma Mills were built by Edward Stockton, in June, 1866, using the three-story brick building formerly occupied by the Wheeler House. The power was taken from the Natoma ditch, and using two runs of stone. Discontinued.

The first brewery in Folsom was built by Chris. Heiler in 1857, and was run for several years by Raber & Heiler. This was destroyed by fire in 1868.

In 1872 Peter Yager erected a brewery on the foundation of a large store which was destroyed in the destructive fire of 1870. The

building was a substantial brick structure, had a daily capacity of about ten barrels, and the sales amounted to about 450 barrels. This brewery was burned in the conflagration of 1886.

The railroad bridge across the American River was commenced on May 31, 1858. This bridge was on the line of the California Central Railroad, was ninety-two feet above the water, with a span of 216 feet, cost $100,000, and was the only bridge left on the American River by the flood of 1862, caused by the elevation being fifty feet greater than the suspension bridge. The bridge was condemned in 1866, it having sunk in the center and been considered unsafe for some time. It was subsequently sold and taken down some time after 1868.

In 1854 a wooden bridge was built across the American River at Folsom. It was washed away by high water a few years later.

Thompson & Kinsey then obtained a charter for building a bridge across the American River at Folsom in 1861. This was a wire suspension bridge. The flood of 1862 carried this bridge away on January 10. On March 7, 1862, the work of rebuilding commenced. This is the present structure; it connects Folsom with Ashland, a little town across the river, and is called "The Folsom and Ashland Suspension Bridge;" is of the Halliday patent; length of span, 350 feet between towers; has two cables, 800 feet long, and four towers; weight of bridge, seventy-five tons. Kinsey & Whitely were the builders. C. L. Ecklow purchased the bridge and franchise in 1871.

Folsom has suffered heavily by fires at different times. May 8, 1866, a fire burned "Whisky Row," and a number of buildings on Sutter and Decatur streets, including the office of the Folsom *Telegraph*. August 31, 1866, the Hotel de France and a number of contiguous buildings were burned.

The Folsom Theatre was destroyed by fire, June 27, 1871. In 1871 a fire destroyed all of Chinatown, Patterson's Hotel, and part of Addison's lumber yard. May 6, 1872, a fire broke out in Smith, Campbell & Jolly's store, and destroyed all the buildings in the block, with the exception of the office of the Folsom *Telegraph*. Among these buildings were Meredith's drug store and Farmer's blacksmith shop. The loss was about $130,000.

August 13, 1886, at 3 P. M., occurred a fire occasioning a loss of about $150,000. Of the business property only three buildings were left standing! In Chinatown they say that fires happen on an average about every two years.

Young America, No. 1, was a fire company, organized in September, 1861. The company bought a hand engine, costing $1,800, and displayed some activity for a year or so, but the enthusiasm dying out, it was disbanded in 1863.

The Folsom Hook and Ladder Company was organized March 3, 1857. The first officers were: H. B. Waddilove, Foreman: Charles Plannett, First Assistant; Frank Wheeler, Second Assistant; J. M. Arbuckle, Secretary; H. D. Rowley, Treasurer. The company owns the building known as Firemen's Hall, which was built in 1870, located on Sutter street. The average membership has been about thirty-five. Their hall is used for all public meetings and theatrical performances.

In all Sacramento County there is probably no institution to the examination of which a day could be devoted with more pleasure and profit than the State Prison, two miles from Folsom.

The first act of the Legislature concerning a branch prison was passed in 1858, and authorized the Board of Prison Directors to select a site for the Branch State Prison. Much discussion was had, but nothing done until 1868, when an act of the Legislature was passed requiring the Board of Prison Directors to determine between a proposed site at Rocklin and the present one of Folsom, before the 1st of July of that year. The present site was selected chiefly on account of the available water power, the value of which was even then fully recognized. In 1868 the State secured 350 acres of land, and in 1874 obtained 153 acres more, together comprising the present prison tract. In 1874 the State appropriated $175,000 for the construction

of a prison, and in the fall of that year the work began. In 1878 a further sum was appropriated, and in 1880 it was ready for occupancy. During all this time the key-note of all operations was the utilization of the water-power, though the schemes directed to that end all failed. The present contracts and agreements between the State and the Folsom Water-Power Company will doubtless accomplish the long-sought results.

The prison is in many respects a model one. The prison building is exceedingly well lighted and ventilated, though the cells are not quite so large as should be to conform to the sanitary laws regarding cubic feet of air per person enclosed. There is cell-room enough now for 650 prisoners. The drainage and sewerage is perfect, and all the cells are perfectly dry. Every spot about the prison building is most scrupulously clean. Thus in clean, dry cells, with good light and ventilation, and the air of the building kept pure by good sewerage and the free play of the sunlight all the day long, are found the main elements of health well provided for. The *Record* representatives saw three meals prepared for the prisoners, going into every department of the kitchen, bakery and refectory.

A sketch of the Folsom *Telegraph* is given in our chapter on the Press of the county.

The first public school in Folsom was established in 1857, the first teacher being I. M. Sibley. The first trustees were: E. P. Willard, Dr. S. Palmer and J. S. Meredith. A school, however, had been previously taught at Prairie City. The Folsom Institute was a fine private school which flourished from 1857 to 1869.

Granite Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F., was organized September 19, 1856, at the residence of Eli Nichols, by David Kendall, D. D. G. M., assisted by Brothers C. C. Hayden, Samuel Cross, W. B. H. Dodson, George I. N. Monell, G. K. Van Hensen and George Nelson. The first officers were: J. E. Clark, N. G.; A. Mears, V. G.; W. A. McClure, Rec. Sec.; H. A. Hill, Treas. The charter members, in addition to the above, were S. F. Marquis, A. W. Beals, B. Kozminsky, L. Sampson, J. Crumberger, G. B. Hornish and E. A. Turner.

Folsom Encampment, No. 24, I. O. O. F., was formed June 28, 1864, with A. C. Davis, Edward Christy, S. Zekind, S. M. Seely, John Eoff, John H. Seymour and E. O. Dana as charter members.

Natoma Lodge, No. 64, F. & A. M., was organized in October, 1854, at Mormon Island, with M. Wallace, A. Spinks, A. O. Carr, L. Bates, G. W. Corey, S. Logan, H. A. Holcomb, D. McCall, B. H. Conroy, J. H. Berry, W. Sheldon, C. S. Bogar, W. K. Spencer, D. M. K. Campbell, J. Clark and M. Hatch as charter members. The first officers were: M. Wallace, W. M.; L. Bates, S. W.; A. O. Carr, J. W. It was chartered in 1855, and the next year transferred to Folsom. The records of the lodge were destroyed by the fire in 1871.

Excelsior Council, O. C. F., No. 64, was instituted February 20, 1882.

Folsom Lodge, No. 109, A. O. U. W., was established June 6, 1879.

Granite Parlor, No. 83, N. S. G. W., was established April 9, 1886.

Social Lodge, No. 54, Order of the Golden Shore, was organized February 18, 1889.

The Young Men's Institute, No. 69, was organized in January, 1888.

The first church services were held in the Hook and Ladder Company's hall in 1856 by the Rev. Dr. Hatch, an Episcopal divine, of Sacramento. About this time Father Quinn, of the Catholic Church, held services at the house of P. J. O'Neil, about two miles from Folsom.

St. John's Church (Catholic) was organized in 1856. The church edifice was erected in 1857; in the meantime the society held its meetings in the Clarken College, Rev. Father Quinn, pastor. The original cost of the building was $1,600. It was enlarged in 1859 at an additional outlay of $900. The earlier pastors have been the Revs. John Quinn (now deceased), James Gallagher, Neal Gallagher

(deceased), Francis Kelley (deceased), and John Leahy.

Trinity Church (*Episcopal*) was organized July 18, 1862; the church building was erected the same year, at a cost of about $4,000, and is a fine frame structure. The first officers were: Vestrymen, William Timson, H. B. Waddilove, J. S. Meredith, Dr. A. C. Donaldson and George Bromley; Senior Warden, Dr. A. C. Donaldson; Junior Warden, William Moore; Clerk of the Parish, J. S. Meredith.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1860; a church building of brick, 36 x 60 feet in size, was erected the same year. J. E. Benton was the first pastor. The church ceased to exist many years ago.

Prairie City is located two miles south of Folsom, in Granite Township, on the hills on or near Alder Creek. Mining commenced here in 1853, on the completion of the Natoma Water and Mining Company's ditch to this point. The water reached Rhodes' Diggings, about one mile farther up the creek, early in June, 1853. The miners came flocking in from all directions, and Prairie City began to assume the importance of a city in fact as well as in name. This was the business town for several mining camps, Rhodes' Diggings, Willow Spring Hill Diggings and Alder Creek. Rhodes' Diggings laid some pretensions to having a town of its own; John H. Gass and Colonel Z. Hagan built a steam quartz mill in 1855, and a French company built a large quartz mill in 1857, costing $50,000; this mill paid wonderfully well for a time, and the stock could not be purchased for any reasonable price; this, however, did not last long; the stock ceased to pay dividends, went down, and finally became worthless.

At Prairie City, in 1853, Jesse Dresser, E. A. Platt, Eisner J. Chapman, —— Rosenthal and —— Meers kept stores; Dr. Rutherford, a drug store; Dr. White; "Marble Hall Hotel," kept by Michael Conothy. In 1854 J. & J. Sprunance opened a store here, the largest in town. Elisha Waterman, carpenter and builder, erected most of the buildings. In July, 1853, the town contained about 100 buildings, fifteen stores, ten boarding houses and hotels, and about thirty families; emigrants arriving daily; two lines of stages running daily.

Early in 1854 the inhabitants numbered over 1,000, and the miners were reported as doing well, making from $5 to $20 *per diem* in one case, three men are reported to have taken out eighty-five ounces in one day. The town began to die out in 1860, and finally became entirely *non est.*

The Willow Springs Hill Diggings were on the hill or ridge between Alder and Willow creeks; this hill was about a mile long. Mining commenced along Willow Creek as early as 1851. When the gulches were worked back to the ridge it was found that the dirt still continued good pay, and claims were continued on the hill. Most of the mining was done on the north side of the ridge, there being a better flow of water there; by this time, 1853, the Natoma Ditch was furnishing water at this point. In the palmy days of this region there were twelve companies or claims, employing sixty men. It is not known what amount of gold has been taken out of this region, comprising about 2,000 acres, but it is estimated to have been millions of dollars, the eastern end of Willow Springs Hill being extraordinarily rich.

Texas Hill was a mining camp just below Negro Bar, on the American River, and extensive operations were carried on there until 1855, under the superintendence of John A. Watson, afterward purchasing agent of the railroad company.

Beam's Bar, named after Jerry Beam, is half a mile below Alabama Bar, on the south side of the American River. It was at first exceedingly rich, but all attempts to work it since 1857 have proved unremunerative. In 1863 Alfred Spinks, with a force of Chinamen, went to bed-rock, sixty feet down, but found no bonanza.

In the summer of 1879 a man leased from the Natoma Company all the land lying between Folsom and Alder Creek north of the railroad.

The old miners had dug down to what they considered bed-rock and then stopped. This party bored through this crust, and found good paying gravel underneath. The crust was composed of what appeared to have been black slime or deposit at the bottom of a lake, solidified; it was full of shells.

LEE.

Lee Township was formed by the Board of Supervisors, October 20, 1856, and contains townships 7 and 8 north, range 7 east of Mount Diablo base and meridian, both townships being full, and is bounded on the north by Granite Township, on the east by Natoma and Cosumnes, south by Alabama, west by San Joaquin and Brighton townships. Of the original townships it contains part of what was San Joaquin Township, a large portion of the original Cosumnes Township. The soil is what is known as red plains, agricultural land. All that portion south of the Cosumnes River is included within what is known as the Hartnell grant. North of the Cosumnes and to a line parallel with the general course of the same, distant therefrom about two and one half miles, lies the Sheldon grant. In the northern portion of the township the Leidesdorff grant occupies about 3,800 acres. There were about 18,000 acres of Government land in the township, all of which is now owned by private parties. These grants are all sub-divided into small farms, most of which are under a high state of cultivation. Away from the Cosumnes River the soil is not so good for agricultural purposes, and is principally used for grazing, probably about twenty-five to thirty per cent. of the whole area being under cultivation.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

One summer evening, in 1840, William Daylor, then in the employ of Captain John A. Sutter, while on a cattle hunt, rode to the bluff, or high hill, which overlooks the valley of the Cosumnes River, at a point near which now stands the residence of Digory Hobbs. The valley at that time was thickly populated with Indians, and Daylor not being desirous of making any closer acquaintance at that time, did not descend into the valley, but rode back to Sutter's Fort. He reported his discovery to his friend Jared Sheldon, who was at that time employed by Sutter as a carpenter. Sheldon was a naturalized citizen of Mexico, and had certain claims against the Mexican Government for services in building a custom house at Monterey. He made an arrangement with Daylor, by which he (Sheldon), through his friend W. E. P. Hartnell (then Secretary of State and Government Interpreter for California under the Mexican Government), should obtain a grant of the recently discovered valley in liquidation of his unsettled claim. Daylor, with two or three companions, was to settle on the land, while Sheldon was to provide a number of cattle to stock the rancho, and the two were to become equal partners in the land and cattle.

Sheldon, after taking the preliminary steps to secure the grant, purchased 300 head of cattle from Dr. Marsh, of Marsh's Landing, now Antioch, for which he was to pay in carpenter work, upon which he at once entered, sending the cattle through the then unknown country lying between the residence of Dr. Marsh and the Cosumnes Valley. These cattle reached their destination in due time, and the drovers found a corral for the cattle and a tent for the men, which improvements had been made by Daylor, assisted by Ned Robinson and a force of Indians. These latter were found to be as gentle and docile as the aborigines who welcomed Columbus to the shores of Guanahani and Hayti. They were always ready, and even anxious, to perform any labor, considering a yard of "manta" (unbleached cotton cloth), with the game, deer, elk and antelope which the new-comers provided, as full payment for a week's work. By the aid of these Indians, a field of 100 acres was inclosed with a ditch and sown with wheat, the seed being obtained from Captain Sutter. For the first year, the diet of the new settlers consisted solely of venison. After the first crop of wheat was harvested,

boiled wheat was added to the bill of fare. This was the unvarying *menu* until 1847.

The new proprietors had found a fine mill site on the river, near where McCraken's bridge now stands, and in 1847 they constructed a dam and built a grist-mill, which continued in successful operation until the stampede of 1848 that caused every industry of the kind to be temporarily abandoned.

After the discovery of gold in 1848, Sheldon, Daylor and McCoon, taking a number of Indians, established a mining camp at a point where the road to Placerville now crosses the Weber Creek, and remained there until the autumn rains set in, the result of their summer's work being $20,000 for each partner.

Daylor married in the autumn of 1846; Sheldon married in the spring of 1847, their wives being daughters of Thomas Rhoads, of San Joaquin County. Sheldon, not satisfied with the fine mill site on his land, which afforded him every needed facility for irrigation, bought a piece of land about four miles higher up the river, where he became involved in a quarrel with the miners along the river, and lost his life. An account of the circumstances will be found in the history of Cosumnes Township.

William Daylor, a native of London, England came to Sutter's Fort in 1840. He died of cholera at Daylor's Ranch, October 30, 1850.

Jared Sheldon, a native of Underhill, Vermont, came to the State overland from New Mexico in 1832. He was killed in a fight with miners in Cosumnes Township, July 10, 1851.

Sebastian Kayser, a native of the Austrian Tyrol, for many years of his life a Rocky Mountain trapper, was half owner of the Johnson grant, at Johnson's crossing of Bear Creek. He was drowned in the Cosumnes River, January, 1850.

Perry McCoon, a native of England, came to California about the year 1843. He was killed by falling from a horse near Cook's Bar, in January, 1851.

W. R. Grimshaw, a native of New York City, a seafaring man, arrived at Monterey in June, 1848, sailed in a coasting vessel, and came to Sutter's Fort in October, 1848. He opened a store and Indian trading post in partnership with W. M. Daylor, at Daylor's Ranch, November 15, 1849. He now resides at Daylor's Ranch.

W. D. Wilson came to California in 1848, and settled on the Cosumnes River, opposite Daylor's Ranch; he died in Santa Clara County, in 1875.

John R. T. Mahone was a soldier in Doniphan's regiment during the Mexican War. He married the widow of Jared Sheldon, and settled at the Slough House in 1852; is now deceased.

HOTELS.

Wilson's Exchange was built on the south side of the Cosumnes River, in 1850, by W. D. Wilson. In 1851 Wilson built a bridge across the Cosumnes at the same point. This bridge was swept away by the high water of 1852; it was rebuilt in the same year, was again washed away in 1862, and has not been rebuilt.

The Slough House was built by Jared Sheldon in the spring of 1850, and occupied as a residence by himself and family until his death.

BRIDGES.

The Slough House bridge was built by John Mahone, in 1850, across Deer Creek; this bridge was washed away in 1862, and rebuilt.

In 1862 J. C. Austin built a wire bridge across the Cosumnes River, located on the lower half of Division Thirteen of the Hartnell grant. In 1868 Austin sold to James D. McCraken, ex-Governor Booth and Colonel James. The bridge is generally known as the wire bridge.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

In the spring of 1850 the justice of the peace at the Daylor Ranch was an old fellow that went by the name of "Uncle Ben." His judicial career terminated very abruptly, in the following manner:

A half-witted Hoosier had been caught in the act of driving off some tame American oxen,

and was brought before the justice for trial. The accused was all but paralyzed with fear, and loudly declared his innocence of any wrongful intent, stating that he had been employed to drive the cattle to Sacramento. When the trial was ready to begin the prisoner was missing, and a party of men sallied out in search of him. He was found about 200 yards from the house, up to his neck in water, with his head under a projecting bush. He was brought back to the house, if possible worse frightened than before. On being interrogated as to how he got away, he stated that he had given the justice his purse, with what gold dust it contained, who had allowed him to slip out of the house the back way. This statement the justice strenuously denied. The accused then described his purse and the contents thereof, and, on searching the judge, a purse answering to the description, with contents as stated, was found on his person. The purse and contents were returned to the original owner, and he was allowed to go on his way rejoicing. The judge was then triced up to the columns that supported the roof of the portico, and given twenty-five lashes on his bare back with a lasso, the substitute for a "cat-o-nine tails," an Indian officiating as "Bo'sen's Mate." He was then taken down and ordered to leave the place at once. He left.

In 1850–'51 the inhabitants of Cosumnes and San Joaquin townships, which included Lee Township, were harrassed by horse and cattle thieves to such an extent that they proceeded in several cases to take the law into their own hands and execute justice, as it was then considered, very summarily.

In the early part of 1851 one Orville Hamilton was accused of being an accessory in several cases of horse-stealing. A number of citizens assembled at Hamilton's place, took him into custody, organized a court, and proceeded to try him on the charge. Among the members of the court were: Jared Sheldon, William Hicks, Charles Lewis, W. D. Wilson, S. P. Gage, Atwood, Tryce and Allmond. The defendant was found guilty, sentenced to be hung, and a committee appointed to execute the sentence. The committee proceeded to the room where the prisoner had been confined, but found the bird had flown.

This fact being communicated to the crowd caused great excitement, which was in no wise allayed on the discovery of a man wearing the defendant's hat. This man proved to be one Sage, a merchant of Sacramento and an intimate friend and former schoolmate of Hamilton in the State of Connecticut. It was immediately proposed that Sage be hung as a substitute for Hamilton. This was voted down, after a heated discussion, and the punishment commuted to a whipping, and he was ordered to be tied up. No one appeared to be willing to tie him, until Sheldon, exclaiming, "Some one has got to see to this thing," tied Sage to a tree, and an Indian administered several lashes on his bare back with a lasso. Sage returned to Sacramento and employed C. A. Tweed to commence suit against Sheldon, Hicks and others, but was nonsuited. By the time all of the above proceedings had been had it was some time after dark, and the crowd dispersed to return to their homes.

Gage and Allmond occupied a cabin a mile and a half below the Daylor Ranch, on the south side of the river, where they were engaged in herding horses. On their return home the night in question, they were informed by a teamster, who had stopped at their cabin, that two men were endeavoring to drive a herd of horses across the river at the ford one-quarter of a mile below the cabin. This being an unusual proceeding at that hour of the night, the three men went to the bank overlooking the ford and discovered the horses to be their own band, which two thieves were trying to drive off in the absence of the owners. This attempt would undoubtedly have been successful if the horses had not been unwilling to leave their range in the night. Gage, Allmond and the teamster jumped down the bank and pulling the thieves from their horses, disarmed them and compelled

them to return to the cabin, where they were provided with supper. The band of horses, as soon at they found themselves at liberty, ran into the corral at the cabin. After supper, Gage, leaving his companions to guard the prisoners, started out to summon certain of the neighbors to assemble and give the prisoners a trial on the ensuing day. Hicks, Sheldon and Grimshaw, at the Daylor Ranch, had gone to bed when Gage came with his summons. Gage rode on, and the three men, after consulting a few moments, thought it would be well to attend to the matter that night. About the time their horses were saddled, Gage returned, accompanied by some of the neighbors, who had reached the same conclusion as the Daylor Ranch men. When this party arrived at the cabin, they found awaiting them John T. Rhoads, William B. Rhoads, John Parker and —— Ford. It was proposed to organize a court at once and proceed to trial. Jared Sheldon was appointed judge, when it was discovered that there were not men enough present to form the jury. Here was a quandary. At length one of the party arose, and after a short speech on the utter futility of regular trials to stop the fearful evil of horse-stealing, offered to be one of a crowd to take the prisoners out and hang them forthwith. This was at once assented to by those present. Candles were lighted, and the horses in the corral closely examined to avoid the possibility of making any mistake. The prisoners were led under a tree, lassoes placed around their necks and over a limb of the tree, and the men informed that they had one-half hour to live, and, when the time expired, they were drawn up and left hanging all night.

In the morning, one of the party, with two Indians, went to the tree and dug a grave. Some money which was found in their pockets was given to the Indians, and their bodies lowered into the grave. This action of the citizens put an effectual stop to horse and cattle stealing along the banks of the Cosumnes River.

In this township occurred the mob execution of William Lomax, May 14, 1855. He was hanged for the murder of Frederick Bohle, who was killed on the 7th of that month. It seems that Bohle was a stock-raiser and occupied a cabin about a mile above the old Daylor Ranch. Some parties, who desired to buy cattle, sought Bohle and found him dead. He had been cut with a knife and chopped with an ax, and the indications were that he had made a desperate struggle for life. They gave the alarm at Grimshaw's house. W. R. Grimshaw and Oliver Sanders went out and secured the body. Lomax had been seen about the premises, and suspicion fastened upon him. He was arrested in the city of Sacramento and taken to the scene of the murder. A popular court was organized in front of the old Daylor house, and Lomax put upon trial. He asked for time to produce a man named Van Trees, with whom he said he had passed the night before the murder, at a ranch on the American River. Time was granted, but the people of Michigan Bar and Cook's Bar took the accused, fearing that he might escape. They promised to bring him back when Van Trees would be produced. They fulfilled their promise. On the resumption of the trial Van Trees stated that Lomax had been with him at his place, but that when he left he had stolen a mule. Lomax was convicted and hanged on a tree in front of Grimshaw's place. This tree was cut down about three or four years ago. This was one of the earliest mob executions in the county outside of Sacramento City.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi Township, as originally established by the Court of Sessions, on the 24th of February, 1851, included nearly the whole of the present township of that name, and also all of what is now Granite Township. There were very few changes made until the present lines were established, except in the south line, which was subsequently made to be the Coloma road. October 20, 1856, the Board of Supervisors established the present boundaries, as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Center

Township, running thence easterly along the northern boundary of the county to the American River; thence southerly and westerly along the said American River to the eastern boundary of Center Township; thence north along the said eastern boundary line of Center Township to the beginning.

The greater portion of the land is mineral, though the people are now turning their attention to agriculture, the better part of the mineral lands having been pretty well worked out. The soil is not well adapted for the growth of wheat, but for grapes and other small fruits it is as good as any other portion of the county. The North Fork Company's ditch, running through the entire length of the township, affords facilities for irrigation during the whole year.

The San Juan grant includes the greater portion of this township, there being but about 5,000 acres outside of its lines. The lands in the grant are being sold off, thus affording an opportunity for settlers. The largest landowners are Clark & Cox, and S. C. Hastings.

Gold was discovered in Mississippi Township, along the banks of the American River, in 1849, about the same time as at Mormon Island and Negro Bar. Mining along the river was vigorously prosecuted for several years, and abandoned only on account of the bars being worked out. Gold having been found in paying quantities on the higher benches, a company was formed to build a ditch to bring the water from the north fork of the American River, from a point nearly opposite the town of Auburn, Placer County. This company brought water into the township in 1855, the ditch being twenty miles long. From this time to the present there has been more or less mining going on, but the most vigor was shown between the years 1855 and 1870. At the present time there are very few people making any attempt at mining, those that are being mostly Portuguese and Chinese.

The Alabama Bar was situated in the northeast corner of the township, in the middle of the American River. It was originally located in 1850.

In 1852 a company was formed known as the Alabama Bar Mining Company, composed of twelve men, with John Smith as president, and Alfred Spinks, superintendent. The name was given on account of the fact that most of the company were from the State of Alabama. They located the bar and proceeded to work it, but were shortly after apprised of the fact of the previous location; they, however, retained the possession, and bought out the adverse claimants, where they could be found. The gold gave out in 1856, and the bar was abandoned. This company employed about sixty men during the summers, and it is estimated took out about $75,000 altogether.

The Slate Bar was located just below the present site of the Branch State Prison, on the opposite side of the river. This was never a large camp. The mining, being of the variety called "crevice mining," did not offer the inducement that other bars did.

The American River Ditch Company was incorporated November 27, 1854. The first trustees were: A. P. Catlin, A. T. Arrowsmith, A. G. Kinsey, Lucien B. Brooks, S. Palmer, John L. Craig and Eleazer Rulison. Work commenced on the ditch September 18, 1854; it was completed to Big Gulch, the end of the main ditch, January 1, 1857. The ditch is six feet wide on the bottom and four feet deep. The first dam was built to Tamaroo Bar, from which point to Big Gulch is twenty-four miles. The portion of the canal extending from Big Gulch to Mississippi Bar runs through a country known as Orange Vale.

The first dam was taken out by flood in March, 1855; the second dam, costing $5,000, was washed out in 1857; the third dam cost $11,000, and was destroyed by flood, 1862; the cost of rebuilding the dam and repairing the ditch was $29,000. This dam was taken out in 1871 or 1872; was rebuilt and washed out the following winter. The present dam was completed January, 1876. The water is used both for mining and irrigation, mostly the latter.

The Orange Vale Colonization Company has

3,200 acres of good land, well fenced and provided with water, one mile from Folsom and on the north side of the river. A number of neat cottages have been built. A village is started, named Orange Vale. Ten-acre tracts, with eight acres of trees or vines, are offered to actual settlers on easy terms.

The California Central Railroad Company built a road through this township, running from Folsom to Lincoln. A second road was commenced, with Auburn as its northern terminus. This road never was finished farther than Wildwood Station, a distance of ten miles. Both of these roads coming into possession of the Central Pacific Company the tracks were taken up and the road abandoned.

ASHLAND.—The original name of Ashland was Big Gulch. This was changed to Russville in 1857, in honor of Colonel Russ. It was also sometimes called Bowlesville, from an old resident named Bowles, who had, or claimed to have, a title to the land. It was christened Ash land in 1860. There are now about a dozen houses in the town. In early times there were a large number of cabins and a few saloons, but no hotels.

In connection with the history of Ashland, a sketch of Colonel Russ may prove interesting, he having been for a time the central figure around which all others in Ashland appeared to revolve. We insert the following extract from the Folsom *Telegraph* of August 12, 1864:

"In 1857 or 1858 the name of the village was changed from Big Gulch to Russville, in honor of Colonel Russ, whose advent was an era in the history of this quiet place. The Colonel was a man of remarkable traits in more respects than one. Being a speculative genius, he induced a number of San Francisco capitalists to form a company for the purpose of mining the quartz rock for the gold it never had contained, and granite for building, and for these purposes a splendid mill was erected. For some time the Colonel endeavored to plane granite, but his machine failed to reduce the obdurate rock to the necessary form and shape, and it was cast aside. Then tons of quartz were crushed, but, unfortunately for the Colonel and the stockholders, the mill failed to produce the 'color,' for the very good reason that the color was not in the quartz. During this period the Colonel erected a neat cottage on the summit of the highest hill in the neighborhood, which was crowned with a flag staff.

"The Colonel turning his attention to politics, was elected justice of the peace of Mississippi Township. Whenever a case was to be tried, up went the 'Stars and Stripes' on the flag staff, and the Colonel mounted the seat of justice, which was elevated about six feet.

"There the Colonel sat, invested himself with the majesty of the law, and dispensed justice according to a code of his own; the statutes were of no use to him. From his court there was no appeal, and any one mentioning an appeal in that court was liable to be immediately fined for contempt. The Colonel's term expired, the quartz company exploded, the granite would not work, the Colonel's cash ran out, and he departed from Russville. Shortly after, the village was christened Ashland, and the only monument now remaining near Ashland of the Colonel's genius and enterprise, is a mining shaft 250 feet deep, sunk to find the bed-rock, which some of those interested in the company succeeded in doing, though not in the shaft."

Granite Mills.—The first mill run by water-power in the county of Sacramento was built by James Smith, a native of Denmark; this was a saw-mill, erected in 1851. In 1852 Smith built a small grist-mill, being his own carpenter and millwright, and on the completion of the mill became his own miller. In 1854 Edward Stockton, of Sacramento, observing the great possibilities of this water-power, purchased a half interest in the mill and power. The mill was then enlarged to three run of stone, with a capacity of 100 barrels a day. A flourishing business was established, and in 1861 the mill, then owned by Coover & Stockton, was enlarged to nine run of stone, the tail race being 500 feet long, equal in effect to 4,000 horse-power. The

December floods of 1861 damaged the mill and power to the extent of $12,000. The third flood, January 10, 1862, carried away the three buildings composing the mill, causing their total destruction. Mr. Stockton soon afterward formed a partnership with Carroll & Moore, of Sacramento, and they erected a mill which was fifteen feet higher and 250 feet farther from the river. The new building was 60x80 on the ground and four stories high, and contained nine run of stone, with a capacity of 700 barrels of flour per day. It was built of granite, and cost $140,000. In 1869 Stockton built a switch track to the mills. January 26, 1867, the building was destroyed by fire, and has not since been rebuilt. This magnificent water-power is now lying idle.

Granite quarries, of a very superior quality, have been in successful operation since 1856. The pioneer in this business was Griffith Griffiths. Prior to 1860, Colonel Russ erected a mill, at large cost, importing the machinery from the East for dressing the granite, the power being furnished by water from the North Fork Company's ditch; but his enterprise proved a failure. The blue granite for the earlier buildings in Sacramento was obtained from the quarries above Folsom, where the State Prison now is, while the light-colored granite is from Rocklin.

James Smith started the first store at Slate Bar, in 1850. Since then there have been several small stores there.

NATOMA.

This was one of the nine original townships established by the Court of Sessions, February 24, 1851, and included nearly all of the present township, and a portion of the present township of Cosumnes.

In August, 1853, the Court of Sessions divided the township into two parts, all that portion south of the Coloma road being called Prairie Township. The present boundaries were established by the Board of Supervisors, October 20, 1856, and are as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Granite Township; thence running north along the eastern line of said Granite Township to the northern boundary of Sacramento County; thence easterly and southerly along the northern and eastern boundaries of the county to the center line of township 8 north, of range 8 east of Mount Diablo base and meridian; thence west on the said center line of said township to the eastern boundary of Lee Township; thence north and along said line to the beginning.

The township is principally devoted to agriculture and dairying, though there are still some few mining claims which are being worked.

It was thought in early times that a farmer had a poor prospect of making a living, the soil not being considered productive. This idea has proved erroneous, the farmers generally having been fairly prosperous in their business.

The southern portion of the township is devoted to dairying and grain-growing, wheat and barley being the principal grains; the northern part of the township, hay and grain.

The first prominent settlement, aside from Mormon Island, began in 1852. Previous to this time, the only settlers were located along the public roads, and kept public houses. Among the first to commence farming in the township were Jacob Broder, who came in 1852; Oswald Broder, brother to Jacob, still a resident; Samuel Rieker and family, now living in the Eastern States; Charles Shead, John McComber, Charles Bishop and George Peacock; all settled in the same year within a few miles of Mormon Island. William Jarvis and family opened the Valley House in the fall of 1852, on the Coloma and Sacramento road. Peter Houston settled on a ranch on the Coloma road in 1852, where he was joined by his brother in 1854. The former returned to the East in 1857.

E. B. Townsend settled near Mormon Island in 1852, engaged in the dairy and butcher business, and is still living there. R. K. Berry settled in the northwestern portion of the township in the summer of 1852; he died in 1859. Dr. Morse settled on the ranch now owned by Charles W. Porter, in 1852.

H. E. Barton and brother came about the same time. Joseph Woodward settled in the township in 1853 on what was known as the Illinois ranch, now known as the Gould farm. Jonn Wielde settled near Mormon Island in 1851. W. H. Williams settled on section 5, in 1852; the place was formerly owned by Walter Wall, who subsequently located Wall's Diggings. Wall settled in the township in 1850. Joseph Wilson came to the township in 1853; his ranch joined south of Van Triece. —— Ingersoll, —— Van Triece, J. Caples, J. F. Duval, W. J. Milgate, G. K. Nye, William Sales, Charles Saul, A. W. Topper, A. H. Thomassen and Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson were all early settlers. George Lester settled in the southern portion of the township in 1852. His brother, A. J. Lester, came in 1850.

Mormon Island.—In the spring of 1848 two Mormons, one of whom was Wilford Woodruff, being on their way from Sutter's Mill, now Coloma, to the Fort, found themselves near sunset, at the spot now known as Willow Springs, in Sacramento County. Concluding to go no farther that night, they shot a deer and made their way to the nearest point on the South Fork of the American River, where they could procure water for themselves and their horses. They descended the bluff bank of the river to a flat covered with underbrush, and then cooked and ate their supper. After this was accomplished, it being still light, one of the men remarked: "They are taking out gold above us on the river. Let us see if we can find some at this place." They scraped off the top soil, took a tin pan which they carried with them for cooking purposes, panned out some dirt and obtained a "fine prospect." Being satisfied that gold abounded in this vicinity, they went to the Fort the next day and communicated the news to Samuel Brannan, then of the firm of C. C. Smith & Co., proprietors of a small trading-post, where goods were bartered for hides, tallow and wheat. Brannan at that time was spiritual guide and director for the Mormon population of the New Helvetia and other districts of California. He proceeded to the spot indicated by Woodruff and his companion, set up a pre-emption claim and demanded a royalty of thirty-three and one-third per cent. on all the gold taken out on the Bar. So long as the Mormons were largely in the majority of those engaged in mining on the Bar, this royalty was rigidly exacted. In course of time, however, unbelievers flocked into the mines and refused to pay tribute to the pretended owner of the land, who was compelled to give up the collection. In the meantime, however, Brannan had accumulated several thousand dollars, with which he formed a partnership with Mellus, Howard & Co., of San Francisco, under the name of S. Brannan & Co.; and this laid the foundation of the large fortune acquired by him subsequently. This was the origin of Mormon Island. The extent of the village proper is now about eighty acres. As the news of the gold discoveries spread through the State, miners came flocking in from all quarters, till, in 1853, the town had a population of about 2,500 people, 900 of whom were voters.

The first hotel, called the Blue Tent, kept by S. R. Caldwell, was opened soon after the Island began to be populated; was moved to another part of the town and name changed to Caldwell Hotel, in 1852, and entirely discontinued in 1854. Samuel Brannan opened the first store in 1848. He sold to James Queen, one of Sacramento's pioneers; he, in turn, sold to Captain Pool, and he to Dewitt C. Stanford, a brother of ex-Governor Stanford, who died in Australia while there on business; the business is now in the hands of Thomas Stephenson. J. P. Markham opened a hotel and store in 1850; hotel closed in 1854.

There were two stage lines running to Mormon Island, established in 1850; one of the lines ran from Sacramento to Coloma, passing through Mormon Island; the other ran from Sacramento to the Island and return. These lines were both taken off in 1856; during the same year a line was started running from Folsom to Coloma, passing through Mormon Island. The postoffice was established in 1851; J. W. Shaw was probably the first postmaster.

The Miners' Hotel was opened in 1851, by Dallis & Kneass; the building was burned in 1856, and was never rebuilt. The Mansion House was kept by Thomas Stephenson from 1853 to 1856, when it was closed. The fire of 1856 destroyed the southwest portion of the village, which has never been rebuilt. At one time there were four hotels, three dry-goods and five general merchandise stores, two blacksmith shops, Adams & Co.'s Express Office, carpenter shop, butcher shop, bakery, a livery stable and seven saloons in Mormon Island. The total population at the present time is about 100. The decadence of Mormon Island began with the completion of the railroad to Folsom. A school was opened here in 1851; there is now a good school building at the place.

Among the earlier settlers of Mormon Island not already noted were A. G. Kinsey, who came in 1849; A. P. Catlin, who came in 1849, resided there until 1856; he removed to Folsom, and finally to Sacramento, where he is now practicing law.

The principal bridge in the township is known as the Mormon Island Bridge. The first structure was built in 1851, by J. W. Shaw; this was a wooden bridge, which was washed away by high water in 1854. A new bridge was built the following summer by the same party. This was a wire suspension bridge, and was also washed away by the flood of 1862, and again rebuilt by Shaw; this bridge is still standing.

The first ball in Sacramento County was given at Mormon Island in the "jolly old days of 1849." A very long and humorous description of it was published in the *Record-Union* of June 21, 1873.

A large number of public houses existed in early years along the main-traveled roads. It has been impossible to get full accounts of all of them, though they would undoubtedly prove of interest, more especially to those who were the early pioneers of the county.

The Smith Exchange, located on the Sacramento and Coloma road, near Mormon Island, was built by a man named Smith, in the summer of 1853. This was the largest public house in the township at the time. Smith sold out in the fall of 1855 to Cox & Hamilton. They sold to William Jarvis in 1858. Jarvis afterward sold to a man by the name of Lee. The hotel business was discontinued for one year, when Freeman McComber became the proprietor. He refitted the house and conducted the business until 1864, when the house was finally closed.

The Union Tavern was probably started as early as 1850 by Mr. Turle. The house was closed in 1855.

The Half-Way House was built by Briggs & Hoffman in 1852. They kept the house about one year and then sold to a man named Martin, who in turn sold to John E. Butler. This house is located on the Placerville road.

SAN JOAQUIN.

San Joaquin was one of the original townships, and included Dry Creek and parts of Alabama, Franklin, Brighton and Lee townships. Dry Creek Township was set off in 1853, and October 20, 1856, the Board of Supervisors established the boundaries as they at present exist. They are as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of Brighton Township, and running thence east along the southern boundary of said Brighton Township to the range line between ranges 6 and 7 east of Mount Diablo meridian; thence south along said range line to the Cosumnes River; thence southerly and westerly along the Cosumnes River to the township line between townships 5 and 6 north, range 5 east of Mount Diablo base and meridian; thence west along said line to the eastern boundary of Franklin Township, being a line drawn through the middle of range 5; thence north along said eastern boundary of Franklin Township to the beginning.

The land in this township is entirely agricultural. The titles, with the exception of that portion in the southern part of the township included in the Hartnell grant, amounting to about 10,000 acres, come from the United

States. At the first settlement of this township there was considerable timber growing. This has been gradually cut off, till now there is but little left, the largest grove being on the Graham farm.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Martin Murphy, Jr., and wife settled on the Cosumnes River in 1844; the place was called the Murphy grant; Thomas McConnell now owns the farm, and his house is within a few rods of where Murphy lived. Murphy died in 1854, and his wife returned to Ireland. Edward Perrin and family settled on part of the present McConnell place in 1849.

The Wilder Brothers, Asa, Benjamin and John, came to the township in 1849, and were largely engaged in stock-raising. Asa and John died many years ago. Benjamin Wilder married one of the Donner girls. T. Keno, one of the Donner relief party, came to the State about 1846, and took up a claim subsequently on the Cosumnes River, in San Joaquin Township. He subsequently removed to Stockton.

Gabriel Gunn settled on the place since owned by A. Woodward, on the Cosumnes River, in 1850; he died several years ago.

John Whittick settled in the township in 1850. David P. Crook settled on the Cosumnes River in 1851; he moved to Nevada some years ago. P. Hull and family settled on the Cosumnes in the fall of 1851; they moved to Nevada in 1866 or '67. Enoch Madder settled about three miles northwest of Elk Grove, on the Wilder Ranch. Jacob Marshall and family came to the township in 1852, and located on the river; they moved to Latrobe some years later, where he died. Jacob Swigert and family settled on land adjoining that of Marshall, in 1853, and died some years ago. Albion Clark settled on the upper Stockton road, near Old Elk Grove, in 1850; he was one of the first men to raise grain in San Joaquin Township, and was also engaged in stock-raising, principally horses and hogs. In 1857 he sold out and moved to Mendocino County, where he died shortly after. Johnson Little came to the township in 1852, and settled near Old Elk Grove; he returned to Pennsylvania in 1855. Robert Parrot opened a hotel, in 1852, on a farm adjoining Old Elk Grove; he continued in the business five or six years, and then returned to the mines; he died twenty years ago. Norman I. Stewart came to the State in 1852, and settled on his present place in 1854, near Old Elk Grove. G. Harvey Kerr, a well-known fruit-grower and wine-manufacturer, settled in the township, near Elk Grove Station, in January, 1854. He reports but a small portion of the land under cultivation at that time, and this was mostly all bottom lands along the Cosumnes River. In San Joaquin, as in other parts of the county, it was supposed that wheat could not be successfully grown; that this was an error is shown by the fact that at one time the yield of wheat averaged twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre, the barley crop at the same time amounting to thirty or forty bushels per acre. Along the river-bottoms used to grow a fine quality of grass, which made good hay; this has all disappeared, killed by the mining debris.

OLD ELK GROVE.—The place of this name was originally located on the Graham ranch, being subsequently moved to Buckner's ranch, the two locations being about one mile apart.

James Hall and family came to California in 1850, and opened a hotel on the original site of Old Elk Grove. He gave it its name, on account of having lived in Missouri in a town of the same name. Mr. Hall died in Vallejo in 1876. Major James B. Buckner built a hotel in 1850, called the Buckner Hotel. He sold to Phineas Woodward; he ran the business for a time, and sold to Mrs. J. Erwin, widow of Jared Erwin; she kept the house three years, and sold to Nicholas Christophel. The original Old Elk Grove Hotel burned down in 1857. Buckner and Woodward both returned East. This was the first postoffice established in San Joaquin Township, James Buckner, Postmaster. James Hall was the first justice of the peace.

ELK GROVE.—This is a live town of about 400 inhabitants, on the line of the Central Pa-

cific Railroad, sixteen miles from Sacramento. In 1876 J. Everson, a practical farmer, came to the conclusion that there was a large business which had heretofore gone elsewhere, that could be stopped at Elk Grove. Not being possessed of sufficient capital to establish such a business as he thought the place would support, he agitated the idea of forming a building association. The company was incorporated in January, 1876, under the name of the Elk Grove Building Company, and immediately commenced work on the first building, which was thirty feet in front by sixty feet deep. In August of the same year it was occupied by Chittenden & Everson, who opened with a large stock of general merchandise, and in the first sixteen months reported their sales as amounting to over $52,000.

There are two hotels at Elk Grove, the Railroad House, built by M. H. Davis in 1876, William Hicks the present proprietor, and the Elk Grove Hotel, built by the Building Company in 1876, bought subsequently by J. W. Martin, the present proprietor.

The Elk Grove Flouring Mills were built in 1876, by H. S. Hill. It has three run of stone, with a capacity of eighty barrels of flour per day. It is run by steam-power, and is now leased to Beaty & Leslie, of Sacramento. There are two general merchandise stores, one of which we have already mentioned; the second is in the depot building, J. N. Andrews, proprietor. Mr. Andrews is also agent for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express and the Telegraph Company; one hardware and tin store, opened in 1877, A. J. Longenecker, proprietor; one meat market, J. W. Martin, proprietor; one furniture manufactory, D. J. Nelson, proprietor; two drug stores, Dr. C. S. Bradford and A. W. Vance the respective proprietors; one harness shop, Clarence Parker, proprietor; one variety store, W. H. Talmadge, proprietor; one warehouse, a frame building, 80 x 100 feet, fitted to receive grain and hay, built by Lewis Bower in 1877, at a cost of $5,500; it has a storage capacity of 2,000 tons of grain and 600 tons of hay; one dress-making establishment, Mrs. A. J. Longenecker, proprietress; two millinery stores, Mrs. F. M. Jones and Mrs. Marr respectively, proprietors; one boot and shoe store; one carriage and wagon manufactory, John D. Hill, proprietor; one blacksmith shop, James T. Chinnick, proprietor.

Elk Grove District Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized by A. M. Hurlburt, in 1858 or 1859. The church building and parsonage were erected in 1876, at a cost of $3,000. This society is still in a flourishing condition.

Elk Grove Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized February 12, 1876. The first services were held as early as 1856, in the Old Elk Grove school-house, on the Sacramento road, by the Rev. J. C. Herron, and in the present Elk Grove school-house, by the Rev. J. S. McDonald, during 1875 and 1876. The church building was erected in 1876, at a cost of $2,700. George H. Kerr was elected ruling elder at the time the church was organized, and now holds the office. The first pastor was Rev. William H. Talmadge, who supplied the pulpit from 1874 to April, 1879. The church is still sustained.

Elk Grove Lodge, No. 173, F. & A. M., was organized at Old Elk Grove, August 6, 1864, the first meetings being held at the house of O. S. Freeman. The charter members were: A. S. Ferris, James B. Hogle, A. J. Painter, O. S. Freeman, G. W. Chaplin, Thomas McConnell, B. F. Weathers and W. B. Sullivan.

Elk Grove Lodge, No. 274, I. O. O. F., was organized May 2, 1878, with the following charter members: John Wittich, Henry Hill, J. D. Hill, E. W. Walton, W. E. Everson, W. T. Wilson, A. Coffman, I. Higgins and N. W. Rollins, all of whom are now active members. The first officers were: Henry Hill, N. G.; John Wittich, V. G.; W. E. Everson, Sec.; A. Coffman, Treas.; J. D. Hill, Warden; E. W. Walton, Con.; N. W. Rollins, I. G.; I. Higgins, O. G.

Elk Grove Lodge, No. 110, A. O. U. W., was organized June 16, 1879, with W. E. Everson, J. Everson, L. Foster, N. W. Rollins, J. C. Turley, R. J. Ferguson, W. E. Ulman, A. Ross, C. S. Bradford, C. P. Bartholomew, F. M. Shultz, as charter members. The first officers were: W. E. Everson, M. W.; C. S. Bradford, G. F.; Alexander Ross, O.; R. J. Ferguson, G.; F. M. Shultz, Rec.; J. C. Turley, Financier; N. W. Rollins, Recorder; W. E. Ulman, I. W.; L. Foster, O. W.; J. Everson, P. M. W. This society has been discontinued.

Elk Grove Lodge, No. 449, I. O. G. T., was organized November 9, 1872, W. E. Carothers, M. A. Sherwood, G. W. Fox, H. B. Ulman, Lizzie Babcock, J. H. Kent, L. H. Green, G. L. Babcock, Susie Fox, W. S. Corwin, L. Howland, S. B. Green, Ed. Corwin, M. A. Kent and Miss L. C. Nelmes being the charter members. The first officers were: W. E. Carothers, W. C. T.; M. A. Sherwood, V. C. T.; W. S. Corwin, W. Chaplain; G. W. Fox, W. S.; Lizzie Babcock, W. O. S.; H. B. Ulman, W. F. S.; J. H. Kent, W. Treas.; G. H. Green, W. M.; E. A. Corwin, W. D. M.; Lizzie Fox, W. I. G.; G. S. Babcock, W. O. G.; Lizzie C. Nelmes, W. R. H. S.; S. B. Thompson, W. L. H. S.; R. S. Greer, P. W. C. T. This lodge has been suffered to go down.

FLORIN.—This is a small town on the Central Pacific Railroad, about eight miles from the Sacramento postoffice, and on the dividing line between Brighton and San Joaquin townships. The name of Florin was given to the locality about 1864, by Judge E. B. Crocker, owing to the great number of wild flowers which grew in the vicinity, and the name was given to the village in 1875, when it was commenced. The railroad station was established in 1875; a post office was also established the same year, F. Sugden, Postmaster. Johnson & Sugden opened the first store, general merchandise, in 1875; Fred Sugden, successor, in October, 1879. A school-house was built here in 1877. The only hotel in Florin was opened by Leonard Goddard in 1875.

The soil in and around Florin, for about four miles wide and ten miles long, lies upon a formation of hard pan, averaging from four to five feet in depth. It is well adapted for the raising of small fruits, but it is necessary to irrigate them.

Florin Grange, No. 150, P. of H.—This grange was organized December 17, 1874, with the following officers and charter members: Caleb Arnold, M.; J. J. Bates, O.; W. A. Smith, L.; David Reese, S.; Charles Lee, A. S.; W. H. Starr, C.; I. Lea, T.; W. Scholefield, Sec.; G. H. Jones, G. K.; Mrs. M. J. Castle, Ceres; C. A. Taylor, Pomona; T. A. Buell, Flora; C. A. Starr, L. A. T.; Mrs. E. Reese, D. H. Buell, Daniel Buell, Mrs. P. Arnold, Charles Jackson, C. A. Phillips and E. J. Taylor. This grange still flourishes.

Elk Grove Parlor, No. 41, N. S. G. W., was organized in September, 1884. The following are the officers: P. Williams, Past P.; W. J. Elder, Pres.; C. C. Bass, 1st V. P.; Frank Wardrobe, 2d V. P.; George McConnell, 3d V. P.; P. Williams, Treas.; William Sims, Sec.; L. Freeman, Marshal; Charles Kelly, I. S.; C. Bandy, O. S.; Dr. Charles Powers, Surgeon.

"SHELDON," as a town, never existed; a blacksmith shop, the inevitable saloon, and two or three houses were the extent of its being in its most palmy days. It is now deserted.

MCCONNELL'S is a station on the Central Pacific Railroad. At the present time there is nothing there but a station house.

The first school district in San Joaquin Township includes nearly all of Dry Creek Township, as well as San Joaquin, it all being known at that time as San Joaquin Township. The school was established in 1853. The first teacher for the term of 1853 and 1854 was a Mr. Sullivan; the second term, 1854 and 1855, was taught by Harvey Kerr. But the first school in Sacramento County was taught by Mr. O'Brien, at the house of Martin Murphy.

SUTTER.

The original boundaries of this township, as established in 1851, were as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Sacramento City, and

thence running east along the southern line of said city to the southeast corner thereof; thence easterly to the road from Brighton to Taylor's Ranch; thence along said road in a southeasterly direction three miles; thence in a southerly and southwesterly direction to the intersection of Cosumnes and San Joaquin rivers, excluding all ranches and settlements on the banks of the Cosumnes River; thence down the San Joaquin River to its junction with the Sacramento River; thence along said river or western boundary of the county to the beginning.

On August 14, 1854, Georgiana Township was set off from the southern portion, and October 20, 1856, the Board of Supervisors established the present boundaries, as follows: Beginning on the Sacramento River, at the southwestern corner of Sacramento City; thence southerly along the Sacramento River to the line between townships 7 and 8 north; thence east and along said township line to the southeast corner of section 33 and southwest corner of section 34, township 8 north, range 5 east of Mount Diablo base and meridian; thence north and through the center of said township 8 north, range 5 east, to the American River; thence northerly and westerly along the American River to the northeastern corner of Sacramento Township; thence southerly and westerly along the eastern and southern boundaries of said Sacramento Township to the beginning.

Sutter Township is situated so directly around Sacramento that it is difficult to separate their histories. The township is almost all under cultivation, having many fine places and farms. There are many vineyards, some of them of good size, and the number is increasing yearly. Growing hops is also a source of revenue to the inhabitants of Sutter Township.

For an account of Sutterville, see chapter on the Founding of Sacramento.

SMITH'S GARDENS.—A. P. Smith, in December, 1849, purchased from John A. Sutter fifty acres of land on the south bank of American River, about three miles from Sacramento, and immediately proceeded to improve the same. At the time of the location the ground was considered high, and was open, the only timber being a few oaks and cottonwoods on the banks of the American.

Smith commenced by raising vegetables, planting at the same time such fruit trees and seeds as he could procure. As fast as possible he imported other and choice varieties of fruit and shade trees, ornamental plants and flowers of all kinds. The grounds were laid out with about two miles of walk, the entire length being filled in with shell brought from San Francisco. This shell walk can now be found by digging down from one to three feet.

Four acres were laid out into a flower garden, which were soon filled with rare plants.

The rest of the ground was planted with fruit trees of all sorts. It is said that there were nearly 1,000 varieties growing at one time. The approach to the residence was reached by a winding avenue, nearly a mile in length and shaded by trees on each side. There was also a drive through and about the grounds.

Mr. Smith discovered very early that irrigation would be necessary, and imported a Worthington steam pump, throwing about 300 gallons per minute and capable of irrigating 150 acres. Pipes were laid down and hydrants put in at such intervals that the whole garden could be irrigated with hose.

The flood of 1861–'62 spread devastation over this beautiful place; the American River cut in on its southern bank, encroached 500 feet on the gardens, swept away the family residence, and left a deposit of sediment over the whole grounds of from one to six feet in depth. The proprietor estimated his loss by that flood at $100,000. In 1862, when the new levee system was adopted, Smith made strenuous endeavors to have his place included, but failed. High water has visited the place several times since then, and though the gardens are still there, they are only the wreck of their former magnificence.

OTHER POINTS.

The Tivoli House is situated about where the railroad turns to the north to cross the American

River. The Tivoli is a pioneer institution, where the meetings of the Swiss Rifle Club, the Turners, Sharpshooters, etc., were held in early years. The place is still frequented, though not the resort it was in former years.

East Park is a suburban place of resort, situated just outside of the city limits, having its frontage on the east line of Thirty-first street, the whole park containing thirty acres. The land was purchased in the fall of 1871, and has been improved with buildings and drives, trees and shrubbery, and is a popular place of resort for picnics and pleasure parties generally. The street railroad cars run to the gates, thus affording cheap and easy transit to and from the grounds.

Riverside is situated on the east side of the Sacramento River below the city, distant by water seven or eight miles from the landing, and by the turnpike about five miles from the courthouse. It was formerly known as Hooker's Ranch, and was a favorite place of resort for boating parties in early times. The tract of eighty-five acres was purchased in 1872 by the Riverside Hotel and Turnpike Company. The company had an act passed by the Legislature in 1872, authorizing it to establish a toll-road, the rates of toll to be regulated by the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County. Grading began in April, 1872. There are along the line of road five tanks, holding about 4,000 gallons each, used for furnishing a supply of water, with which the road is sprinkled during the summer months.



A. P. Catlin

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. P. CATLIN. Since the pioneer days of Sacramento County no name has been more closely identified with its history than that with which this sketch commences; thus it is, that supplementary to the chapter on the bench and bar of the county, this article, giving a brief outline of his life and labors, became necessary. He was born on the Livingston Manor, Dutchess County, New York, at Tivoli, then known as Red Hook, January 25, 1823. The founder of the family in America, Thomas Catlin, came from Kent, England, in 1643, and located at Hartford, Connecticut; Litchfield, in the same State, finally became the family seat, and five generations of the family were born there, down to and including the father of the subject. His grandfather, David, was a captain in the Connecticut militia during the Revolutionary War, and was at Danbury when General Wooster lost his life resisting the attack of the British General Tryon. He lived to pass his ninety-third birthday. The parents of the subject were Pierce and Annie (Winegar) Catlin. The father was in early life a school-teacher, afterward a wagon-maker, and finally a farmer. In 1826 the family removed to Kingston, New York, where A. P. Catlin grew up, and attended the Kingston Academy, where he was graduated. He had also attended school for a time at Litchfield, Connecticut, making his home during that time with his grandfather, Captain Catlin. When in his eighteenth year he entered the office of the law firm composed of Judges James C. Forsyth and James O. Linderman, both of whom were in the front rank of the legal profession of eastern New York. On the 12th of January, 1844, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New York, at Albany, and four days later to the Court of Chancery. He practiced law four years in Ulster County, frequently meeting in forensic battle such antagonists as John Currey, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; William Fullerton, the Judge Fullerton afterward distinguished as counsel in the Beecher trial; and T. R. Westbrook, later one of the judges of the Supreme Court of New York. While practicing in Ulster County, he successfully conducted an important litigation in which he had for his client the Spanish Consul, resident at New York. He pleaded the consular privilege of answering only in a federal court, a privilege which was vigorously disputed, but he succeeded in ousting the State court of jurisdiction. In 1848 he removed to New York city, and formed a partnership with his cousin, George Catlin, with office at No. 14 Pine street. On the 8th of January, 1849, he sailed in the

brig David Henshaw for San Francisco, arriving at that port on the 8th of the following July. He had brought with him a costly outfit of mining machinery, and after a month at San Francisco, proceeded to Mormon Island, where he was soon engaged in mining. He passed the winter at that occupation, also practicing law before the alcalde of that district. In May, 1850, he formed a law partnership with John Currey and opened an office in Sacramento. They were associated but a short time, Mr. Currey being compelled to retire to San Francisco on account of his health. Mr. Catlin was a witness to the squatter riots, and took a deep interest in the matters then in controversy. In the fall of 1850 he closed his Sacramento office and went again to Mormon Island to attend to his own mining interests, and to settle up the affairs of the Connecticut Mining and Trading Company, successors to Samuel Brannan. While there, William L. Goggin, agent of the post-office department for the coast, visited Mormon Island for the purpose of establishing a post-office, and Mr. Catlin was requested by him to furnish a name. He suggested Natoma, the name he had already given to the mining company he had organized and signifying "clear water." Goggin adopted the name and that section of Sacramento County was officially named "Natoma Township." In 1851 he was nominated by the Whigs for the Assembly, but was, with the whole ticket, defeated. In the following year he was nominated for State Senator, and was elected on the ticket when General Scott was a candidate for President. He served in that capacity for two years, in the sessions at Vallejo, Benicia, and Sacramento. He was the author of the homestead bill, the same as that afterward adopted, but defeated at the time by the casting vote of the lieutenant-governor. The location of the seat of government at Sacramento was accomplished by Mr. Catlin, after that result had been given up by all others, by a remarkable piece of parliamentary strategy, invented by himself and referred to more fully in the proper chapter of this work. During the session of 1853 he rendered important service to the city of San Francisco, in contributing largely to the defeat of the scheme to extend the water-front of that city 600 feet further into the bay. He wrote the report of the select committee having the matter in charge in such a forcible manner as to virtually kill all chance of the project. This powerful argument is to be found in the published journals of the fourth session of the Legislature. He had meantime continued his mining operations, and on Christmas day, 1851, located a mining canal, starting two and a half miles above Salmon Falls, and carrying the water of the south fork of the American River to Mormon Island and Folsom. This undertaking was completed early in 1853. It was then a very important work, as indeed it is now, though used for a different purpose—that of irrigation. He continued mining until 1865, when he permanently moved to Sacramento. During the interim, however, he had taken an important part in other affairs than those of mining. In 1854 he was tendered the nomination for Congress on the Whig ticket, but declined. During the height of the success of the Know-Nothing movement, in 1855–'56, he was practically retired from politics. In the summer of 1856 he and Robert C. Clark (afterward county judge and later superior judge) were nominated by a convention of some forty persons, composed of old-line Whigs and ex-Know-Nothings, as candidates for the Legislature, and having been prevailed upon to run against apparently strong odds, both were elected. John H. McKune was also elected at the same time on the Democratic ticket. That session of the Legislature, which commenced January 1, 1857, was a very important one. During this session Henry Bates, State Treasurer, was impeached, and it was through Mr. Catlin that this result was brought about, and the gigantic raids upon the treasury of the State were brought to light. In March, 1872, Mr. Catlin was appointed one of three members of the State Board of Equalization, and served as such until April, 1876. The most effective powers con-

ferred on the board by the Legislature were, after a long contest, declared unconstitutional by three of the five judges of the Supreme Court, and this led to the abolition of the board. In 1875 he was brought forward as a candidate for Governor before the Independent State Convention, but was defeated by the combined votes of the supporters of John Bidwell and M. M. Estee, which on the final ballot were cast for General Bidwell. In 1878 he was nominated by the joint convention of the Republicans and Democrats of Sacramento as delegate to the constitutional convention, but declined. In 1879 he was one of the nominees of the Republican party for one of the seven judgeships of the re-organized Supreme Court, but was defeated with all but one on his ticket. Mr. Catlin has had an extensive and varied practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts in this State, in the courts of San Francisco, in Sacramento and other counties, and in the Supreme Court of California. He was also, in times past, for considerable periods, at intervals, editor of the old Sacramento *Union*. He was thus employed from September, 1864, at the commencement of Lincoln's second campaign, until April, 1865. His political articles were generally recognized as fair by the opponents of the war, against whom they were aimed. His editorial on the execution of Maximilian, headed "The End of a Tyrant," attracted wide attention and was copied in Spanish in the leading Mexican papers. During ten years he successfully defended the *Union* in eight different actions for libel. His successful prosecution of the celebrated Leidesdorff ranch case, was one of his most brilliant legal victories. When the Government eventually appealed the case to the highest legal tribunal in the land, and it came up for argument before the United States Supreme Court, in December, 1863, Mr. Catlin proceeded to Washington and was admitted to the Supreme Court on motion of Judge Jere. Black. He was heard for the greater part of two days, and his argument won six of the nine judges, and carried the case. His further connection with events in Sacramento County is omitted here to avoid repetition of matters elsewhere mentioned in this volume. His partners in law practice since John Currey, have been:—Judge T. B. McFarland, David A. Hamburger, Lincoln White and his present associate, Judge George A. Blanchard. Mr. Catlin was married May 1, 1860, to Miss Ruth A. C. Donaldson, a native of Iowa. She died in February, 1878, leaving four children, viz: Alexander Donaldson, John C., Ruth B., and Harry C. Mr. Catlin is a member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers, of the San Francisco Historical Society, and of the Bar Association of San Francisco. No man who has figured in the history of Sacramento has a more honorable record than has Mr. Catlin.

RT. REV. PATRICK MANOGUE, Bishop of the Diocese of Sacramento, Catholic. The great spiritual see over which this gentleman presides embraces the twenty-five northern and central counties of California and the whole of the western and most populous portion of the State of Nevada, and was practically created for him in the year 1886, as will be more fully seen later on. For the laborious duties entailed upon the Bishop of a field so extensive and including the wild mining regions of the Sierra Nevadas, probably no one could be better fitted than the affable Bishop Manogue, on account of his life and training and his singularly clear judgment of human nature. He was born in the County of Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1831. At the city of Callan, Kilkenny, he pursued his early studies, and there resided until in 1849 he came to America. After a few years spent in the Eastern States, he continued his studies at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake at Chicago. During the cholera season of 1854 in that city he wore out his health in the arduous labors of the time, and for the purpose of recuperating he for fourteen months lived the hard life of a miner in Nevada County,

California, learning by actual experience the privations and hardy pleasures of this rougher but sturdy phase of human life. In his own words, copying a report of an address delivered by him at the time of the laying of the corner-stone of the grand Cathedral of the Holy Sacrament in this city, he "held a drill when at every stroke of the hammer the fire flew from the flinty quartz. Whenever hard work was to be done he referred to his associates (who had been his partners in the mines) to prove that he was ready to take a hand in its performance." But those were the days when the thrift, the brawn of the State, was in the mountains. In all, he lived for three years at the mines, and then proceeded to Paris, where at the grand Seminary of St. Sulpice he completed his studies by a course extending over four years, and in 1861 was ordained as a priest by Cardinal Morlot, especially for work in the archdiocese here. Passing through Virginia City, Nevada, on his way to this State, he was appointed to his first mission there, and for twenty years occupied that field. For fifteen years previously to his being appointed Coadjutor Bishop of the diocese, he was Vicar-general of the whole diocese. Sharon, Mackay and Fair were personal friends, who left monuments there which will not equal those left by the Bishop. He had erected the first Gothic building in Virginia City, costing $80,000. During his priesthood at Virginia City, he built three churches, a convent, and a hospital, at a total cost of about $300,000, all of which large sum was collected by himself, and paid for. His residence there is remembered with the veneration, love and affection of every one in that section irrespective of church, the kindness of heart and ready hand of Father Manogue aiding multitudes through seasons of distress. In 1880 he was appointed Coadjutor to Bishop O'Connell, of the Grass Valley Diocese. In 1884 he was appointed to succeed Bishop O'Connell, who, by reason of advancing years and long labor in the vineyard of the Church, was permitted to retire. In 1886, owing to Bishop Manogue's representations of the decadence of Grass Valley in its importance as a center, due to the slackening of mining matters, and the growing consequence of Sacramento as the political head of the State and a distributing point for trade, Pope Leo XIII decreed that hereafter what had before been known and recognized as the Catholic Diocese of Grass Valley should be styled and acknowledged as the Diocese of Sacramento, with the seat of the episcopate in Sacramento city. At once he set personally at work, utilizing to the fullest that rare combination of business qualifications and theological attainments by which Bishop Manogue is characterized, to better the state of the diocese. Recognizing the necessity for a more representative house of worship than then existed, he bent his energies to the task of another edifice. The result is the grand "Cathedral of the Holy Sacrament," located at the corner of K and Eleventh streets, completed and dedicated in the summer of 1889. On another page is presented an engraving of this splendid structure, which is fully described elsewhere. For grandeur, architectural magnificence, and artistic finish, it has no equal in the West, and is a noble addition to the attractions of California from a scenic standpoint. Further, it should be stated that under the vigorous hand of Bishop Manogue new life has been infused into the veins of what has been heretofore the somewhat sluggish city of Sacramento. Yet not alone in a business and material sense has the episcopate of Bishop Manogue aroused life and activity. Every branch of faith has likewise stirred at sight of the vigor of the Church. Other church edifices are projected, the cause of charity meets a ready response, and cognate organizations are moving with renewed effort. Such in brief and imperfect form is a sketch of one of whom (to copy from a local paper) "little can be said that is not known wide and well the broad Pacific Coast over, throughout its hills and valleys, its mountains and plains, wherever pioneer Christian labor was to be performed. Nor has an abiding love and veneration for him found lodgment alone in the Catholic heart; for if current

history be reliable he numbers among his most ardent admirers and dearest friends men of all creeds and countries,—Protestant, Jew, Gentile, pagan and heathen; moneyed men and traveling tramps alike revering the Bishop for his qualities of head and heart."

HON. WILLIAM MONROE PETRIE has been a resident in this city for over thirty years. He was born at Warren, Herkimer County, New York, November 24, 1833. In 1845 the family removed to Illinois, where his father located upon a farm in Lake County not far from Waukegan and no very great distance from Chicago, which was then but a petty village. Mr. Petrie gained a thorough fundamental education in all the branches taught in the common schools of his neighborhood, but had early to push for himself and make his own way. When fourteen years of age he became a clerk in a dry-goods store in Waukegan. This was in 1849. He continued it steadily for ten years, or until the spring of 1859, when he came with his wife to California, reaching Sacramento, September 7. The journey was made via Salt Lake City, and that far in safety. Upon starting out in the morning, they had barely rounded the point when they met a band of Indians hastily driving stock before them and carrying plunder. They pushed out to "City of Rocks," where they were met by other emigrants and learned that the Indians they had seen had robbed a train of emigrants in a deep ravine in Sublette's cut-off to the north, and made their way for safety into the timber west of Salt Lake. This train was from Missouri, and its fate was one of the sad incidents in the history of the Indian troubles on the plains. This circumstance caused the trains on the road to join together, and when they finally crossed the dangerous portions of the way they formed a train no less than six miles long. The tragic incidents of these times were related to the writer by Mr. Petrie in a most vivid manner and showed strikingly the dangers of those early days. Upon reaching Sacramento, Mr. Petrie shortly entered into business for himself, opening a clothing and furnishing store. In this business he has remained almost constantly ever since, the last ten years having been at his well-known stand, No. 622 J street. He is the owner of the property, which presents upon the lower floor an unusally well stocked and furnished store, and on the upper floor the residence of Mr. Petrie and family, an improvement consummated during the past season. In 1883 he was appointed one of the school directors of this city to fill an unexpired term, and at the two following elections was chosen by the people for the same position. In the fall of 1888 he was brought forward by his party as their candidate in the Eighteenth District for the State Legislature. He was elected by a majority of over 700, being well in advance of the ticket and displaying fully the confidence reposed in him and his great personal popularity. Of course it goes without saying that he is a Republican, being staunch and unreserved in his views, yet broad and liberal. Since he has been a member of the House, Mr. Petrie has taken a prominent part in the practical and profitable legislation of the session. He is a member of the Committees on Education, Retrenchment, and Water Rights and Drainage, all of great importance. He was prominent in securing an appropriation of funds for the grading and improvement of the Capitol Park and Fifteenth street, in this city, something that has long been needed, and also in several other important measures. Mr. Petrie is a member in very high standing of the Masonic order, having filled all of the subordinate offices and many of the most elevated; has been a prominent delegate to grand lodges. He is Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of California, having filled the high post of Grand Commander in 1884. He was also Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters in 1878. In 1882 he was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; and is a mem-

ber of the Thirty-third Degree Scottish Rites, Southern Jurisdiction. Of course he has passed all chairs in subordinate lodges. In 1880 at Chicago, again in 1883 at San Francisco, 1886 at St. Louis, and in October, 1889, at Washington, Mr. Petrie attended the National Conlaves of the order. Mr. Petrie was married in 1855 to Miss A. L. Leigh, who is a native of Steuben County, New York. They have but one daughter, born in California.

HON. FINDLEY R. DRAY, State Senator, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1833. His father, Moses Dray, was a carpenter and millwright, and having lost his health, came overland to California in 1850, accompanied by his son, Findley R., the subject of this sketch, then a youth of seventeen years, who has from that time made this "Golden State" his home, although his father returned in 1853, and has since died. Hangtown (now Placerville) was the first point struck, July 17, where for a little time mining was carried on. From there he went to Drytown, in Amador County, and in September of the same year came to Sacramento. He next went to Laporte, Sierra County, in the Rabbit Creek mines, being one of the first to go to that camp, and finding snow fully three feet deep to welcome him. In 1852 he returned to this city, and after remaining a short time went in the fall of 1852 to the mines at Shasta. The next spring he returned again to Sacramento, and found it under water. For about twelve months he was employed in a store carried on by Joseph Pratt, at McCourtney's Crossing, on Bear River, and afterwards by McCourtney. He continued this until 1855, when he came down and went to farming about five miles below this city. In 1858 he returned again and engaged in clerking for William Hendrie. In 1863 he went to the Reese River mines, Nevada, but in the fall of that year again came back, and accepted a position in the sheriff's office under the late James McClatchy, who had just been elected to that position. After the close of Mr. McClatchy's term he was public administrator one term, and then county assessor, a position which he held to the complete satisfaction of all for a period of no less than eight years. Next he was appointed by Judge Clark as a supervisor to complete the unexpired term of H. O. Seymour, deceased. After this he went into the real estate and insurance business, continuing this successfully until, in 1875, he became connected with the Sacramento Bank. From that time until the present he has been a director, and as surveyor has had charge of all the outside business of the bank in connection with its loans, etc. It is not saying too much to state that his indefatigable zeal and watchfulness has aided materially in advancing the welfare and prosperity of that leading financial institution of this city. Two years ago he was elected by the votes of the people to represent this city and county in the State Senate, and again this year (1888) was re-elected for another term, so highly were his efforts in behalf of this section appreciated. Mr. Dray was married January 1, 1861, to Miss Mary F. Orrick. Eight children have been born to them, of whom seven are still living. Their names are as follows: Laura E., now the wife of George H. Perry, Esq., of San Francisco; Carrie E., now the wife of W. O. Terrill, Esq., also of San Francisco; Mary F., since deceased; Annie B.; Alice M.; Arthur F.; Frank R., and Bruce L., the latter five being all at home.

HON. H. O. BEATTY, Sacramento, has been a resident here since 1852, with the exception of one short period. He was born in Kentucky, May 31, 1812; resided many years in Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar; and, arriving in Sacramento in February, 1852, immediately began the practice of his profession. In 1863 he moved to Virginia City, Nevada, where he was soon elected Chief

Justice of the State Supreme Court, and his son, W. H., chosen at the same election to be the District Judge of that State. The latter is now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of of the State of California. At the end of his term the former returned to Sacramento, where he has been prominently identified with its public interests. In 1872 he prepared a bill, which was passed by the Legislature, establishing the Board of Funded Debt Commissioners—of which he has been a member from the first—whose duty is to aid in the relief of the city of Sacramento from its enormous debt. They have collected $212,000, with which they have bought up about $1,400,000 of the outstanding obligations, leaving only about $1,700,000 of indebtedness, including coupons not yet due. At the present rate the debt will be entirely extinguished in ten years. Judge Beatty was also director and manager of the smelting works from 1874 to 1876, when they were discontinued. He has also owned a vast amount of city property. He was married in Ohio, in 1836, to Miss Runyon. Their children are: W. H., whose sketch appears elsewhere; and Mesdames Judge Denson and Willis, in Sacramento, and Mrs. George E. Bates, in San Francisco.

C. H. CUMMINGS, one of the pioneers of California, and an honored citizen of Sacramento, is a native of Massachusetts, born in Palmer, Hampshire County, on the 15th of May, 1823. His father, Benjamin Cummings, was also a native of Massachusetts. He was a farmer until middle life, and afterward a manufacturer of cloth. The Cummings family is an old one in the old Bay State, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch having been a Revolutionary soldier, and at the surrender of Burgoyne. The paternal great-grandfather was also a native of that State. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Lucy Paige, was also born in Massachusetts. C. H. Cummings was reared on his father's farm to the age of nineteen years, then went to Boston to take a situation in a mercantile establishment. He afterward went into business at Charlestown, and was so engaged there and at Cambridge until the fall of 1849. On the 12th of November of that year he sailed from Newburyport, on the bark Domingo (Captain Bray), bound for California. The vessel put into port twice on the voyage, once at St. Catherines, where she was in harbor eight days, and again at Juan Fernandez, where she stopped for three days. The vessel landed at San Francisco on the 7th of April, 1850. Mr. Cummings remained in the city until October, then came to Sacramento, where he has resided ever since. He was acquainted with Mr. Mace, of the firm of Mace, Loveland & Co., who were then in the wholesale grocery trade on J street, between Second and Third, and he soon made an engagement with the firm. He remained with them until they discontinued business, and then went with Meeker & Co., who were doing business at the present site of Hammer's drug store, Fourth and K. He was employed by them from 1853 until 1856, and then became a member of the firm, the membership of which was thereafter David Meeker, A. W. Bell and C. H. Cummings. The firm closed out by limitation March 1, 1858, and then Mr. Cummings went with the firm of Stanford Bros. & Meeker, composed of Josiah and Leland Stanford and David Meeker. Within a year thereafter Mr. Meeker sold out his interest in the business, but the firm continued until the election of Leland Stanford as governor in 1861. After his inauguration, Mr. Cummings was appointed stamp clerk in the Secretary of State's office, the date being January 10, 1862. Upon the death of the then Secretary of State W. H. Weeks, A. H. Tuttle took the office, and Mr. Cummings became Deputy Secretary of State. He held this position until the election of B. B. Redding as Secretary of State, and for three months thereafter he was clerk in the office. He was then in the Sacramento postoffice a year and a

half, and in August, 1865, became cashier of the Sacramento & Placerville Railroad. This office he held until the consolidation of that railroad with the Central Pacific system, and since then he has been assistant paymaster of the Central Pacific. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Capitol Gas Company since 1876. Mr. Cummings was married in Massachusetts to Miss Mary Ann Cole, a native of Maine, and daughter of Hiram and Lois (Young) Cole, both of whose parents were born in the State of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings have had three children, of whom one, Charles Augustus, died in September, 1852. Those living are: Quincy Cole, who was born at East Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1849, and is now with the Central Pacific Railroad at San Francisco; and Henry A., who was born in Sacramento in May, 1854, and is in the office of the treasurer of the Central Pacific at San Francisco. Mr. Cummings is an honorary member of the Sacramento Society, California Pioneers. He served four years as a member of the Board of Education, having been elected in 1872. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Cummings has been identified with Sacramento since her early days, and has always ranked among her best citizens.

HON. L. L. LEWIS was born in Genesee County, New York, in 1831, about thirty miles from Buffalo, although the family soon afterward removed to Arcade, in Wyoming County, adjoining. His father was a farmer, and it was from the rough but beneficial training that falls to the lot of a farmer's son that Mr. Lewis has drawn the diligent and independent elements in his character that have helped to make him so successful in after life. In 1844 the family removed to Belvidere, Illinois, and thence in 1848 Mr. Lewis went to Iowa, where his father, being still alive, at an advanced age, still resides. From here Mr. Lewis returned to Arcade to learn his trade as a tinsmith and plumber, and there he worked at it until in 1859 he came to California via Panama, arriving in this city in the fall. He was preceded here by his brother, Mr. S. G. Lewis, now a leading fruit-grower and ranchman of Nevada County, and formerly a journalist of standing and success, who started the *Foot-Hill Tidings* of Grass Valley, and has occupied many prominent positions. As soon as he reached Sacramento, Mr. L. L. Lewis took a position in the same establishment of which he is now the head and sole proprietor, acting first as a tinner, and gradually working himself up until in 1872 he became proprietor, and extending the business until it is now the chief house in its line in this portion of the State. Mr. Lewis also became interested in mining properties in the foot-hills and elsewhere, engaging quite extensively in this business and spending a considerable portion of his time there. He was there during the period of the war of the Rebellion, and as he was a firm Union man, he had most interesting experiences. However, in 1872 he finally came down from the mines, and has since been actively engaged in business here. Among the enterprises with which the name of Mr. Lewis has been identified should be mentioned at some length the building and loan societies of this city. He is now the president of the Occidental Building and Loaning Association, and a director of the Union Building and Loaning Association. Two series of shares issued by these companies have already been wound up, and there are ten series in all, a showing of great success and a vast benefit to the city in the way of assisting people to obtain homes. In October, 1887, Mr. Lewis began to move, in connection with others, in the matter of electric street railroads. The result of the action taken is the successful completion of a line that runs from the depot to J street, and thence to the Oak Park addition to Sacramento, which lies to the southeast, and which comprises 300 acres of the highest ground adjoining the city, and has unexceptionable drainage, the best of water, etc. As a natural consequence it is attracting the attention of

home-seekers and investors, and is being rapidly disposed of, now that it has ready communication with the city by the electric road. The franchise of this road comprises some twelve miles in the city, of which four miles are built. The system adopted is that of "storage," and was proving an admirable success, with the exception of one feature of the machinery, the cars being trim, handsome and easily handled. Until the above difficulty can be overcome, the company will use horse power. This road has already given a marked impetus to the extension of the city, and has proven a great boon to the citizens. The gentlemen associated with Mr. Lewis in this matter are Messrs. E. K. Alsip, Solomon Runyon and Robert T. Devlin, of this city, and Mr. W. J. Landers, of San Francisco. Mr. Lewis is also a director of the Board of Trade of this city, one of the most efficient bodies of its kind in the State, and a director and charter member of the Sacramento Improvement Association, which has done so good work for the city. His standing in the community is the highest, and he commands the respect, confidence and esteem of every one. Mr. Lewis was married in 1866 to Miss Lerisa Corriger, of Sonoma, and they have three children, whose names are Mabel, Edna and Alice.

HON. GEORGE C. McMULLEN, who owes more to the capital embraced in a fine physical organization and a well-poised brain than to the inherited wealth of a line of ancient ancestors, was born in Perry County, Ohio, January 27, 1838, his father being a prosperous farmer in that section. In 1855 his parents removed to Missouri and thence, two years later, set out for California, making the trip by ox teams without serious mishap. Mr. McMullen resided first in Solano County, until the fall of 1874, when he came to Sacramento County and purchased a fine ranch of 240 acres known as "Lizzie's Vineyard," situated within a short distance of Brighton, which he conducted for a number of years and brought to a high state of perfection. Of late Mr. McMullen has been trading and dealing extensively in land, and devoting himself to the breeding and raising of the finer grades of horses and stock. He at present farms a snug place of some seventy-six acres near Brighton, and situated about five miles east of the city For four years, beginning in 1884, Mr. McMullen represented the Fourth Supervisors' District of this county, and at the election of November, 1888, was chosen to the most responsible position of sheriff of the county; an office he is peculiarly well fitted to fill efficiently on account of his wide acquaintance in this section, his quick and ready judgment, his unhesitating determination. The Board of Supervisors, of which he was a member, has made an honorable record for itself in the great amount of public improvements it has accomplished, in the way of laying out and improving roads, the building of bridges, etc., etc.,—more than was effected in the twenty years previously; and what is still more creditable, the rate of taxation has been at the same time materially lowered. Mr. McMullen is a Republican of decided convictions. For many years he has been an active Patron of Husbandry. Mr. McMullen was married September 25, 1859, to Miss Rhoda E. White. They have five children: George Ebner, Irvine H., Lida A., Winfield E., and Edith, the youngest, all residing at home.

CHARLES MEALAND, M. D. Although a resident in this city but a comparatively short time, having arrived in Sacramento but a little over three years ago, Dr. Mealand presents a capital instance of what may be accomplished by skill and attention to business, as he has already stepped well to the front in his profession and has won a practice of most respectable dimensions. Dr. Mealand is a native of Coventry, Warwickshire, England, where he was born February 3, 1846. In his native town

he received a thorough scholastic training and a fitting for the general business of life, though without proceeding to the study of a profession. Upon arriving at his majority in 1867, he determined to come to America, making his way directly to the State of Illinois. Having always had a taste for the study of medicine, he began at once to prepare himself for the duties of a physician, graduating at Bennett Medical College, Chicago, and locating at Elgin, Illinois, where he remained until he decided in 1886 to come to this State. As has already been stated, he has built up a good practice, having had excellent success in its course. Dr. Mealand is an active member of the Baptist Church, holding a place upon the executive committee of the Sacramento Baptist Union, and is an enthusiastic worker in the Sabbath-school. He has been deeply interested in both church and Sunday-school matters since he was seventeen years of age. During his residence of twenty years in Elgin, he was always busily employed and for several years acted as superintendent and chorister of the Sunday-school in connection with the Baptist Church there. He also acted as superintendent here in the Ninth Street Church, of which he is a member until the calls of a laborious profession compelled him to give it up. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters, of the I. O. O. F., and of the Sons of St. George, having acted for some time as examining physician for Benbow Lodge of the latter body for some time, as also of the Knights of Honor. He possesses a snug ranch of twenty-four acres at Loomis, not far above this city, which is set out in pear, apricot, cherry, peach and other fruit trees. He also owns a section of timber land near Visalia in this State. Dr. Mealand was married September 9, 1866, in Coventry, England, to Miss Jane Baxter of that place. They have four children, two sons and two daughters, whose names are as follows: Charles Baxter, Clarence Herman, Grace Elizabeth and Gertrude Beatrice. His mother is still alive at the good old age of seventy-nine, and still resides at Coventry. Dr. Mealand has the peculiar fortune to be a seventh son, a fact that perhaps contributes to his great success as a physician. He has one brother in the sheep business in Australia; another an artist in Massachusetts, and a third retired from active business in England.

FRANKLIN G. FAY, M. D., who is ranked as one of the most successful of our younger physicians, has been a resident of this city for the past three years, during which time he has gained an enviable reputation for skill and success in his practice. He was born in Elgin, Illinois, March 22, 1865. He received a thorough preliminary education in the schools of his native place, graduating at the Elgin Academy in 1881. He immediately began the study of medicine at Bennett Medical College, Chicago, graduating there in March, 1886, having taking the Eclectic course, and fitting himself for the best practical work by choosing the best methods of all schools of physicians. Immediately upon graduation, Dr. Fay came to Sacramento, and has had good success from the first. His office is central, being located at No. 627 J street, being the northwest corner of Seventh and J streets, and his residence is at No. 1714 M street, in the heart of the residence portion. He is an active member of the Ancient Order of Foresters, being court surgeon of courts Sacramento, Capital and Sutter, of that order.

HON. ADD. C. HINKSON was born December 19, 1837, in Potosi, Washington County, Missouri. The family removed to this State in 1852, arriving in Sacramento September 2, immediately after the occurrence of one of the disastrous fires that swept the city in the early days. Shortly afterward they went to Feather River, where young Hinkson engaged in mining. Later he went to Amador County, and followed several vocations, becom-

ing one of the best known and most popular men of the county. In 1865 he was elected to the position of auditor and recorder of the county, holding the office for two years. He was then elected county clerk, continuing to occupy that post until in the early part of 1870, when he removed to this city. During the latter part of his last term as county clerk of Amador County he had prosecuted the diligent study of law, and was admitted to practice in January, 1870. He immediately opened an office here in partnership with Judge Armstrong, now Superior Judge of this county. Mr. Hinkson has filled a large place in the history of the public schools of this city at a period of critical importance. He was at one time urged by his friends to accept the nomination for superintendent of schools, but having an agreement with his partner, Judge Armstrong, not to enter into politics, he declined. The people pressed the matter, and finally persuaded Judge Armstrong to urge it also, when Mr. Hinkson consented and was elected by a large majority, although on the Democratic ticket, and the city was decidedly Republican. This was in 1873. In 1875 and in 1877 he was elected again, thus serving in all three terms. After that he positively refused the position again, as he desired to devote his attention to private business. At this time feeling ran very strongly upon the subject of the admission of colored children to the public schools. The law, as it stood, forbade the admixture, but notwithstanding this fact the Board of Education allowed their entrance. The sentiment of the people was decidedly opposed to this, and hence when Mr. Hinkson carried out the law he was warmly upheld by them. There was a very troubled state of affairs for a time, the Board of Education pulling illegally for an indefensible idea, while Mr. Hinkson, as superintendent, firmly acted according to the law. Suffice it to say, that in the end he won his side completely, and even his bitterest opponents at the time admitted the correctness of his actions, and became his warmest teachers. At the time of the occurrences public attention was called to the matter all over the country, and a great deal of interest excited. Mr. Hinkson was much liked by the teachers over whom he had the direction. At the close of his last term in 1879, they completely surprised him by presenting him with a magnificent gold watch, suitably engraved, and this is the time-piece Mr. Hinkson now carries. They had previously presented him a petition, signed by every one, to allow his name to be brought forward for the fourth time. Upon the establishment of the Free Public Library in 1881, he was chosen one of the trustees of that institution, and still holds that office. He has labored indefatigably for its welfare, and the result of his efforts is plainly shown in the admirable selection of books and in its general popularity. Mr. Hinkson was married in Nevada City on September 13, 1871, to Miss Hunt, the daughter of Dr. Hunt, a well known professional gentleman of that part. They have one son, Add. C., Jr., a promising young man now in attendance at the Military Academy in Oakland. He has one sister, now the wife of Judge Armstrong, and another, the wife of M. T. Littlefield, Esq., of Amador County. He has also two cousins, Misses Mary Hinkson and Lucy Hinkson, engaged in the teaching profession in this county, while an uncle, Mr. M. A. Hinkson, is a prominent resident of Modesto. Both Mr. Hinkson's parents died in this State, after a life of active and worthy accomplishment.

PROF. J. C. BAINBRIDGE, though little over twenty-seven years of age, is at the head of one of the most prosperous commercial colleges in America. A description of the college appears at another page of this volume. It is but just to say, however, that Prof. Bainbridge owes somewhat of his success to the unusual energy and abilities of his wife, a sketch of whose life follows this article. Prof. Bainbridge was born November 23, 1861, in Lincoln County, Missouri, but when young

removed with his parents to the city of St. Louis, in that State. When he was twelve years of age the family came to California, settling in San Joaquin County, where his father, Dr. J. A. Bainbridge, a well-known physician of those parts, still resides. Young Bainbridge received his education in the schools of Oakland and Berkeley, and took a business course in the Stockton Business College. After returning from the University he accepted a position in the Stockton Business College, Mr. Clark being then the proprietor, which he held for three years. At the end of that time he bought Mr. Clark out, and conducted the school himself until in the fall of 1887 he sold out, came to Sacramento and founded the Bainbridge Business College and Normal School. Its really wonderful success has proved Mr. Bainbridge's peculiar fitness for the work he has undertaken, and mark him deservedly one of Sacramento's prominent citizens. He was married in July, 1885, to Miss Belle C. Rogers, of Stockton. They have no children. Since taking up her residence in Sacramento, Mrs. Bainbridge has taken a leading position among musical people of this city, and as a teacher, whether of voice or piano, she is singularly successful, a result due not less, perhaps, to her wonderful vitality and inexhaustible energy than to her splendid training and practical methods of imparting knowledge. She is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, her father being still a resident of Akron in that State, but lived in New York State during most of her childhood and youth, beginning her musical education in the city of New York under Prof. Taylor. Later she went to Boston, and continued the study of music under Prof. J. D. Parker, now a teacher in the Boston Conservatory of Music. In 1881 she accepted the position of teacher of music in the Stockton Business College in this State, and came out immediately to fill it. There she met Prof. Bainbridge, and the acquaintance ripening into love, they were married in July, 1885. While in Stockton Mrs. Bainbridge was organist and leader of a choir of forty voices at St. John's Episcopal Church in that city, and occupied there the same leading position in all matters musical that she possesses here. Not satisfied with her knowledge of harmony or of music, whether vocal or instrumental, Mrs. Bainbridge took courses of lessons, including the very severest work, with Ugo Talbo, the distinguished tenor of San Francisco, and also with Prof. Hugo Mansfeldt, of the same city, who is acknowledged to be the best instrumentalist on the coast. Upon coming to Sacramento, Mrs. Bainbridge was not content to follow the ordinary hum-drum of a professional life, but at once set to casting about for some suitable person who could aid her in the establishment of an institution of greater pretensions than any existing in this city, or indeed upon this coast. In Prof. Charles Heywood, now well known in this city, she found the required ability, and in the popular St. Cecilia Club we see the beginning of the institution referred to. This club began with about twenty pupils, gotten together by Mrs. Bainbridge's indefatigable efforts. Prof. Heywood is the leader, and Mrs. Bainbridge the accompanist. Now the club has fifty members. Miss Mary W. Bainbridge, or more familiarly known by her many friends as Mamie, the teacher of Elocution in the Bainbridge Business College, is the sister of the principal, and a young lady of very superior talent. She is a graduate of the California School of Oratory, her diploma dating May 11, 1888. She has acquired considerable reputation as a skillful reader and reciter, and is not only a popular young lady when such talents are in demand, but is also a great favorite in social circles generally throughout the city.

HON. LEROY S. TAYLOR was born July 23, 1827, in Delaware County, Ohio. In 1835 his parents removed to Illinois, where the son resided for the succeeding fifteen years. At Chicago he spent a number of his younger years, having published a directory of

that city in 1847, when it had a population, all told, of only 20,023, and there he also entered upon the study of law with Horn & Skinner. Next he became a member of a party who called themselves the "Illinois Company," and set out for the long journey across the plains. When approaching Salt Lake City, some of the boys found an old wagon and utilized a portion of a wheel for making pack saddles. The noted Perley P. Pratt, of Mormon notoriety, happened along, and seeing the opportunity for extortion, seized quickly upon it. He claimed the ownership of the wagon and demanded heavy damages for the broken wheel. They refused his claim and he brought suit against them at Salt Lake City. Mr. Taylor was chosen to defend; but, seeing there was no hope of a fair trial they paid $40 to settle the matter. Fortunately they had no other serious trouble on the journey, except severe suffering from the alkali upon the desert. Finding a stray Mexican steer, they killed it for food. Eating of this caused the most virulent diarrhœa. This clung to Mr. Taylor for years, and at one time threatened to cause his death. They reached the "classic" shades of Hangtown August 19, 1850. Mr. Taylor was glad to take the first thing that came to hand, and agreed to work for a man who was digging a prospect hole, to be paid according to the results. At the end of one day, however, the man threw up the undertaking, paid one dollar only for the work done and sent Mr. Taylor off. With two others he then went to Coloma and washed for gold, taking out about $4 a day for a little time. From there he went to Georgetown, and thence to Cañon Creek, where he did well, but was so reduced by the diarrhœa, already spoken of, that he gave entirely out and was carried by conveyance to Coloma, and lay sick for a long time. Upon becoming able to go around again, he went to Secret Ravine, and from there to Ox-bow Tunnel, near Grey Eagle, where, after long and arduous toil in damming the river, etc., got nothing at all. Afterward he mined at various other points, with varying success, having spent in all about three years mining in El Dorado County. After this he went to Solano County, engaged in merchandising, and for about a year held the position of deputy district attorney. He then went to Santa Cruz County, where, in the red-woods, he was engaged for some time in superintending the construction of mills. Finally, in 1857, Mr. Taylor returned to Sacramento, where he has resided ever since. He first became a clerk in a general store, but soon began the study of law. In July, 1858, he was admitted to practice, and has ever since that time been in the successful pursuit of his profession. Mr. Taylor is a man who makes no display of his powers. His high character and his uniform success has proved the value of his services to his clients. It is not alone as a lawyer, however, that he has made his influence felt in this community. For a long time he was county commissioner in this county, and during the term ending in 1889, represented the Nineteenth Assembly District in the Legislature. During the last session he was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, probably the most important of all the committees in the House. He is a stanch Republican. Mr. Taylor is a married man, and has two children, a son and a daughter. The son, E. D. Taylor, is a leading searcher of records, having his office in the same building as his father. Mr. Taylor is Past Grand Master in the Odd Fellows order.

HON. J. L. HUNTOON, Treasurer of Sacramento County for the second term, is one of the best known and most esteemed officials of the county, having resided in this city since the spring of 1855, and been proprietor of prosperous hotels since that time. He was born in Groton, Vermont, in 1822, where his father was a farmer, but removed with his parents to Craftsbury when only a lad of six or seven years. Until he reached the age of nineteen he resided at home, working hard upon the farm during the summer and attending school

during the winter. In 1843 he went to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and obtained employment as driver of a baker's wagon. This he continued for three years and then engaged in traveling for the firm of H. S. Doane & Co., of Boston, Massachusetts, in the sale of brushes throughout the State of Maine. Later he was employed in the sale of confectionery and cigars, and later still he traveled over the New England States for the New York house of Curtis & Perkins, the agents for the sale of Mrs. Winslow's popular soothing syrup. Those were the days before railroads went to every little town. He was given a team and a light wagon, and he drove over the country roads from town to town, living hard and working laboriously, as it often happened, and exposed to all sorts of weather. Tiring of this at last, in the fall of 1855, Mr. Huntoon set out for this State, proceeding to Panama by the steamer George Law, which carried so many Californians, and finally reaching this city in the spring of the following year. First he purchased and conducted the Telegraph Hotel on J street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, long a popular hostelry. After three years he leased the house, bought a band of sheep and drove them down to Solano County. Selling these out two years later, he returned to Sacramento and took the Fountain House on J street, above Tenth, and carried it on successfully until 1865. He then went east for a visit, making the journey again via Panama. Upon this trip he was absent from February to September, and had an enjoyable time. Upon his return he engaged in the furniture business, and also carried on the manufacture of mattresses, upholstering, etc., continuing in this until 1883. From that time until his election as treasurer of the county, Mr. Huntoon acted as an administrator, being engaged in the settlement of estates, etc. He has always taken an active and intelligent interest in politics, and is well known as a stanch Republican. Mr. Huntoon was married in 1851 to Miss Charlotte P. Cunningham, at the town of Washington, near Augusta, Maine. They have had four children, of whom one, a daughter, is deceased. The names of the others are as follows: William F., the cashier of the Peoples' Savings Bank, of this city; Eva May and Joseph Edgar. Mr. Huntoon has also two brothers living, who reside in the State of Massachusetts.

REV. A. C. HERRICK, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, has, with one exception, been settled in charge of this influential society a longer time than any other Baptist minister in California, his charge beginning in 1884. He was born at Sedgwick, Maine, in May, 1834, his father being a sea captain who was lost at sea when the subject of this sketch was but twelve years of age. By this sad calamity he was left an orphan, as his mother had died some time previously. He was prepared for college at Hebron, Maine, where is the oldest Baptist Academy in that State, and in 1857 was graduated at Colby College in Waterville, Maine. For one year Mr. Herrick acted as principal of Orono High School, and then for two years occupied the same position at East Corinth Academy. In 1860 he went to Europe, visiting not only the points of usual interest to the tourist, but also spending some time in the Holy Land, Egypt, etc. Returning from this journey, Mr. Herrick was principal of Hebron Academy ten years. During this time he took a course of three years' duration at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, graduating in 1866. This he was enabled to accomplish by the kindness of a friend to whom he entrusted the management of the academy while his studies necessitated his absence in New York. Was pastor of the Hebron Baptist Church one year. In 1871 he was settled in charge of the Baptist Church at Canton, Maine, holding the charge until 1876, when he became pastor of the Freeport Baptist Church. While at Canton he was ordained to the Baptist ministry, in October, 1872. In the same year he made a short trip to Europe, visiting St. Peters-

burg, Russia, and other parts of the less customary routes of travel. It was in this way that Mr. Herrick gained the material for the illustrated lectures on the Holy Land, Europe, the United States, etc., that have made his name well known in the lecture field. Mr. Herrick was married in 1867 to Miss Kate Powers, of Amenia, New York. She is one of a family that has made itself felt in more than one direction in this country. One of her brothers is the Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., an eminent and popular Episcopal clergyman on the Hudson, New York. Another brother is Dr. Fred. Powers, a prominent physician of Connecticut; while other brothers occupy leading positions as lawyers and civil engineers. Mrs. Herrick is herself a lady of high artistic talent, conducting a large and successful class in art in this city. They have two daughters, Jennie, aged fifteen, and Katie, aged fourteen—both attending the High School here. Since Mr. Herrick was settled in charge of Calvary Church in 1884, it has known a period of enlargement and progress. In 1886 a vestry was built, at a cost of $1,200. Again, in 1887, a mission was opened in Washington that has now 100 members, and of which Mr. Herrick has charge. During his pastorate of Calvary Church no fewer than 127 persons have united with the church, and now active steps are being taken to erect a new church edifice on the corner of Sixteenth and I streets, at a cost of $20,000, thus keeping pace with the growth of spiritual interests. Calvary Church also opened the Sabbath-school at the Orphans' Home, and has now a young man preparing for the ministry at the Rochester, New York, University; another, of Mexican birth, studying here with a view to teaching in Mexico, while a young lady is diligently preparing herself for missionary labor on the Congo. Mr. Herrick is a pastor beloved by his people, and a minister esteemed by the people at large. He is an orator; sound, clear and deep in his arguments. There is no more active and energetic worker than he, in all causes that tend to the moral and spiritual good of man. Finally, he is personally a hearty, whole-souled man of engaging presence. He has also had some experience in political life, as he represented in the Legislature during one term (1867) the Oxford District in Maine.

HON. SYLVESTER TRYON, well known as the chief mover in the manufacture of woolen goods in Sacramento, is worthy of special mention. The Capitol Woolen Mills were built and the company incorporated in 1868, with a capital of $100,000, Mr. Leonard Goss being the first president, and Mr. Tryon one of the heavy stockholders. A man named Tatterson, supposed to be experienced, was imported from the East to act as superintendent. He inaugurated a period of great extravagance, and consequently the mills did not pay. Finally in 1870 the superintendence of the mill was turned over to R. T. Brown, who held that position until 1872, but also without satisfactory results. In that year, at the request of his fellow-stockholders, Mr. Tryon, who was president at the time, also assumed the management and devoted the whole of his attention to the mills. He started wisely by starting slowly and allowing the business to suggest its own extensions, and as a result succeeded in making a paying concern of it. The ground occupied comprises two entire blocks, situated in the northern portion of the city, adjoining the line of the Central Pacific. A fire had consumed the mill in 1875. Immediately thereafter the buildings were reconstructed, with all the improvements that Mr. Tryon's long experience could suggest, and as a consequence the establishment was in tip-top shape and running nicely with a force of employes ranging from fifty to seventy-five men, when the last fire of 1886 caught them without insurance. Though by no means a crippled man, Mr. Tryon felt himself so discouraged that he has not as yet rebuilt, but contemplates doing so at an early

date. In connection with the mills he always conducted a tailoring and sales department at No. 822 J street. This is still continued, although now of necessity from goods other than his own manufacture, and enjoys a fair share of the business in that line in the city. It should be stated before leaving this portion of the subject that after the first fire the company was reincorporated with a capital stock of $200,000, and the new factory comprised a complete four-set mill. The life of Mr. Tryon has been one of great variety and incident, and presents an apt illustration of what may be accomplished by energy, application and the following of right principles. He was born in 1827, in the State of Ohio. Upon the discovery of gold in California he set out for the trip across the plains. The journey, lasting six months, proved a very long and tedious as well as perilous one, although happily made without serious accident. He reached Sacramento August 22, 1850, bringing with him a band of horses and mules for trading purposes. Disposing of his stock, he went to El Dorado County, and during two years was busily and successfully engaged in mining. He returned to this city July 1, 1852, and immediately entered into business on his own account as keeper of a livery stable and dealer in grain and hay. He had taken up a ranch on the Cosumnes River, where he cut several hundred tons of hay. As it chanced, in the great fire that swept the city in November, 1852, almost the entire stock was consumed excepting that of Mr. Tryon, and the result was that he coined a great deal of money out of his happy venture. Tryon's stable was one of the well-known establishments of the early days, being situated on Tenth street, not far from the Plaza, and where the brick portion still remains, being still a prosperous undertaking, although rented out to others. A fire, to be noticed later, destroyed the wooden buildings which were necessary to meet the large business demands of the days when Mr. Tryon conducted it in person. In relating the circumstances of the flood of 1862, Mr. Tryon recounts some thrilling instances of the excitements and troubles of the times that appear in our history of that period. He has always been an active Republican and Unionist. During the days of the Rebellion he was appointed enrolling officer for Sacramento by President Lincoln, and necessarily incurred the hatred of the rebels, who were numerous in California in those days. Not content with bravado, they set fire to his stables, burning the wooden buildings to the ground, with great loss to Mr. Tryon. During all these years he was a most pronounced worker for the good of his country, taking an active interest also in politics and aiding more than a little in keeping California in the Union. When he became president of the Woolen Mills Company he found it necessary to devote himself chiefly to its interests, and has since that time ceased to busy himself so actively with politics. He was one of the old volunteer Fire Department, and was one of the organizers of the present efficient department, and is a member of the Exempt Firemen of this city, an account of whose organization will be found elsewhere. It will thus be seen that Mr. Tryon has been one of the active movers in all good causes in this city, of which he has always been a citizen of prominence and importance, taking a part in every undertaking that promised to be of general benefit. He is a large property-holder and a heavy tax-payer in the city, and has been such from the first, and as a public-spirited and valuable member of the community ranks as high as any. Mr. Tryon was married to Miss Mary Merrill, a native of Massachusetts, in 1869. They have two children, named respectively Arthur Lincoln and William.



A. G. TRYON was born February 4, 1825, at Middletown, Connecticut, his father being a well-to-do and highly respected citizen of that place. The family has had an honored history of importance. Mr. Tryon re-

ceived a good practical education in the schools of his native city, but, being naturally of a business turn of mind, he went when but fourteen years of age to Lancaster village, South Carolina, where he assisted a brother-in-law in a store. The climate proved injurious to him, and four years later he returned again to his native State, at that time a tall and delicate stripling of a youth. In 1846, however, he went again to South Carolina and spent two years at Camden in that State. In 1849, together with his younger brother, Mr. A. S. Tryon, he joined a company of sixteen men all told, in the purchase of a schooner called the "Julius Pringle," of which they owned one-eighth. They set sail August 28, 1849, from New London and finally reached San Francisco, February 14, 1850. Of the company the other fourteen were all old sailors and navigated the vessel. The voyage was made without mishap, although off the Rio de la Plata they encountered a six days' storm, and undertaking the passage through the Straits of Magellan they experienced head winds that delayed them eighteen days in it. On January 1 they were at Valparaiso, where they stopped for water and provisions. The voyage up from there was made in forty days, reaching the Golden Gate on the date mentioned. They immediately came up the river to Sacramento, arriving here in the latter part of the month of February, 1850. The two brothers then purchased an additional interest in the schooner, and in company with some of the others traded on the river for the course of two months, running her in connection with Starr, Benson & Co., a well-known firm of early days. They then sold out and went up to Coloma, where they mined for a little while, but soon started a store, where they kept on hand a stock of general miners' supplies. This business was continued for five years, A. S. selling the goods at Coloma and attending to the store, while A. G. came to this city, did the buying, and freighted them to his brother at Coloma. By this time, however, from being a delicate young man he had grown to be very strong and robust. In 1856 the brothers discontinued the business at Coloma. A. S. returned to the East and now resides at Leroy, New York. The subject of this sketch, however, came to Sacramento city and has lived here constantly ever since, with the exception only of the numerous pleasure trips which the gentleman has made and is still making to different parts of the world. Since he has resided here Mr. Tryon has engaged extensively in the buying and selling of real estate and in lending money. He has been one of our most public-spirited and energetic citizens, and his large means has enabled him to accomplish a great deal. As an example of his character, one instance may be cited. At the time of the raising of the grade of I street from Seventh to Tenth, the amount levied for the work was the enormous sum of 35 per cent. of the assessed valuation. Every one of the property-owners interested, with the exception of Mr. Tryon, by taking advantage of a technicality, escaped paying, although they were the very parties who had petitioned to have the work done, while Mr. Tryon paid up promptly and fully. The levee tax has always been the great burden of the city, amounting in 1862 to 7⅞ per cent. Mr. Tryon was a member of the old Tehama Hose Company in the early '50s. While on a visit to the East in 1855, however, the company disbanded. He was married March 12, 1863, in San Francisco, to Mrs. Amanda Engenia Grissim. She died in 1879. They had no children. Her two children by a former marriage reside with Mr. Tryon. The Tryon family is one of the oldest Connecticut families, tracing its pedigree back to ancestors who sailed from England before the Revolutionary days, and going still further back to an honorable origin in Flanders. When they first arrived in America they settled at Glastonbury, on the Connecticut River, where portions still reside. It is a very long-lived family, as is shown by the great age of Mr. Tryon's immediate relatives. He has two sisters now residing in Connecticut, at the ages respectively of eighty-four and seventy-six

years; and one at Leroy, New York, now eighty-two. Of his brothers, two are now aged seventy and sixty-eight, in Middletown. His mother reached the age of eighty-four before her death. Personally Mr. Tryon is as active and young in appearance as most men at fifty, and bids fair to live to be as old as any of his kin. He has been a great traveler. In 1862 he visited Europe, spending considerable time in making a complete tour of England, Scotland, Wales, France, etc. There is hardly a portion of our continent that he has not visited and of which he is not able to give an accurate description, from Alaska and the Yellowstone National Park to the large cities of the East or the picturesque wilderness of Mexico. Indeed he is, at date of this writing, about to start on a trip to the city of Mexico, in which doubtless there will be much hunting and an enjoyable time. The last time he was East was in 1882. The comfortable home of Mr. Tryon is situated at No. 912 Sixth street, in this city.

DR. W. A. HUGHSON has resided here for over fifteen years, during which time he has won the confidence and esteem of all classes and enjoys a high reputation for success and careful attention to patients. He was born January 18, 1845, near London, Canada, his father being Rev. W. D. Hughson, one of the most revered and prominent clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that Province. The family is one of the older families of Western Canada, and is of high standing. Dr. Hughson's grandfather was one of the first settlers upon the site of the flourishing city of Hamilton, one of the most important manufacturing centres of the Dominion. Several of the principal streets are named after the family, as Hughson street, John street, James street, etc. Dr. Hughson was brought up in his native town, gaining his preliminary education there and living the active life of boyhood and youth. He attended the medical department of the University of Victoria College, and graduated in 1868, after a three years' course, and at once began the active practice of the profession in the town of Dresden, Canada. Two years later he removed to Delavan, Wisconsin, where he built up a practice of considerable dimensions. Desiring to seek a milder climate, Dr. Hughson determined to come to California, and accordingly, in 1873, removed to this State. For six months he practiced in Marysville, but not being satisfied with the prospects of that city, came to Sacramento, where he has resided since. Dr. Hughson is a leading homeopathist. He was president of the Sacramento Board of Health during the term of Mayor Turner. Dr. Hughson was married in 1869 to Miss Libbie McGee, a native of Canada. They have three daughters, all living at home, and named respectively Edith, Ira and Beth. Dr. Hughson owns a ranch of 160 acres just east of Florin, upon which he has set out 100 acres in grapes, fruits, berries, etc. It is one of the most complete ranches in Sacramento County, being fitted and supplied with steam engine, pumps, and all modern conveniences.

COLONEL E. R. HAMILTON, who has been the cashier of the Sacramento Bank since its foundation in 1875, and has held many other positions of trust, was born in 1832, in Meadville, Pennsylvania, and there spent his childhood and early youth. In 1848, when sixteen years old, he went to Pittsburg, and became an apprentice to the trade of steamboat coppersmith. He served the full term of four years, perfecting himself in the trade, receiving during that period the wretched pittance of only fifty cents a week and board, and yet having to clothe himself! Having finished his apprenticeship, he followed his trade until April, 1853, when he crossed the plains, making most of the distance on foot behind an ox team. At last, September 23, 1853, he reached Sacramento, footsore and weary, a strange boy in a strange

land, with only two bits in money in his pocket, but with a stout heart and honest purpose in his breast. He got a job at once to shovel dirt into China Slough for a contractor who was then grading K street. Having no money wherewith to buy blankets he slept in a pile of straw. For two weeks he kept at this, when he rose a step on the ladder, securing employment as a porter in the store of Mr. E. Ayres. There he worked until January, 1854, when he went to San Francisco and resumed his trade of coppersmith, receiving as wages $6 a day. Mr. Hamilton continued there until the fall of 1855, when he set out in business for himself in the stove and ironware trade at Placerville, in partnership with Mr. J. L. Smith. In 1857 he sold out and came to Sacramento, forming a partnership with a Mr. Purdin, continuing in the stove business until 1866. In that year he was elected city assessor upon the Republican ticket, Colonel Hamilton having been all his life a consistent and hard-working member of that party. In 1867 he was proffered the appointment of cashier of the Sacramento Savings Bank. Accepting this, he has continuously since that date been connected with that institution, receiving the like appointment of cashier of the Sacramento Bank upon the liquidation of the former and the founding of the latter bank. Colonel Hamilton has honorably earned the title he wears. At the commencement of the war he organized a company of sharp-shooters, and was afterward chosen Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, National Guards, of California. He has been twice married, and has a son and a daughter. The son, E. G., is learning a trade.

HON. EDWARD M. MARTIN.—This gentleman was born at Muscatine, State of Iowa, in the year 1845. Seven years later the family removed to California, crossing the plains by ox teams, and finally arriving in this city September 24, 1852, after a tedious trip, but fortunately without serious mishap. Mr. Martin was educated first in the public schools of this city, and afterwards proceeded to take an academic course at Napa College, but he was compelled to abandon this before graduation, owing to a lack of funds to complete both it and his legal studies, upon which he had determined. Accordingly he became a student in the office of Messrs. Coffroth & Spaulding, the eminent attorneys of former days in this city. On October 21, 1867, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of this State, immediately hung out his shingle and began the successful practice of law in this city. Mr. Martin has always taken an active interest in politics,—as a worker, however, rather than as an office-seeker,—and is a stanch Republican of broad and liberal views. For a time he held the position of court commissioner, and is now and has been for several years a member of the Board of Education. He is an active worker in all good causes that aim to promote the general good, and has thus naturally taken a prominent part in social and beneficiary orders. He is a Past Noble Grand of Capital Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., a Past Chief Patriarch of Pacific Encampment, No. 2, First Past Commander of the Patriarchs Militant, Canton 1, Sacramento, is a Past Sachem of Owosso Lodge, Imp. O. R. M., No. 39, and is also a member in good standing of the A. O. U. W., and of the Knights of Honor. Mr. Martin comes of a long-lived family, his father, Mr. George W. Martin, the well-known builder and contractor of this city, being still a hale and hearty business man, although of the advanced age of seventy-two years. In another place will be found a sketch of the latter's life. Three brothers and a sister reside at Moscow, Idaho Territory, while two younger half-brothers live with their father in Sacramento. Mr. Martin was married to Miss Emily E. Jones, sister of Hon. C. T. Jones, of this city, reference to whom is made elsewhere. She died about four years ago. Of their three children but one, a son named Albert Baker, is now living. Such in

brief is a sketch of the life of one who holds a position of no little importance in the legal profession of Sacramento. He is a public-spirited citizen of this place, of which he has been a resident since boyhood, and it is not the less to his credit that his present position of prominence has not come to him by chance or fortune, but is the result of great natural ability coupled with indefatigable diligence and a close attention to business.

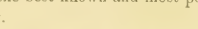
GUSTAVUS LINCOLN SIMMONS, M. D. Dr. Simmons was born in Hingham, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, March 13, 1832. His paternal ancestor in America was Moyses Simmons, one of the Pilgrim colony of English that sailed in the ship Fortune; the vessel which followed the Mayflower, and which reached Plymouth in 1621. His maternal ancestor was a Lincoln, who went from Hingham in England, and founded Hingham in America, and whose descendants have furnished to the country numerous examples of ability and patriotism. Young Gustavus received his preliminary education in the schools and Derby Academy of his native town, and when but a boy of seventeen years old, in 1849, sailed from Boston, in the brig Curaçoa, and rounded Cape Horn to join a brother-in-law, the late Dr. Henry B. May, in San Francisco. After a lenthy passage of nearly nine months he reached California, while the State was yet in its Territorial condition; and after a few months' stay in San Francisco he removed to Sacramento, during the terrible epidemic of cholera, and while the excitement incident to the squatter riots was still intense. Here he engaged himself with his medical relative in the business of the old Boston drug store, which was then located on the north side of J street, between Front and Second streets, at that early period, owing to want of accommodations elsewhere in town. A large number of the prominent physicians examined their office patients in the little cloth ante-rooms attached to the establishment, and as the location was quite near all the large gambling houses and hotels, it was a common sight at that pioneer period to see here not only victims of cholera and kindred diseases, but also those who had been shot or stabbed, and who needed surgical treatment. In this kind of a practical school young Simmons began his interest in the profession of medicine, and for several years did a large amount of work in connection with the care of the sick and wounded. He afterward returned to the East and entered the Tremont Street Preparatory Medical School in Boston, and subsequently the medical department of Harvard University, receiving his degree of Doctor in Medicine and Surgery from that famous institution in 1856. Soon after graduating he returned to Sacramento, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, excepting only the time spent in two extended trips to Europe, taken with a view to observing the hospital practice of the Old World. Dr. Simmons is a member of the American Medical Association and served on the committee of arrangements at the great gathering of that body in San Francisco in 1871. He is also a member of the California State Medical Society; of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, and one of the charter members of the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement. For over twenty years he served as a commissioner in lunacy and as a member of the Board of Health; also for a term as County Hospital physician and as United States Pension Surgeon, and was the first secretary of the City Board of Education that acted as school superintendent. He is now the president of the board of trustees of the Marguerite Home for old ladies, founded by the munificent charity of Margaret E. Crocker. Dr. Simmons was married in 1862 to Celia, daughter of the Rev. Peter Crocker, formerly of Richmond, Indiana, and Barnstable, Massachusetts. They have three living children: Gustavus Crocker, Celia May and Samuel Ewer. The eldest son, Gustavus, is a graduate, like his

father, of Harvard University, receiving his medical degree in 1885. He is now in Europe taking a post-graduate course in the Vienna hospitals.

ELIJAH CARSON HART.—The legal fraternity is well represented in Sacramento; and among its members are some of the most intelligent men and most effective workers for the city's advancement to be found among her citizens. Communities, as individuals, may possess great material wealth, the accumulated profits of shrewd, keen, commercial transactions of years, and still have but poorly developed the best impulser of the heart,—the greatest powers of the mind, the deep appreciation of the true, the beautiful, or the good, or the ambition which aspires to them. The subject of this sketch, Hon. Elijah Carson Hart, was born in 1856, and first saw the light of day in an emigrant wagon on the banks of Carson River, while father and mother were crossing the plains, after which place he was named. His parents were from Indiana, where his father had been a practicing attorney. After the birth of young Hart, the family proceeded to Nicolaus, in Sutter County, where his father engaged in various pursuits and where Elijah received his earliest education. At the age of twelve, the family removed to Colusa County, Elijah securing employment in the office of the Colusa *Sun*, where he learned the printer's trade. In 1878 he was elected city clerk of Colusa, but refused the office for the reason that he had been offered editorial control of the Oroville *Mercury* at about the same time he desired to accept. He controlled the editorial chair of the *Mercury* from May, 1878, to December, 1878, after which he purchased the Willows *Journal* and ran it until 1884. He then came to Sacramento and commenced the study of law with his brother, ex-Attorney-General A. L. Hart. He was admitted to the bar in 1885 by the Supreme Court of the State. He was elected city attorney in March, 1886. In November, 1888, he was elected to the Assembly, receiving the largest Republican majority ever given a Republican in the Nineteenth Assembly District. At the session of 1889, just passed, he introduced the celebrated Glenn County bill and advocated its passage in a most persistent manner. In making his speech on the introduction of the bill he was heartily applauded and his brilliant speech was a feature of the occasion. Mr. Hart was married in Colusa, May 20, 1878, on the same day he left to take control of the Oroville *Mercury*. His wife's maiden name was Miss Addie Virian, a grand niece of the celebrated Kit Carson. A remarkable coincidence is that he married the grand niece of the man after whom the Carson River was named, the river on whose banks he was born and after which he was given his middle name. Mr. Hart is engaged in the practice of law in Sacramento and has as his associate Judge G. G. Davis. In conclusion we would state that to all who have had the pleasure of his society he is a most pleasant companion, and to those admitted to his friendship he is a wise counsellor and a firm friend.

HON. ELWOOD BRUNER, District Attorney, was born September 27, 1854, in Zanesville, Ohio, his father being the Rev. J. A. Bruner, a minister of the Methodist Church, now one of the oldest, as he is one of the most venerated and beloved, of the clergymen of that church upon this coast. His father is still living, at a good old age, at West Berkeley, California. Rev. Mr. Bruner, although now sixty-eight years old, is carrying on his ministerial labors at that point. In 1856 the family removed to this State, arriving here in October of that year. From 1860 to 1865 they were settled in Sacramento, at which time they were transferred to other parts. Young Elwood pursued his higher academic studies at the University of the Pacific at San José, graduating there

in the class of 1874, and immediately began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Moore, Laine, Delmas & Leib, all names distinguished in legal circles upon this coast. April 10, 1877, Mr. Bruner was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of this State, and at once opened an office. From the first he has been considered one of the most brilliant of the young lawyers of this section of the State. In 1881 he was a partner of Judge W. A. Cheney, the eminent jurist, now of Los Angeles. In 1879 he was elected a member of the Legislature from this county, this being the first chosen under the new constitution of the State. In 1883 he was elected a public school director of this city, and finally in 1886 was chosen by the suffrages of his fellow citizens to fill the important office of district attorney; and this he has filled with such general satisfaction that at the late election in 1888 he was sent back to the same position. He has always been an active worker for Republican principles. During the late election he canvassed the county for the ticket, contributing not a little to the general result. Mr. Bruner is a member in high standing of the order of Odd Fellows, being elected in May, 1887, the Grand Master of that order in California. During his year of office he personally visited a large number of lodges, and has the satisfaction of looking back upon a most successful year in the growth of the order. Mr. Bruner was married to Miss Lillian J. Flint, of this city, in March, 1880. They have three children, all girls. Reference has already been made to his parents. He has also four brothers and one sister living. Of the brothers, two are practicing attorneys in Alturas County, Idaho. The one, P. M., has been district attorney of that county, and the other, J. Allison, is a leading member of the Idaho Legislature, being chairman of some of the most important committees. Personally, Mr. Bruner is a gentleman of literary and scholarly tastes, a most effective and eloquent public speaker, as is emphasized by his selection to represent this city on many public occasions, notably upon the completion of the Oregon & California Railroad and of the extension of the railroad to Placerville, and is one of the best known and most popular men in the city.



D. GOODELL, one of the best known and highly esteemed citizens of Sacramento, has been a resident here ever since August, 1849, when he went into camp under a great oak tree where the car shops now are. He was born April 18, 1814, in Belchertown, Massachusetts, where his father was a well-to-do farmer. At the age of eighteen years he went to Amherst, near by, to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner; after practicing there awhile he spent a year in the same business at Springfield. Returning to Belchertown, he entered the business for himself, with signal success, erecting some of the finest buildings in the place, among others the town hall. After his marriage there he built for himself one of the finest residences in town. He then began the systematic study of architecture, perfecting himself in the art. As a large part of his business lay at Ware village, adjoining Belchertown, he removed there. Next he took a large contract for building three large factories and several hundred houses for a large cotton-manufacturing firm, and did his work so well that he was retained by them for five years. Setting out from New York, in company with eleven others, he being president of the company, March 29, 1849, on the brig Everett, he arrived at Panama, April 23; was delayed there nearly a month, and then came on to San Francisco, on the little brig Copiaco, arriving here after a tedious voyage of ninety-five days. At first he tried his hand at mining and prospecting around Mormon Island, Hangtown and other places, but, meeting with small success, he returned to Sacramento, March 29, 1850, to pursue his favorite calling; and since that date he has been identified with the city's best interests. He then found business lively, buildings going

up rapidly, and he obtained work at $16 a day, though not as an architect, for at that time the demand was only for cheap and hastily built houses. By the years 1862–'63 the city had so far advanced that a higher order of architecture began to be demanded; and Mr. Goodell built the fine jewelry store of Mr. Wachhorst on J street, from plans of his own design. From that time orders poured in, and a mere list of the many structures put up by him would alone fill many pages. Among them are such fine residences as those of James Carolan, John Carroll, Frank Ebner, Theodore Milliken, General Reddington, Albert Gallatin, Charles Scudder and others, at costs ranging from $15,000 to $40,000; also the county hospital, his plans being selected where there was considerable competition. Several hundred of the buildings of this city and vicinity, great and small, are also Mr. Goodell's work, as also some of the more elegant and complete business blocks, such as that of Waterhouse & Lester, the Grangers' Hall, Mrs. Gregory's building on Second street, Green & Trainor's warehouse on Second street, the grammar-school buildings, etc., etc. Mr. Goodell has been a member of the Pioneer Association from the first, a director for twenty years, and its president in 1877–'78 when he secured for the society the commodious building on Seventh street, which they now occupy and where he has his offices. He is a true type of an American, a champion of free thought and modern reform and is highly esteemed by all classes. He was married May 2, 1838, to Miss Sarah Pease, at Granby, Massachusetts, and they have two daughters. At their golden wedding in 1888, an immense throng of citizens turned out to do honor to the worthy couple.

DR. WILLIAM W. LIGHT, of Sacramento, was born July 29, 1819, upon a farm about two and a half miles from the little town of Bethel, Claremont County, Ohio. It was in this same county and only six miles away that the illustrious General Grant was born. They were boys together, attended the same school at Bethel, and when Grant received the appointment to West Point, young Light was there to congratulate him. When eighteen years of age he began the study of medicine in Cincinnati, and at the same time carried on a chemical laboratory in that city, in company with his brother George, the firm name being G. & W. W. Light. Although never proceeding to a degree, Dr. Light became in this way a physician and surgeon of practice and experience. In 1840 he began also the study of dentistry, fitting himself thoroughly for the profession, which he now carries on quietly but successfully. He was associated in Cincinnati with Dr. J. S. Liggett, a well-known dentist at that time. Dr. John Morehead, his preceptor, manifested so great interest in young Light that he willed him the whole of his valuable medical library. January 1, 1849, Dr. Light started for California, coming by way of New Orleans and the Isthmus, having to wait two months at Panama for a vessel. Two of the party became impatient and returned to the States. During this time, however, the Doctor was kept busily employed as a physician to the many poor wretches that he found sick at Panama. Finally he obtained passage on the old whaler Humboldt, with 362 other passengers, and they lived on jerked beef, hard tack and water contained in old whale-oil-soaked barrels during a voyage of 102 days to San Francisco. They reached the Golden Gate August 30, the Doctor being eight months on the journey from Cincinnati. But the remarkable part of the life of Dr. Light begins with his residence in California. He came directly up to Sacramento and found employment almost immediately with the Ormsbys, who had set up a mint and were coining gold. Not knowing how to do the annealing, however, they were making bad work of it and were glad to employ the Doctor at $50 a day to superintend the works; but he shortly afterward quit that situation and tried mining at Weaverville, near Hangtown, with but trifling success. He went

thence to Shingle Springs, where he made money, and there he met a Spaniard who induced him with others to go to Dark Gulch, near Sonora, where he reported that gold was very plentiful. On arriving there, however, the Spaniard skipped out and they discovered, when too late, that it was all a game gotten up by a storekeeper of that part to sell his goods to the men who should flock to the gulch. Dr. Light then went to the Stanislaus River, and in 1851 returned to Sacramento. In partnership with Drs. Ames and McKenzie, he conducted an extensive medical practice, continuing it during the terrible cholera visitation in 1852. One of the most effective remedies of the time was "Light's Cholera Remedy." After the flood of 1852 he began the practice of dentistry, continuing until 1863, and having as partner for a while a Dr. Pearson. In 1861 Dr. Light had become interested in mining properties in the State of Sonora, Mexico. James Roundtree, a relative of his wife, had located the Deus Padre mine at Alamos, Sonora, making Dr. Light a part owner. He went there to inspect the property for himself and the others interested, and in 1863 he was sent there by his associates to act as metallurgist at the mine. Contrary to his judgment and strongly expressed opinion, they sent down expensive mills and other machinery before developments would justify it; and when the results proved Dr. Light correct in his views they determined to sell out in San Francisco at a fictitious value, and to do so wished the Doctor to prepare bogus assays for them. This he refused, whereupon they declared him mistaken and proceeded to make the sale at all hazards. He was induced to give a power of attorney of his share that the sale in San Francisco might be completed. The sale was carried out and Dr. Light's share, $55,000, placed in the hands of the agent, who immediately departed for Germany between the night and morning, and has not since been heard of. The Maximilian catastrophe took place during these years, and Dr. Light acted as surgeon for the soldiery, who were numerous in that part of Sonora, and thus won their friendship. One day a soldier came to him with a piece of rock, asking what it was. It proved to be ore of almost fabulous richness. Guided by the soldier, he went to the spot and saw that it was truly rich as a dream. Later he located the mine, calling it the Dos Hermanos, erected smelting works and began operations. The mine was equal to its promise and he made money, carrying his bullion to Hermosillo, where it was turned into coin. Of course, it was necessary in that lawless country to exercise the greatest caution lest a band of roving Yaqui Indians or bandits should find out he had money and raid him. All went well, however, until one day the Doctor befriended two deserters from the American army. They must have leagued themselves with the Yaquis; for one afternoon when A. A. Light, the Doctor's brother, had gone to a distant stream to bathe and the Doctor was seated at his door with his nephew, a band of Indians appeared and began to speak to him. Suddenly he was seized from behind and at the same time felt the sting of a bullet wound. A tussel began, for the Doctor is a man of nerve and sinew like steel. Again and again he was wounded, when he made his way to the door, thrust it open against the efforts of the deserters inside, and found that his weapons had been thrown upon the floor from the wall where they had hung. Groping for them with eyes half blinded by blood, he fortunately found a rifle and cartridges, and then began a terribly unequal battle. The roof of the adobe was set on fire and other damage done, but in the end victory remained with the Doctor, though he was wounded in five places and was there alone. His nephew had been stretched dead at the first volley, and the brother had been killed at the river; but five of the Yaquis fell to the Doctor's unerring aim, and his fame as a marksman deterred the wretches from another attack. The burned roof fell in upon the house, covering up money and all other valuables, and a rain next day converted all to ruins. Undaunted, Doctor Light stayed by the place, although suffering

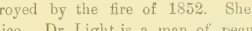


Howell Clark



Anna E. Clark

painfully from his wounds and having to keep his gun beside him night and day and be incessantly watchful. He had an Indian boy, who alone remained with him, gather up the rubbish in the house which contained his money and valuables, and wash away the dirt; and even him he had to threaten with death and make him strip naked to keep him from stealing. Dr. Light finally left the mine to be worked by others on commission, who remained however but a short time. He came to Sacramento to form a company of trusty people and return to his mine; but, failing to find men he wanted, he abandoned the enterprise. He was the more readily induced to do this as our Government was then preferring claims against Sonora which it was thought would lead to the annexation of that State. Amongst these is Dr. Light's claim, reckoned at $500,000. Dr. Light was married to Mrs. C. M. Weber, a lady of unusual talent as a writer, artist and botanist. Unfortunately, a considerable portion of the fruits of the labors both of the Doctor and his lady were destroyed by the fire of 1852. She died in Mexico. Dr. Light is a man of peculiar and independent views, a true friend to the suffering and the poor, for whom many an act of charity has been performed, quietly and unostentatiously. He is a capital story teller. His snug home on I street is a museum of curious and instructive things. He is a member of the Masonic order, and holds pronounced views against the use of tobacco and liquors, and is a believer in "free-thought."



POWELL CLARK, a prominent member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers and an eminent citizen of the Capital City, was born in Genesee County, New York, June 3, 1811. His father was a farmer and when the subject of this sketch was but two years old the family removed to Ohio, and two or three years afterward to Wood County, in West Virginia, on the Ohio River, where they lived four years. Subsequently they moved to Fountain County, Indiana, among the earliest settlers on Osborn's Prairie, at the same time that Jesse Osborn first settled there. Later they removed into Vigo County, near Terre Haute. Young Clark, the second son, continued to work on the farm and in a saw and grist mill until he became of age. About this time his uncle, Chester Clark, of Philadelphia, started extensively in the mercantile business, having at one time seven stores along the Wabash River; and in one of these he gave his nephew a position as clerk and soon afterward the entire management of the business of that house. Two years afterward he and a man named Asa Geer bought an interest in one of these stores, and finally Mr. Geer retired from the business. Mr. Clark then continued the store alone, and also shipped produce, principally corn, on flat-boats to the New Orleans market. These and other enterprises occupied his attention during the years 1846–'48, when, his health becoming impaired, he secured his brother, Jere Clark, to take charge of his business affairs, and started for California, hoping to improve his health. The party which he joined was made up in Clark County, Illinois, consisting of fifteen persons, with five wagons and two yoke of oxen to each wagon; and they left Darwin, that county, April 2, 1849, for the golden West. At St. Louis they purchased their provisions, and also at the United States Arsenal at that city carbines and holster pistols for their five horses, fitting themselves out as dragoons, for defense in case of emergency. They journeyed up the Platte River and through the South Pass to the north of Salt Lake by what was called the Sublette cut-off, thence by the head-waters of Snake River to those of the Humboldt and down the latter to the Lassen cut-off, which led to the head-waters of Pit River, near the Oregon line. Thus far they had no serious trouble with the Indians; but here, after getting over the backbone of the mountains, the Indians one dark night stole or killed about half of their oxen. To this point they had hauled a good supply of side bacon,

coffee, flour, etc., which they could take no further in its entirety. They therefore took what they conveniently could and stacked up the rest by the side of the road, putting a notice upon it for all persons to help themselves. The company had from the start a captain and a treasurer—offices held by the subject of this sketch—and their general method was to stop each day early enough to give their cattle time to eat before dark. They formed their wagons in a circle around their camp, and at dusk they brought their oxen in and tied them to the outside wheels of the wagons. One man would guard the cattle until midnight, another until morning, and then a third while they were feeding. Two men did all the cooking for one week, and two others the next, and so on. After their loss on Pit River they proceeded southward by the foot of Lassen's Peak, emerging from the mountains at Deer Creek near Peter Lassen's, in the Sacramento Valley, October 13, 1849, after having been six months on the journey. After resting and feasting a few days on tender beef, etc., at $1 a meal, the company dissolved. Mr. Clark with one or two others went to Long's Bar, a short distance above where Oroville now is, on the Feather River, where they stopped during the winter and spring of 1849–'50, following mining along the banks of the river. In the spring Mr. Clark went seventy-five or 100 miles up into the mountains, near the middle fork of Feather River, and established a trading post and herding ranch in American Valley, where now is located Quincy, the county seat of Plumas County. In this enterprise a partner from Missouri named Thomas Thing took what money Mr. Clark had and a horse, and went down the Sacramento to purchase supplies,—which was the last ever known of him or the horse. Mr. Clark had paid $200 for the horse. He conducted the business alone, and in two or three months cleared about $1,000. He was the first and only resident of that valley in 1850. Returning to Long's Bar on the Feather River, he entered mercantile business with one J. T. Elliott for that winter. The next spring he formed a copartnership with a cousin, Lewis Clark, from Beloit, Wisconsin, and established a store at Gray Eagle, on the middle fork of the American River, in El Dorado County, and later at Battle Hill, near Georgetown, same county. They purchased considerable real estate in and near Sacramento, and in 1856 they closed business and returned East by the Isthmus of Panama to New York. A year and a half afterward Mr. Clark came again to California, and has made his home here ever since. He has been twice married, first to Miss Marietta Parsons, in 1844, and again to Anna E. Galloup, a native of Rhode Island, and brought up in Leominster, Massachusetts. His elegant house was built six years ago on ground which he has occupied ever since 1856. Thirty years ago he set out with his own hands a magnificent vineyard here, mostly of Mission grapes, which is still in its prime. He is now seventy-eight years of age, and though his life has been a checkered one, he is as well preserved and active as most men who are twenty years younger. Since he came to California he has held many positions of trust, although never a politician. He has been a deputy United States Marshal and a member of the commission to secure lands for the building of the railroad shops. On his father's side his genealogy can be traced six generations back, to one Edmund Clark, who came from London in 1635, in the ship Speedwell (mate of the Mayflower, Joe Chapell, master), and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts.

HON. JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, Judge of the Superior Court of Sacramento County, was born in 1834, in Fountain County, Indiana, and his parents moved to Missouri in 1839. His schooling was obtained during the short sessions of a country school and from the careful training of good parents. Having inherited a somewhat rheumatic tendency in his right leg, he soon perceived that a farmer's

RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY OF HOWELL CLARK, ESQ., SACRAMENTO

life, which was that of his father, could never serve him as a calling, and accordingly, when twelve years of age, he bound himself as an apprentice to a blacksmith in the neighborhood, his father having died in the meantime without leaving much property. His master in the shop proved to be an unpleasant one and picked a quarrel with young Armstrong; and the latter was too independent and self-reliant to submit to such an ill-nature. On the following morning his mother gave him a lunch and he started afoot for St. Joseph, the nearest large town. Reaching there, he seated himself upon the railing of the public fountain, ate his lunch, washing down with a basin of water, and, hearing the ring of a blacksmith's anvil near by, sought out the shop and in an hour had his apron on and was at work. Later he learned plow-making at another shop, was engaged at ironing wagons at a third place, and in the summer of 1851 was employed at mill work at Columbus. He then determined to come to California, although he had but $10 money besides what he had packed upon his back, and started afoot. Reaching the mouth of the Platt River, he found a drove of some 500 head of cattle belonging to Martin Pomery & Co., waiting to cross. Drivers being wanted, he was employed to drive loose cattle. Reaching the North Platte it was necessary to cross that river by making the cattle swim; but they would not enter. Young Armstrong then proposed that he should be given a yoke of oxen with which to swim the river first, when the rest of the cattle would follow. The plan was successful, young Armstrong swimming the cold river no less than twenty-one times! That night he lay out on an island, and in the morning woke with a disabled right leg. He was therefore carried in a wagon or rode upon a mule until they came to Truckee, where most of the men, including Mr. Armstrong, were discharged, without provisions or means to buy any. Mr. Armstrong's leg had swollen to a great size, and to ease the continual pain he opened it with his knife, while on the Mary's river (now the Humboldt), letting out a great volume of morbid matter. Desperate, he set out with two companions, John Scott and John Hannan, over what they understood was a short cut to Marysville. After two days' traveling, without meeting any one, he was so exhausted and the pain so unbearable that he threw himself on the ground and begged the others to leave him! They manfully refused, declaring they would carry him first. Nerved by this, he started again, and to their joy soon after they saw a flag appearing over the trees, and were soon at the hotel at Rough and Ready camp, kept by John Magruder. He was generous and took care of the penniless wayfarer until he was able to go out. He first secured a job as dishwasher in a mine boarding house, but in a short time was promoted to be blacksmith, taking the place of a man who had gone off on a drunken spree. With $40 earned there, he came by way of Marysville to Sacramento, arriving in the fall of 1852. After a time he obtained employment at his trade of plow-making, at a shop at the corner of Sixth and K streets; but the flood of that year drove him both out of work and out of the city. He then worked at his trade in San Francisco for a time. The disadvantages of his imperfect early education were very manifest to him, and, like Elihu Burritt, he had set himself to study while an apprentice boy by his forge, perfecting himself in English branches and gaining a fair amount of Latin. Having fortunately discovered his elder sister in San Francisco, who had preceded him to California in 1844, with the famous Murphy party, and was happily married, by her assistance he was enabled to go to Santa Clara and take a course of study at the University of the Pacific. The name of his sister appears in the first census ever taken of San Francisco, in 1846. She was married first to a Mr. Montgomery in Missouri and later to Senator Wallis, of Santa Clara. Her son, T. H. Wallis, is now State Librarian at Sacramento. Returning to San Francisco, Mr. Armstrong began the study of law, spending portions of his time in different offices, among others those of F. A.

Fabens and Oscar L. Shafter, a former Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1855 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of this State and for a time practiced with some success in San Francisco. He then followed his profession for over eleven years in Jackson, Amador County, with signal success, for a portion of the time with the late Senator Farley; and finally, in the fall of 1868, he came to Sacramento where he has since resided, building up a good practice, establishing himself firmly in the esteem and confidence of the people. He was first appointed judge in 1883 by Governor Stoneman to fill an unexpired term, and in 1886 he was appointed to fill the same position. It is a coincidence worthy of notice that he was first appointed by the first official act of Governor Stoneman and the second time by his last official act. The Governor then remarked, "The first shall be last and the last shall be first." At the last election Judge Armstrong was chosen by the people for the same position. As a judge he is dispassionate and irreproachable. Politically he has always been a consistent Democrat; but to his present position he was practically elected by Republican votes, as the county has a Republican majority of 1,500, thus showing his great popularity. He was, first married August 29, 1863, but during the succeeding year his wife died. September 29, 1866, he married Miss Annie E. Hinkson, a native of Missouri. They have no children. It should be further stated that Judge Armstrong served for twelve years as trustee of the State library, which institution he was chiefly instrumental in building up.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HACK is a native of the State of New York, born April 25, 1846, his parents being George and Mary (Jenkinson) Hack. His parents emigrated from England immediately after their marriage in 1844, and were residents of New York State for about four years. In 1849 they moved to Calhoun County, Michigan, where Mr. Hack bought eighty acres of land which he cultivated until 1852, when he came to California, leaving his family behind until he should have tried his fortune here. He followed mining for two years, and then went to making shingles in the redwood country one year. In 1855 he bought forty acres of fruit land on the Sacramento below Freeport, and brought out his wife and three children. Four children were born to them in this county. The mother died in 1882, aged sixty-two years; the father, born in 1818, is still living. George W. Hack received a rather limited education in the district school, as he began to assist upon the farm at an early age. He has plowed more or less from the age of eleven. At twenty-one he was placed by his father in charge of 160 acres bought in 1865, near the Six-mile House on the Lower Stockton road, which he has since paid for and enlarged by other purchases to 515 acres, to which he has given the name of Pleasant Farm, and on which he has erected a handsome two-story brick residence. He does a general farming business, in which wheat is the chief product. Mr. Hack was married in November, 1869, to Miss Berdenia Frances Keys, a native of this county, daughter of William and Harriet (Beach) Keys, both families being American for several generations. Her father died in 1870, aged forty-nine; the mother, born in 1827, is still living. Grandfather Beach lived to the age of eighty-one, and grandmother Beach was about eighty when she died. Mr. and Mrs. Hack are the parents of one daughter, Clara E., born in 1870. She has received a district school education, and private lessons in music. Instead of a higher school education she prefers the quiet but effective tutelage of her parents in the calm seclusion of her happy home. Mr. Hack has more than supplied the deficiency of his early education by private study and extensive reading, and is to-day a well educated man much above the average. He is a member of Sacramento Grange, No. 12, meeting in Grangers' Hall, Sacramento; also

of Sacramento County Pomona Grange, No. 2, which meets in the same hall. In the former he has held four offices ranging from the lowest to the highest, having been master in 1886, and district lecturer in 1888; and has also been district lecturer of Pomona Grange. He is now a director of the Co-operative Business Association of Sacramento Valley, which has its headquarters at Tenth and K streets, Sacramento, having been elected to that office in January, 1889, for three years; and of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Association of Sacramento County, serving his second term. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets every Sabbath in the Pacific School building, five miles south of Sacramento on the Lower Stockton road; and in its Sabbath-school Mr. and Mrs. Hack are zealous teachers.

MRS. PRISCILLA POLLOCK, ranch-owner, in Cosumnes Township, was born in Pennsylvania, June 22, 1828, her parents being David and Mary (McMillan) McKee—Scotch-Irish by birth or descent. Both grandmothers of Mrs. Pollock were quite old when they died. In 1833 the family moved to Illinois, and in 1835 to Iowa, where they settled on a farm near Montrose. In 1845 they moved to Council Bluffs, where both parents are buried. The subject of this sketch was married at Council Bluffs, December 3, 1846, to James Pollock, born in Ireland about 1810, his parents being Thomas and Rebecca (Simpson) Pollock. The father died in County Tyrone, Ireland, and the mother, in Stark County, Illinois, in 1841. James Pollock has been twice married and had one surviving child by each wife. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock remained one winter in Council Bluffs, and in 1847 set out for California, but spent some months in Salt Lake City, where their first child, John, was born, December 4, 1847. When the babe was two months old they resumed their journey and spent the winter of 1848–'49 at what is now Placerville. In 1849 they went to Mormon Island, where Mr. Pollock was engaged with others in digging the race or new channel for the American River. The winter of 1849–'50 was spent at the new diggings in Amador County. He had by this time accumulated $16,000 in gold dust, which he loaned to Mayor Bigelow with Barton Lee as security. By the untimely death of the former and the failure of the latter, Mr. Pollock lost his money. He tried mining again on Mormon Island without success, and in 1851 went to farming on a portion of the Sheldon grant, where he remained about four years. In 1855 he bought the ranch, 200 acres of which are still owned by Mrs. Pollock, on the Plymouth road, twenty-three miles from Sacramento, extending back to the Cosumnes. In 1858 he built near the river a two-story stone residence of nine rooms, and a large barn with stone basement, used at present by the renter of the ranch. There are about ten acres of orchard, and the rest is devoted to grain and alfalfa. The family resides in a modern two-story frame house of nine rooms, built by Mrs. Pollock in 1886, and surrounded by a nice flower, fruit and vegetable garden. Mr. Pollock died February 28, 1875, leaving five children by this marriage; and their mother, whose oldest child, John, had died January 13, 1868. The surviving children, all born in this State, are: Mary Jane, born March 14, 1849, now Mrs. Philip Waggoner, of this township, has two children, Elizabeth, born June 25, 1879, and Philip, born December 20, 1883; Robert, born May 13, 1851, was married to Miss Alice Goodwin, a native of Oregon, and has one child living, Frank, born December 25, 1878, now living with his grandmother; Rebecca M., born February 10, 1854, now Mrs. William Frank McFadden, of Sacramento, has one child, Mabel, born April 14, 1877; William Henry, born February 20, 1856, died unmarried January 26, 1884; Priscilla Ann, born July 13, 1862, lives at home, a very special help and comfort to her mother in her declining years; Hughjene, born January 16, 1866, also makes his home with

his mother, varied with occasional employment elsewhere. One child, Samuel, born January 30, 1861, died in his infancy, February 15, 1861.

OLIVER SANDERS was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, December 25, 1825, his parents being Oliver and Nancy (Paine) Sanders. His grandfather Sanders was also named Oliver, and a native of Rhode Island, where his father also was born, in Gloucester. His maternal great-grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather, Amos, was known as Major Paine. He died about 1842, aged eighty-two. His father was a farmer in Connecticut, and the subject of this sketch lived on it, with occasional absences on coasting voyages, until 1849. He received a common-school education, supplemented by a course in the local academy. February 17, 1849, he left New York city for California, by way of Cape Horn, in the ship Henry Lee, of the Hartford Union Mining and Trading Company, and arrived in San Francisco on September 17, being seven months, less four days, at sea. He mined only one month, when, being in what is now Sacramento, on an errand, he was offered by Charles Howlett, a comrade of the late voyage, $300 a month to join him in the butchering business for Robinson, Van Cott & King. Robinson afterward died Supreme Judge, at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. The flood of that winter closed the deal, and he then joined two others, one being John Gilbert, another comrade of the voyage, all three engaging in the business of draying, with two or three teams, according to the pressure of business. They hauled more lumber and other building material than any concern in that line. He went through the cholera of 1850 in safety, but not being very well he was advised to go to the Napa Valley Mountains for the benefit of his health. He went, accompanied by seven others, of whom one, George Davis, died of cholera, and brought back a lot of venison for Thanksgiving, November 29, 1850, besides a slaughtered bear, for which they received $375, and $8 apiece for the four quarters of the skin, which were bought at that price, merely to ornament the harnesses of some opulent draymen. Once they brought in a load of nineteen deer, most of which was thrown into the Jack River, there being no sale on account of cholera, the city being deserted. Money was so flush that on July 4 of that year he and one of his partners were paid $50 for the forenoon's work in unloading and hauling for Webster & Co. It was said that the cashier of that firm was paid $1,200 a month for his services. Mr. Sanders and his brother were paid $100 for playing their violins for one night for a dancing party at "Buckner's." In 1851 Mr. Sanders sold out his interest in the teaming business, and came out to the Cosumnes, expecting to go into partnership with Reynolds, a rancher, in the hay-cutting business. That arrangement having fallen through, he went to work for $150 per month wages, and received a possessory title to 160 acres for his pay. The title was contested and he sold out to the owner of the land-grant title, Emanuel Pratt, being promised $1,000, but actually receiving only $600. In 1853 he went to butchering at Michigan Bar, where he remained until 1857. He was a member of the police force of Sacramento for about two years. He had bought a squatter's possessory right to 160 acres in the Hartnell grant, and in 1858 he bought of Hartnell's agent, for $1,000, one-half mile by four miles (more or less) frontage on the Cosumnes, and four miles deep, covering the 160 acres already bought. His father having died in May, 1858, he went East in April, 1859, and returned by way of the Isthmus, leaving New York about February 5, 1860, and arriving in Sacramento in March, 1860. Mr. Sanders was married in December, 1862, to Miss Emma Sauzé, a native of London, her father being French and her mother English. They had emigrated to Salt Lake City in 1854, Mrs. Sanders being then only seven years of age. Finding themselves deceived, the father stole away,

and the mother and children followed in 1855, under the protection of Colonel Steptoe, of the United States army. Mr. Sanders farmed on his place until about 1882, when he sold 1,310 acres at $30 per acre, and purchased an adjoining ranch of over 2,000 acres, which he still holds. In 1878 he bought, near the wire bridge, a small tract of five acres, on which were a number of buildings, where he lives, working his ranch, at some inconvenience, from there. He lived in Sacramento from November, 1878, to March, 1880, in order to give his children a better schooling. He has been constable for twenty-five years, with brief interruptions. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders are the parents of six living children: Amos Anthony, born in October, 1863; Theodore Nelson, in April, 1865; Edward Stebbins, in March, 1871; Harry Brastow, in May, 1873; Oliver, in February, 1876; and William, in April, 1879.

LEVI PAINTER was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, January 14, 1833, his parents being Aaron and Rebecca (Hickson) Painter, natives of Tennessee, and there married. They first moved into Indiana, and after several years' residence moved to Missouri, where the father became owner of 160 acres. Both parents were brought to this coast in 1873 by their son. The father died in 1876, aged seventy four, and the mother survived him five years, dying at the home of her daughter in Indiana, in 1881, aged seventy. Grandmother Painter was eighty when she died. Levi Painter came to California in 1853, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, April 18, and arriving at Placerville, August 23, a member of a small party of twenty men, two women and two children. Of the outfit he owned two horses. He mined during the winter of 1853–'54, and came down to the Sacramento River April 14, 1854, going to work for $50 a month and board on the ranch he now owns. Five months later he went across the river and chopped wood for four months, making $75 a month. In 1855 he returned to ranch work on Sutter Island, and in December of that year he settled on his ranch of 123 acres, bought a few months before, at what has since become known from his name as Paintersville, about twenty-two miles below Sacramento, on the river. For ten years he raised but little of anything except vegetables, but since 1865 he has given attention to fruit-growing, gradually increasing in that direction until he now has about thirty acres in orchard and ten in vineyard. He has not, however, entirely relinquished the raising of vegetables, and has varied his interests in other directions. About 1877 he built a large two-story building which was first used as a boarding-house for the employes of the salmon-canning establishment then in operation at that point, and afterwards as a dance hall for some years. This he has recently removed and raised on a brick foundation, at the lower end of the village, near his warehouse, refitting it for his own residence. In 1879 he divided three and three-quarter acres into building lots, on which the hamlet of Paintersville has since arisen. About 1880 he began to breed horses and mules, and is still actively engaged in that line. In earlier years he gave some attention to cattle and hogs, but in the flood of 1862 he lost some 200 head of these, of which about eighty were ready for the market, and he has never since taken any interest in hogs. Cattle-raising he has also discontinued, keeping only one cow for family use. Levi Painter was married in 1860, near Roseville, in this county, to Miss Mary McDermott. She died in June, 1867, leaving three children: Louisa, born May 2, 1861, now Mrs. Victor Falkenberg, of San Francisco; Mary Jane, born August 2, 1862, died of pneumonia, aged seventeen; William, born August 29, 1865, is employed on the steamer Modoc, in the engineer's department. Mr. Painter was again married on Thanksgiving day, November 24, 1887, in Sacramento, to Maggie Van Auken, born in Parma, Monroe County, New York, March 18, 1833, daughter of Louis and Jane

(Westfall) Van Auken, both now deceased, the mother in 1870, aged eighty-one, and the father in 1880, aged ninety-three, living together in married life sixty-five years, lacking two weeks. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of New York. Of their children six sons and one daughter, besides Mrs. Painter, are still living: Anthony G., James M., Elmer and Edwin B., all four farmers in Shiawassee County, Michigan; Edmund B., twin brother of Edwin B., is living at Salmon City, Idaho; and Andrew Jackson, now in the employ of his brother-in-law, Mr. Painter. Jane, the only living sister of Mrs. Painter, is the wife of George W. Gale, a farmer residing near Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan.

ALFRED SPOONER, rancher of Cosumnes Township, was born in Adrian, Michigan, September 23, 1837, his parents being Jonathan Warner and Elizabeth (Knapp) Spooner. The father, a native of Vermont, of the well-known and widespread New England family of that name, died July 7, 1877, aged seventy-two, near Mendon, Michigan, where the mother, born in Wayne County, New York, in 1816, is still living. Grandfather Abram Knapp was seventy-five at his death in 1863, in Lenawee County, Michigan. Grandfather Alfred Spooner died about 1834, aged fifty-four. He was the son of Eliakim, the son of Daniel, the son of Samuel, the son of William, the English emigrant to Plymouth Colony in 1637. Eliakim, the great-grandson of William and great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was in the military service of the colonies in 1757, and in 1780 settled in what is now Vermont, was a member of the Legislature, and was widely known as "a man of marked mind and character." "Warner" Spooner, a tanner by trade, moved to Michigan in 1834, and built the first frame house in Adrian. In 1835 he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Abram and Elizabeth Knapp, both natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Warner Spooner became the parents of nine children, of whom eight are living in 1889, all residing in the East, mostly in Michigan, except the subject of this sketch, who is the oldest. The father carried on a tannery in Adrian about six years, when he exchanged it for land in De Kalb County, Indiana, where the family resided four years. Selling out in Indiana, he bought 100 acres near Hillsdale, Michigan, and lived there seven years. Finally, in December, 1853, the family settled near Mendon, Michigan. Alfred Spooner received the usual district school education supplemented by one or two terms at a local academy; worked on his father's farms, and being handy with tools picked up the trade of carpenter. He came to California by the Isthmus route, arriving in San Francisco October 16, 1859. He first worked on a dairy farm on Dry Creek, in Sacramento County, nearly one year; then tried mining about two years, sinking all he had made in the American Falls Mining Company, the great flood leaving him worse off than when he arrived on the coast. He then turned to the business of teaching, being trained at the Normal school in San Francisco, where he received a certificate of qualification. He first taught near Roseville, in Placer County, and then in this county, his career as teacher covering about twenty-six years, mostly in Sacramento County. In 1869 Mr. Spooner was married to Miss Addie E. Lamb, born in Chicago, a daughter of Larkin and Arabella (Ellis) Lamb, who had come to California in 1851. She died in February, 1879, leaving one surviving child, Alfred Lawton, born June 10, 1878. They had lost three children by diphtheria, in January, 1878, which was too severe a shock to her nervous system and occasioned her premature death. Mr. Spooner was married September 3, 1888, at Malta Bend, Missouri, to Mrs. Sally Kesler, a native of Highland County, Ohio, the widow of Benjamin F. Kesler, with three children, of whom two are now members of the Spooner family: Lulu Blanche, aged thirteen, and Ina May, aged five years. Claytonia, the oldest child of Mrs.

Spooner, is the wife of John Miller, residing near Wichita, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Spooner have one child, a son, born October 4, 1888. Mr. Spooner has been a justice of the peace in Cosumnes Township for fifteen years, and was one of the parties to the remarkable contest for that office in 1888–'89, when at the general and special elections his opponent and he received an equal number of votes and finally withdrew their names by mutual agreement. He has now settled down to work on his 350-acre ranch about two miles south of Michigan Bar, where he has had for some years a small orchard and vineyard, both of which he intends to enlarge considerably. He also raises grain, hay and stock. His land borders on Arkansas Creek, and the higher portion is accessible to the waters of the new irrigating ditch.

JOHN SHIELDS, an orchardist, etc., of Brighton Township, was born in Ireland April 26, 1835, the son of Patrick and Mary Shields. In 1843 the family came to the United States and settled in Kendall County, Illinois, where the father, a farmer by occupation, died, in November, 1856, aged sixty-five years; and Mrs. Shields survived him several years. They had a well-improved farm there of 210 acres, stocked with 100 head of cattle, etc. They had three children: Frederick, John and Dennis; Frederick and Dennis reside in Minnesota. John was at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, engaged exclusively in farming; and then came to California, by way of New York and Panama, leaving home May 4, 1886, and landing in San Francisco June 14. First he ran a threshing-machine three months for the owner, from San Pablo through all the valley to San Lorenzo. In this business he saved up a little money. Then he mined on Farmer's Diggings and elsewhere along the American River, for $3 a day, for eight or ten months, and then bought the squatter's title to the ranch where he now lives. This at first contained 324 acres, covered with brush and timber. The first year he put in fifteen acres, and all the improvements there are now on the premises he has made himself. About 1879 he purchased 100 acres additional, making a total of 424 acres; 100 acres or more are in orchard, consisting of peaches, pears, plums, French prunes, and a general variety of fine shipping fruits. The first trees were set out about nine years ago, and the youngest about three years ago. There are twenty acres in vines, one-half of which are five years old, and the rest three. Last year there were about twenty-four tons of grapes on three acres. The soil is a black and sandy loam, very productive. This place is on the old Coloma road, thirteen miles from Sacramento, bordering the American River, which bounds the ranch on the north. November 18, 1859, Mr. Shields was married to Mrs. Elizabeth (*nee* Bow) Lynch. She is a native of Ireland and came to California in 1855. They have five daughters and two sons: Mary, wife of Charles Deterding; Lizzie A., wife of M. C. Pike; Alice, Hannah, Emily, Peter J. and Robert E. Hannah is an accomplished musician, making music, both instrumental and vocal, a profession. Peter J. is an attorney at law in Sacramento.

CORNELIUS KELLOGG, dealer in stoves, tin and hardware, Nos. 819 and 821 J street, was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, December 14, 1840; attended the public schools of his native town and Hartford until eleven years old, when he entered Colt's Pistol Factory as an apprentice, where he remained about four years. Determining to go to sea, he went to New York, where he shipped for Antwerp, Belgium, thence to New Orleans, and returning to New York, the trip occupying about a year. In 1857 he determined to seek his fortune in California. Taking steamer from New York, by way of the Isthmus, he arrived at San Francisco in due time and came to Sac-

ramento, where his brother Leonard was already established in business, and entered his employ. On the breaking out of the war in 1861 he enlisted in Company E, First Infantry California Volunteers, for a period of three years, expecting to be sent to the front, instead of which, however, the regiment was ordered to Arizona and New Mexico to look after the Indians. He held the rank of first sergeant in his company. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he was discharged, with his regiment at Los Pinos, New Mexico, in August, 1864. Returning to Hartford, Connecticut, he entered the employ of the hardware firm of Terry & Cone, where he remained until 1868, when he was again seized with the California fever. Coming direct to Sacramento, he associated himself with his brother Leonard in the stove and hardware business. During his residence in Hartford he took an active interest in the local militia, and having lost none of his military zeal, he immediately, on becoming settled in Sacramento, identified himself with the National Guard of California by becoming a member of the Sarsfield Guards, then attached to the Fourth Infantry Regiment. In 1872 he was elected Colonel of the Regiment, which position he held for four years. Mr. Kellogg has been a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic since 1866, having joined Lyons Post, No. 2, at Hartford, Connecticut, in that year. Soon after his arrival in Sacramento he was transferred from Lyons Post of Hartford and connected himself with Sumner Post, No. 3, Sacramento, of which organization he is still a member. He has filled all important offices in the Post, including that of Commander. He also held various appointments on the staff of the Department Commander of California and the Commander-in-Chief. He is also an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order, having taken all the degrees and held the position of presiding officer in all the various branches. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W. and the K. of H. In 1869 Mr. Kellogg married Miss Alice Vorrey, of Hartford, Connecticut. They have three children. The two sons are both prominent in the order of the Sons of Veterans. In politics he is a Republican, and although declining all public honors, has always taken a lively interest in local affairs as well as national. Since the death of his brother Leonard, which occurred in 1884, Cornelius has conducted the business, and has the reputation of being a shrewd, careful business man. He has met with marked success, which has placed him in easy circumstances.

RICHARD T. SCOTT, a prominent rancher of Alabama Township, was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, September 5, 1837. He came to California with a jolly party of seventy-five, across the plains with ox teams, and had some trouble with the Indians. At Salt Lake City the party divided, one section of which were all afterward killed by the Indians, including some of Mr. Scott's relatives. At times they were certain that they would never reach California, so discouraged did they become on account of misfortunes; they were seven months on the route. Arriving in the long-looked-for land of gold, Mr. Scott immediately began work by the month for John McGee; indeed, he and his wife conducted the entire place for Mr. McGee for eighteen months. For the next fourteen months Mr. Scott followed teaming in Stockton, at $75 a month; then he purchased a team and began work for himself, following the business of hauling over the Sierra Nevada Mountains for ten years. He sold his outfit in 1867, and the next year bought a ranch in San Joaquin County, five miles from Stockton, and followed farming there until 1880, when he bought his present ranch of 480 acres, which is devoted principally to wheat and barley. It is seven miles from Galt, on the road to Ione. Mr. Scott chose for his wife Susan Ferguson, who was born in Bradley, Alabama, January 25, 1838. Eleven of their thirteen children are living. They have had

thirteen children, as follows: Malinda S., Sarah A. (died in 1860), Henry D., Richard T. (died in 1865), Seth A., William P., Joe H., Samuel F., Charles L., George W., Martha E., Sarah A. and John W.

MAZZINI BROTHERS, proprietors of the Bacchus Winery, are among the rising firms of Sacramento, and the firm is A. and S. Mazzini. They commenced business on a small scale April 25, 1881, and on the 15th of August, 1887, removed to their present location, where they have frontage on Third street and also on K street. Here no expense has been spared in fully equipping for the wine business, and a trip through the establishment discloses everything in the best of order. The cellars are splendidly adapted for the purposes for which they are designed, and afford a cool, dry place for the storage of wines. They have twelve large fermenting tanks, and storage cooperage for 35,000 gallons. They buy the best grapes to be obtained, and use the most care in the manufacture of their wines. Among those turned out by them may be mentioned Port, Angelica, white wines and Clarets. They make a practice of storing wines of each year, and now have wines from 1884 up. The office of the winery is at the Third street entrance, but the public entrance to their retail department, where they keep all kinds of wines, liquors, cigars, etc., is at No. 228 K street. A. Mazzini, senior member of the Mazzini Brothers, and the active head of the business, is a native of Italy, born in the Province of Massa-Carrara, August 10, 1849, his parents being Louis and Adelaide (Reali) Mazzini. He was educated at his native place, and for five years attended the College of Pontremoli, where he took the regular course in Latin, belles-lettres, philosophy and higher mathematics. He then went to live with an uncle, and for four years cared for the latter's property and managed his business, attending to the cultivation of the vines, making and selling of wines, etc. He then received the appointment to the clerkship of the construction of the railroad from Spezia to Genoa, and was so engaged for six months. He then returned home, and in 1876 came to the United States, landing at New York on the 6th of March, and reaching San Francisco on the 21st. On the 1st of May he came to the Embarcadero, and on the 17th of October returned to San Francisco. From there he went to Newcastle, and worked in the Julian mines seven days; and thence he went up into Shasta County, and worked eighteen months in placer mining. Fortune did not follow him during all this time, and at the end of five years he did not have $500 in his pocket. He was not familiar with the English language, and had to work against great odds. Returning to Sacramento, May 4, 1880, he worked six months for wages, and then bought out his employer; and from that start he has attained his present situation. His business has already outgrown his cellar room, and next year he will open a larger establishment. He now understands not only his native tongue, but also Latin, French, Spanish and English. He was the founder of the Compagnia Bersaglieri Italiani, No. 3, and was its first president.

J. M. OVERMEYER, of Alabama Township, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1834. Arriving in California in 1854 he lost no time in earning for himself a permanent home. For the first four years he labored on a farm for monthly wages, and by the accumulations he thus made he was able to buy some cattle and afterward other property. Three years subsequently he sold his stock and purchased a team of horses and followed teaming four years over the Sierra Nevada Mountains. He then married and went to "ranching" again for himself, in El Dorado County. Two years afterward he came into Sacramento County, and two years after that again he went to Watson-

ville, where he remained five years. Returning to this county, he purchased an interest in the De los Moquelemos grant, where he remained about five years, and finally bought the place where he is now living, 7½ miles from Galt, on the Galt and Ione road. It contains 360 acres, and his principal products are grain and hay. Mr. Overmeyer's wife was formerly Sarah Martha Douglas. She was born in Missouri, and died at their residence April 16, 1889. She was a noble and kind-hearted woman. Mr. Overmeyer's father was born in Pennsylvania in 1806, and died in 1874, in Santa Cruz County, California. Mr. J. M. Overmeyer has six children: George E., Frank E., Emma A., Edgar L., Cora E. and Timothy G.

HON. IRA G. HOITT. In the history of a State or nation there can be no more important subject than that of education, as real progress is always dependent on the development of that all-powerful agent, so that no apology is necessary for the introduction here of a brief sketch of the present principal guardian of the educational interests of California, more especially as he has taken a peculiarly active part in their advancement. Ira G. Hoitt, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of California, became associated with the public schools of this commonwealth over a quarter of a century ago. He is a native of Stafford County, New Hampshire, born in the town of Lee, July 23, 1833, his parents being Gorham W. and Abigail P. (Locke) Hoitt, who were also natives of New Hampshire, while his father, a farmer by vocation, served his county as sheriff and also represented her in both branches of the General Assembly of the State. The subject of this sketch was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, after which he entered Dartmouth College, and was graduated at that celebrated seat of learning in the class of 1860. He made his own way through college, dividing his labors (while providing the funds) between farming and school-teaching. After completing his education he took charge of the high school at Holliston, Massachusetts, as principal, and after completing his engagement there, assumed a similar position in the high school at Stoneham. He was next employed in a similar capacity at Marlboro, and succeeding this was chosen associate teacher of the Boys' High School at Boston. He resigned the latter position in 1864, for the purpose of removing to California. He left Boston on the steamer Ariel, for Panama, and crossing the Isthmus resumed his journey on the steamer Golden City, from which he landed at San Francisco at midnight of the 18th of May of that year. He became vice-principal of the Denman Grammar School, and a short time thereafter principal of the Rincon Grammar School. In 1865, when the building of the Lincoln School was completed, he was elected principal. In 1867 he was nominated by the Republican Convention for the office of City Superintendent of Schools, but, with his ticket, was defeated. Soon after that time he retired from his educational labors, and thereafter, until 1881, was engaged in the vocation of life insurance, stock brokerage and real estate. In 1880 he was elected to the General Assembly of California, serving during 1881 and 1882, and holding the chairmanship of the Committee on Education, and membership, respectively, in those on Ways and Means and on Public Morals. He next assumed the business management of Bancroft's "Commerce and Industries of the Pacific Coast," which he made highly successful. He published the Knights Templar edition of the *Pacific Coast Guide*, as well as the edition devoted to the National G. A. R. encampment. In 1883 he became organizer and manager of Palmer & Rey's Advertising Bureau and Newspaper Union. In 1884 he was elected as a member of the Board of Education of San Francisco, and in 1885 and 1886 was unanimously elected by the members president of the board. In 1886 he was nominated by the State Convention of the Republican party

for his present position, and elected after a sharp contest. The position was well merited, as Mr. Hoitt had devoted great energy toward the building up of the educational sentiment of the State, and as a member of the General Assembly had been particularly ardent in the cause While in the house he pushed to passage the bill for the establishment of a Normal School at Los Angeles, and identified himself thoroughly with any good pertaining to the cause. Since assuming the duties of his present office he has fathered the introduction of most of the text-books now in use in the State schools, and their high character (and even the fact that some of them are now in existence at all) is due in no small degree to the interest displayed by Mr. Hoitt, and to his personal labors. Mr. Hoitt is a man of determined character, enthusiastic in his profession, never tiring of its work, and this influence of his labors has been felt throughout the length and breadth of the State, wherever there is a school-house. He has found a ready helper in his wife, whose life has also been devoted to the cause of education, and who is at the present time his most efficient deputy. The Professor emphasizes the fact that much of his success in life is due to his wife's competent effort. Her maiden name was Julia B. Burrell. Her father, Captain B. H. Burrell, came to California in 1849, but being taken sick, he started to return home, died on ship board, and was buried in San Diego. Mr. Hoitt, a cultured man himself, believes in the inculcation into the minds of children of habits of courtesy which will cling to them through life, and his example is no small factor in impressing such habits on those with whom he comes in contact. In the preparations for the reception of the visiting teachers of the National Educational Association, as well as in the actual business of the convention of 1888, he took a most prominent part, having been president of the local executive committee for California, and untiring in the management of that affair, so successful and so creditable to the State. No superintendent has been so active in educational matters and institute work. Prof. and Mrs. Hoitt have two children, one son and daughter: Ralph H., seventeen years of age, just graduated from the Sacramento High School; and the daughter, Gladys, who is twelve years old, and in the Sacramento Grammar School.

A. J. RHOADS. Among the long resident citizens of Sacramento who still take an active interest in her affairs, is the one with whose name this sketch is commenced. A. J. Rhoads is a native of Philadelphia, born in August, 1830, his parents being Andrew D. and Rebecca (Denby) Rhoads. His mother was a native of North Carolina. His father was born in Maryland, and came of an old family of that State. He removed to Philadelphia, where he followed the profession of an architect, and during the years before the consolidation of the city was one of the commissioners of Spring Garden, and later a member of the Select Council of the city. He resided in Philadelphia until his death. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days in his native city, and in her public schools received his education. In 1850 he came to California, leaving New York September 11, on the steamer Georgia, and after crossing the Isthmus of Panama, resumed his sea voyage in the steamer Republic (Captain Hudson), landing at San Francisco in November. He came at once to Sacramento, and was soon on his way to the mines. He went to the diggings at Red Dog, Nevada County, but after mining a short time returned to Sacramento, and engaged in the draying business. He was so employed about ten years, and at the expiration of that time opened the old Sacramento Theater on Third street, and ran it about one year, and in the occupation of hotel and exchange keeper. He is now retired from active business pursuits, though yet retaining a lively interest in public affairs. Mr. Rhoads holds a prominent position in the councils of the Republican party, and has been

constantly a working member in the party organization, serving in the city, county and State committees, etc., and having great influence in the direction of affairs. In the days of the old volunteer fire department, when the leading business and professional men "ran with the machine," Mr. Rhoads has acted in the ranks and served as foreman for a number of years of Confidence Engine, No. 1. He is now a member of the Exempt Firemen. In 1871–'72 he was Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, General Assembly of California. Mr Rhoads was married in Sacramento to Miss Tillie Tuill, a native of Portland, Maine. They have one son living of their children, viz, Franklin M. Mr. Rhoads is an enterprising man, and has figured in Sacramento history since the early days. He has been an eye-witness to the growth of Sacramento to its present position as a city, and the complete transformation it has undergone from the days when "Gold was King."

JUDGE SAMUEL C. DENSON. The subject of this sketch, although still in the prime of life, has been so prominently identified with the social, material and professional interests of Sacramento County—so well known, not only for pre-eminent legal acumen as a jurist and a member of one of the most widely-known legal firms on the Pacific Coast, but also for the close, never-failing personal interest which he has ever manifested in all measures having for their object the advancement of the community in which he has had his home for more than twenty years—that a brief page from his life's history cannot but be interesting to his many friends and acquaintances, as well as to the student of history who in after years shall by this means be enabled to "point a moral and adorn a tale." In both the mental and physical characteristics of Judge Denson one can trace the rich warm blood of Southern "chivalry" which flows through his veins, tempered and broadened, it is true, by the "vim" and energy of the early "pioneer," who held the plow and sowed the seed, and made fruitful the broad prairie lands of Illinois. Judge Denson's father was a farmer, a native and scion of one of the old families of North Carolina, who emigrated to southern Illinois in the early days, was there married to a Miss Crawford—a Virginian. They settled in Adams County, near Quincy, and there the subject of this sketch was born on the 23d of September, 1839. He was educated at the well-known Abingdon College, and at an early age determined to enter the legal profession, but, like many another ambitious youth, his close application to study impaired his health to such an extent that it was deemed necessary, for a time at least, that he should seek "other fields and pastures new." He joined an emigrant party then just being made up to cross the plains with teams to the new "El Dorado," hoping in this way not only to find the "promised land," but also the golden boon of health, without which all else is naught. Upon his arrival in Butte County, and after a brief experience in the mines, he engaged in teaching school and resumed his legal studies in the office of Judge Thomas Wells at Oroville. Three years later, in March, 1864, he went to Carson City, Nevada, where he commenced the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Nevada soon after his arrival in that Territory. In November of that year he took his seat in the Assembly of the first State Legislature of Nevada, serving as chairman on the judiciary committee of that body, Two years later, November, 1866, he was elected district attorney of Ormsby County, and was re-elected to that office upon the expiration of the term; but, feeling the importance of a wider field of usefulness, he soon afterward resigned the office, removed to the capital city, and entered into a law partnership with Judge H. O. Beatty, a native of Kentucky, whose daughter Mary M. became his wife. In 1875 Mr. Denson was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and on January 1, 1876, he took

his seat as Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of California, composed of the counties of Sacramento and Yolo, defeating Judge Louis Ramage and Judge A. P. Catlin in the contest for that office—a position which he held until 1879, when under the new constitution it was abolished. He was immediately elected Superior Judge under the new constitution, for a term of five years, but resigned his position three years later to form a partnership with Judge W. H. Beatty, which continued until the elevation of the latter to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California in 1888. But prior to this, in December, 1871, Judge Denson was elected City Superintendent of Public Schools of Sacramento, holding this office for two years, and when in 1879 the Sacramento Free Library was established he was selected by the city officials as one of its directors and was elected president of the board by his fellow members. Ever ready to extend a helping hand in any good work, Judge Denson has become one of the best known members of the Masonic fraternity in the State; has passed the chair of Union Lodge, No. 58, F. & A. M., has held the distinguished office of Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of California; is a member of Sacramento Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, and of Sacramento Council, No. 1, and Sacramento Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar. He is recognized everywhere among his associates as a man of public spirit.

JOHN WALSH, rancher, four miles from Galt, was born in Ireland, February 20, 1840, and left his native country for Boston, Massachusetts, June 16, 1863, and arrived there July 29, following. In 1868 he came to California on the steamer Montana. After remaining in San Francisco a short time, he spent two years in San José; 1870–'74 he was in Stockton, and then settled upon his present place, known as the old King ranch. It comprises 160 acres of fine land, which is devoted to hay and grain. Richard Walsh, the father of John, was born in Ireland in 1816, and died in that country in 1856. Mr. John Walsh married, at Stockton, March, 1878, Mary Flaherty, who was born in Ireland. Their four children are: William, Abbie, Maggie and John P.

JOE TASH, a gardener on the river road, about seven miles from Sacramento, on a fine ranch of thirty-six acres, was born on one of the Azores Islands in 1846, and came to California in the fall of 1865, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and settled where he now resides. His wife, Lucina, is also a native of the Azores. They were married in Sacramento. Their children are four in number, namely: Marcell, Frank, Francis and Merian.

HON. NEWTON BOOTH.—Among those who came to Sacramento in 1850 was Newton Booth, who afterward filled so important a place in the business, political and social history of Sacramento and of California. The firm of Booth & Co. (composed, at this writing, of Senator Booth and C. T. Wheeler), has been in existence since the pioneer days of California; and though its membership has on several occasions been changed, it has at all times ranked among the leading houses of the city and State. In July, 1849, T. M. Lindley and L. A. Booth organized the grocery firm of Lindley & Booth, doing business at the old number, 38 K street. In May of the following year they were succeeded by Forshee, Booth & Co., composed of John Forshee, L. A. Booth and Job Dye. The two latter gentlemen retired from the firm in the spring of 1851. About that time Charles Smith and Newton Booth commenced business on J street, in the grocery trade, under the name of Smith & Booth. Sacramento, though then a small place, was yet a very busy one and was looked to as almost the

sole source of supplies for the many mining camps already at work, as well as those which were being continually opened up. Her merchants generally did a jobbing business. Smith & Booth were essentially a wholesale house, though through the necessities of the trade at that day they did not refuse retail customers. The fire of 1852 left Sacramento almost where she had started, and the firm suffered with the rest. Shortly afterward L. A. Booth, one of the organizers of Lindley & Booth, became a partner, and the firm assumed the name of Booth & Co. Thus the house continued until 1856. In that year Newton Booth retired and returned to Indiana, while the firm consolidated with Kleinhans & Co. (who had commenced business in 1852), but the name was not changed. C. T. Wheeler and T. L. Barker also became partners in 1856. In 1860 Newton Booth again became a citizen of Sacramento, and rejoined his old firm. There were no more changes until 1863, when L. A. Booth and Mr. Barker retired and J. T. Glover became a member, continuing until his death, which occurred in 1885. This left the firm as at present constituted—Newton Booth and C. T. Wheeler. Senator Booth is a native of Washington County, Indiana, born December 30, 1825. His father, Beebe Booth, a native of Connecticut, was a son of one of the heroes of the American Revolution. At an early age he went to what was then the far West, locating at Salem, Washington County, Indiana, in 1816. There he engaged in merchandising, and afterward published there the first newspaper issued in Indiana. He was married there to Hannah Pitts, a native of Chatham County, North Carolina. Her father, Andrew Pitts, emigrated from North Carolina to Washington County, Indiana, in 1809, being one of the pioneers of the State. Newton Booth was reared to the age of sixteen at his native place, and in 1841 his father removed the family to Terre Haute, the new scene of his business enterprise. Newton Booth was sent to Asbury (now De Pauw) University, at Greencastle, to complete his education. This institution now ranks among the leading educational seats of this country. At that time, with Bishop Simpson as president, its standing was at least as high as at present. It was the leading university of the West, and its faculty had been happily chosen from the most learned men of the day. Mr. Booth completed the course before he had reached his majority, and was graduated in the class of 1846. A mercantile career had been marked out for him, but after an engagement of two years in one of his father's stores at Terre Haute, he commenced reading law in the office of W. D. Griswold, with whom he became associated as partner after his admission to the bar in 1849. The story of the golden wealth of California, however, had for him the usual charm, and he determined to try his fortune there. In company with a young Terre Haute business man, Walter W. Reynolds, he started on the long journey. They were among the passengers of the steamer "Cherokee," which early in 1850 made the trip from New York to Chagres. From Panama to San Francisco they were passengers on the "Oregon," which steamed through the Golden Gate on the 18th of October, bearing the glad tidings of the admission of California as a State of the Union. They came at once to Sacramento, and both became business men here. Mr. Reynolds afterward went to Placerville, where his death subsequently occurred. When Mr. Booth arrived in Sacramento, the first great cholera epidemic was raging here, and he went to Amador County, where he was sick for some time. In February, 1851, he returned to Sacramento, and was soon engrossed in business. In 1862 he entered public life for the first time, being in that year chosen to the State Senate. On the 6th of September, 1871, he was elected Governor of California, assuming the duties of the office December 8 of that year. While in the gubernatorial chair he was elected, December 20, 1873, by the independent legislature of that year, to the Senate of the United States. On the 27th of February, 1875, he resigned the office of Governor to assume the duties of his

new position, and on the 4th of March following took his seat in the Senate. He served as an honored member of that body, and with credit to the State until the expiration of his term, in 1881. He was one of the working members of the Senate, and was particularly active in accomplishing the adoption of the silver certificate, and redemption of subsidiary coins—measures which were especially grateful to the Pacific Coast, though of national importance as shaping the financial policy of the country. He also pushed to passage a bill for the settlement of land titles in California. He was placed on the committee on public lands, committee on patents, committees on manufactures and on appropriations, and during a portion of his term was chairman of the two latter. Since retiring from the Senate he has given his personal attention to his extensive wholesale business. Senator Booth has always been inclined to literature, and in times past his lectures on scientific and other topics have been the source of much pleasure and profit to citizens of Sacramento, as well as an incentive to study in many directions. A noteworthy feature of the political preferment of Senator Booth is, that it has come to him on his merits, as an independent, and not as a reward for party service or through party machinations.

JAMES O'NEIL is well known throughout this and adjacent counties and in the city of San Francisco as the manager of the Riverside Brickyard. He was born in Ireland in 1831, and came to California in March, 1856. At first he engaged in the trade of plastering in the city of Sacramento during the year 1856, and he continued to carry on this business extensively until 1874. About the same time he entered into brick manufacture for himself, continuing ten years. Selling out then, he took his present situation as superintendent of the yard. The works here are run by steam power. The clay is hauled over a short railroad of their own. Most of the time 175 hands are employed. The capacity of the works is about 18,000,000 a year. The brick manufactured here are all shipped to San Francisco by boat. The kilns are of the modern kind, a patent method called the continuous-burning kilns, as they are kept running night and day. Mr. O'Neil has three grown children: Frank, Nellie and Willie.

RADFORD B. RUSSELL, a farmer of Alabama Township, is a native of this county, born in 1860, and has spent nearly all his life here. After marriage he settled down upon a fine ranch of 160 acres, devoted principally to grain and hay, four and a half miles from Galt, on the road to Ione. Mr. Russell married Miss Mattie Emerson, who was born in San Joaquin County, this State, in 1867. William Russell, the father of Radford B., was born in Kentucky in 1818, and his wife, Malinda, was born in Arkansas in 1827, and both are still living, making their home with the subject of this paragraph.

W. D. COMSTOCK.—Among the deservedly popular business men of the Capital City, the genial proprietor of the Comstock Furniture Warehouse takes precedence; and a brief mention of his antecedents and his business career will be read with interest by his many friends. We offer no apology in according to him so prominent a place in the historical volume of this county, in connection with the representative business men of to-day. Twenty-one years ago he began business for himself in a very small way, opening a store for the sale of household furniture on the northeast corner of K and Fifth streets. His business has grown with the growth of the Capital City, fostered by the careful, conservative, yet energetic management of a thoroughly practical busi-

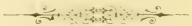
ness man, whose constant aim has been to keep well abreast of the times, and whose business motto of "Quick sales and small profits," whose urbane manner, strict integrity, and desire to please all who have the good fortune to deal with him, has brought him hosts of friends and a gratifying success, which fact is fully shown by even a casual visit to his spacious and well-stocked warerooms, still at the old stand, Fifth and K streets, but now covering four times the original space, and where to-day is conducted a business, both wholesale and retail, which is perhaps exceeded by no other house in his line in the Capital City. William Dutton Comstock, like so many of the successful men of this generation, is a typical Yankee, by birth and education as well as ancestry. He was born May 19, 1839, in Jeffrey, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, the son of Jonathan J. and Roancy (Dutton) Comstock, and spent his early years among the everlasting hills of his native State, and grew to manhood upon his father's farm. Filled with an ambition for a larger sphere of usefulness than was possible within the environments of his country home, at the early of twenty years he started out to begin the battle of life on his own account, going directly to the "Hub," where for four years he satisfactorily filled the position of a clerk, and in this way laying the broad foundation of practical experience upon which in after years the structure of his fortune should be builded. In the spring of 1864, he was one of the passengers upon the steamer "Champion" bound for the "Land of Golden Promise." He crossed the Isthmus, and when on the 27th of March, the "Golden Age," with her precious cargo, passed through the Golden Gate and landed at "Frisco," young Comstock was one of those who, for the first time gazed upon the future metropolis of the western civilization. On the 10th of April following he came to Sacramento, with the intention of going to the mines, but, receiving the offer of a clerkship in the variety store of George W. Badger & Co., he wisely decided to cast his lot with the fortunes of the capital of this great commonwealth. Three years later he was united in marriage to Miss Susan F. Gregory, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and shortly after that event, began as above stated the real business of his life. Mr. Comstock has taken an active personal interest in public affairs, and at the present time he holds the position of president of the Board of of Fire Commissioners, and it is hoped that the increasing cares of an extensive business will not in the future prevent his acceptance of other offices of trust and responsibility in city, county and State. He is an active member of several prominent societies.

CHAUNCEY H. DUNN. Among the best representatives of the Sacramento bar is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born at the village of Laurel, September 25, 1856, and son of Rev. Thomas S. and F. M. (Conkling) Dunn. Both parents were born in Ohio, and there the father was educated for the ministry, and ordained a minister of the Methodist faith. In 1860 the family came to California, via Panama, and located temporarily in San Francisco. Rev. T. S. Dunn attended the conference shortly afterward held in Santa Clara, and was appointed to a charge in San Jose. He officiated two years there, and a life term each at Placerville and Virginia City, Nevada; then three years at San Jose again, when he was called to Oakland. After he had presided for three years in the pulpit there, his health had so failed him that he was impelled to ask for the Napa charge, which request was granted, and he remained at Napa one year. His next charge was the Central, Mission street, San Francisco, where he officiated two years; after a pastorate of one year at Grass Valley, he went East, and there visited relatives and attended the Centennial. Returning to California, he was installed for three years over a Stockton charge, and followed this with two years at Alameda, three years at Sacramento,

and three years at San Jose. In September, 1887, he assumed the superannuated relation, and made his home on his ranch near Evergreen, Santa Clara County, until February 24, 1889, when he quietly passed away. Chauncey H. Dunn, subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood principally in this State. He finished his education at the University of the Pacific, San Jose, but taught school a portion of the time after commencing attendance there in order to pay his own way through college. He made up for lost time, however, by night studying, and each year passed his examination with his class. After completing his education, he taught school regularly three and a half years, and during a portion of that time read law by night. During vacation he read with Judge Patterson (now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court), and for a year afterward borrowed books from the judge's library while residing at Stockton. In August, 1881, he commenced attendance at Hastings' Law School. By May, 1882, he had completed the entire two years' course of lectures, and read the whole course. He came to Sacramento in May, 1882, and continued his reading in the office of L. S. Taylor. On the 13th of July, 1882, he was admitted to practice in the Superior Court, and on the 20th of November following began practicing in the Supreme Court. About the 1st of September, 1882, he commenced work on "American Decisions," as associate editor with A. C. Freeman. In July, 1883, he formed a partnership with Hon. J. N. Young, which he continued until Mr. Young removed to San Francisco in December, 1886. About the first of January, 1884, he completed his labor on the "American Decisions." Mr. Dunn has always been an active champion of temperance principles, and in November, 1883, when a Prohibition paper was founded here, he identified himself with the Prohibition party. He was candidate for city attorney on the party's first regular ticket in 1884, and his name has been on the ticket in each succeeding election. He has also been secretary of the central committee of the party for this county since 1884. Since 1886 he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Dunn was married in September, 1884, to Miss Merrium V. Blasdel, a native of Indiana, daughter of Captain E. W. Blasdel, and niece of ex-Governor Blasdel, of Nevada. Mr. Dunn is one of the most respected young men of Sacramento, and is a credit to his profession, on account of his fine character and abilities.

MAJOR W. A. ANDERSON, one of the leading lawyers of the Sacramento bar, is a native of Wisconsin, born at Mineral Point, February 25, 1845. His paternal grandfather, an Edinburg Scotchman, came to America prior to the Revolution, and located in Pennsylvania. When the struggle for independence with the mother country came on, he joined the patriot army, and served with honor throughout the war. Hartford Anderson, father of the subject of this sketch, was reared in Pennsylvania, his native State. He subsequently went to Missouri, locating in Scott County, where he was married to Miss Susan Atkins, a native of Kentucky, born near the Ohio River. In 1843 the family removed to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, where he opened a large carriage manufactory. He was among the first to move in the matter of going to California after gold was discovered there, and in the latter part of 1848 he started with his family by wagon and ox team for this far-away land. At Council Bluffs they fell in with other outfits, and together they took up their journey across the plains. They spent the winter on the plains and of course endured many hardships. They lost their way, and when the Anderson family learned their location, they were up near the Oregon line. They proceeded through the Leidesdorff cut-off, and made their first stop at a settlement at Lassen's. Mr. Anderson bought flour of Peter Lassen at $1 a pound. They

proceeded down through Truckee Valley, and brought up at Sacramento, camping the first night where the *Bee* office now is, and in close proximity to a large sycamore tree. Mr. Andersoon soon went with his family to Georgetown. He kept a provision store there until the latter part of 1850, and then removed to Willow Creek, near Folsom. He has been justice of the peace ever since the organization of the State except one term. Mr. Anderson's mother died with cholera in the epidemic of 1852. Major W. A. Anderson, subject of this sketch, was but four years of age when the family came to California, and he grew to manhood in this State. He commenced his education at Folsom Institute, at that time a flourishing institution, and continued his studies at Santa Clara College. After completing his studies he taught school for a time, then commenced attendance at the Law College at Benicia and was there graduated. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of California, April 4, 1865, while a minor. Just after that he was elected county auditor, taking the office only four days after he had reached his majority. He was also ex-officio clerk of the Board of Supervisors, of the Board of Equalization, and of the Swamp Land Commission. He held the office of auditor until March, 1868, and then entered into the active practice of the law. He was associated with George Cadwalader for eight years, forming one of the strongest firms in the history of the Sacramento bar. Cadwalader attracted wide attention during this time by his conduct of the Powelson case, wherein he established the doctrine that abuse of a wife should constitute grounds for divorce, and in the celebrated "soldier vote" case. Mr. Anderson was associated in the following cases: Rio de los Moquelemos (otherwise "McCauley," or Hicks) grant case; the famous litigation between the California Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad companies; Atlantic and Pacific Railroad versus Western Union Telegraph Company, etc. Mr. Anderson left Mr. Cadwalader in 1876 to accept the office of city attorney, which he held until March, 1878, when he once more entered private practice. He has since filled the office of city attorney, during the term from 1880 to 1886. From 1867 to 1875 he was Assistant Adjutant-General of the Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., with rank of major. Major Anderson has always been one of the most popular men, and has the happy faculty of drawing to him close personal friends. He is an eloquent and able public speaker, and this quality, besides standing him in good stead in his profession, has often been of the greatest service in the campaigns of the Republican party, to whose interests he is devoted, and he has many times been called upon to stump the district and the State. What is quite unusual, however, he is equally ready with the pen, and his published reminiscences of the early bar, among others, are entertaining to the highest degree, aside from their historic value. Withal he is a genial, courteous gentleman, open-hearted and generous to a fault.



MARTIN DANIEL, one of the well-known farmers of Alabama Township, was born in Fayette County, Illinois, February 11, 1835. June 20, 1859, he started on his long journey overland for California. He stopped at Honey Lake a few days; from there he went to Marysville, where he cut wood until he accumulated a little money; then after visiting Stockton a short time he came to within two and a half miles of where he is now living and worked for five months at $25 a month; then went up Dry Creek two miles further, and was employed by Mr. McTucker one year at $35 a month; next he was engaged by Lew Mitchell one year, two miles still further up the creek, for $400; then returned to McTucker's and worked two years at $30 a month; then renting a ranch of 200 acres, he worked for himself a year, raising wheat principally; next he rented for a year another ranch, owned by E. H. Presbury, and then returned to the McTucker place for

the third time, renting the ranch for two years; and finally, in 1868, becoming weary of laboring for others, he entered the place he now occupies, 160 acres, six miles from Galt, on the Ione road, where he raises hay and grain. Mr. Daniel married in California Mary McTucker, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1828. William Daniel, father of Bartin, was born in North Carolina. He emigrated to Illinois in an early day, where he died in 1866, at the age of ninety-two years. His wife, Sarah Daniel, died at the age of ninety-three. Bartin Daniel and Mary McTucker were married September 22, 1866.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, chief engineer of the city water-works, Sacramento, is a native of Essex County, New York, born December 19, 1830, his parents being Elijah and Phebe (Greeley) Williams. His father was born in Sudbury, Vermont, and was a vessel-owner, having three schooners in the Lake Champlain trade. His mother was a native of New York State, and a cousin of Horace Greeley. E. H. Williams was reared in his native place, and as a boy followed boating a great deal on Lake Champlain after his eighteenth birthday, giving especial attention to machinery. A schoolmate of Mr. Williams, named George T. Newell, had come to California in 1851, and he returned with splendid accounts of the country, his description creating great interest and excitement. In 1852 he went out again, and Mr. Williams accompanied him. They proceeded in the Empire City to Havana, thence to Navy Bay on the same steamer. On the Pacific side they took the steamer Tennessee, and arrived at San Francisco May 10, 1852. On the next day he started for Placer County, and arriving there, went to prospecting at Yankee Jim's. Not being successful, he left after one month, and went to Big Bar, on the Middle Fork of the American River, and got a situation at mining work with Livermore, at $100 per month and board. He worked there about four months, then found a claim that looked favorable in Todd's Valley, and went there to work it. During that winter (1852–'53) water in the river was very high, and provisions were scarce and expensive, flour going up to $1 a pound. In March, 1853, he left there and went to Negro Bar, below Folsom, and engaged in mining. They were there building the North Fork Canal to Mississippi Bar for mining purposes, and, in connection with two other men, Mr. Williams took a contract to dig three miles of the ditch. When that job was completed he gave up mining work, and opened a book and sign store at Folsom. A year later he went into the business of manufacturing soda, ale, porter and Oregon cider. His next employment was that of running a stationary engine in the machine shops of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, at Folsom. He remained with the company until his health failed him, sometimes in the shops, sometimes on the road. He then went to Lake Tahoe, and finding that a steamer had been sunk there the year before by the parties who ran her, he raised the steamer and ran it that summer. He was also at Forest Hill, Placer County, and while there quite an excitement arose in regard to blue cement mining, and five mills were soon in operation. It becoming known that Mr. Williams was acquainted with machinery, he was at once offered the charge of one of the mills, which he accepted. He remained with the company two years. Then they went under, and he was out $400. He remained on the Divide about six months, but things becoming dull, he came down to Sacramento and went to work for the Central Pacific Railroad in the round-house. Seven years later he was sent to Paterson, New Jersey, for two locomotives, but while he was there the boiler-makers went on a strike, and the boilers for the locomotives could not be turned out. Mr. Huntington then sent him back to Sacramento. A couple of months after his return the paid fire commissioners requested him to take charge of the Tenth street engine, which he did, and so

continued for six years. He was employed in the Central Pacific machine shops for eight months, then became connected with the water-works. In 1886 he was appointed chief engineer, and has since held that position, with great satisfaction to all interested in the efficiency of the water-works machinery. Mr. Williams was married in March, 1858, to Miss Mattie Hartsough, a native of Jo Daviess County, Illinois, who came across the plains with her parents in 1854. They have five children, viz.: William B., of Los Angeles; Carrie, Charles, Harry and Everett. Mr. Williams is a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F. He joined the order at Essex, New Jersey, in 1851, and is a veteran Odd Fellow; is a member of the order of Chosen Friends. The water-works machinery has been very efficiently handled under Mr. Williams' supervision, which has given great satisfaction to citizens generally.

JOHN J. BUCKLEY, searcher of records and city assessor of Sacramento, is a native of Boston, born October 1, 1853, his parents being P. J. and Mary M. Buckley. His father came to California in 1859, and after a brief experience in the mining regions, located in Sacramento. John J. Buckley, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood in this city, and educated in the grammar and high schools. In 1865 he went to Europe, and after six years' traveling, came back to Sacramento and became an employe of the Central Pacific Railroad Company as locomotive fireman, and was so engaged five years. He then commenced the study of law with A. C. Freeman, now of the firm of Freeman & Bates, San Francisco, member of the New Constitution Convention, and author of many valuable law treatises. He remained with him until 1880, and during that time learned the business of searching records. In 1880 he engaged permanently in that business for himself at 606 I street. In March, 1883, he was elected city assessor, and has held the office ever since by virtue of re-election, his present term expiring in April, 1891. Mr. Buckley is a Past Great Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men of California; Paymaster of Knights of Sherwood Forest, A. O. F.; Past Arch U. A. O. D.; member of Sacramento Turn Verein, and of Concord Lodge, No. 116, F. & A. M. Mr. Buckley is an active man, and has as many friends in Sacramento as perhaps any other citizen.

EDWARD MINOR LEITCH, one of the prominent citizens of Sacramento, is a native of Putnam County, New York, born April 27, 1835. His father, George Leitch, was a native of Scotland, who, when a child accompanied his parents to America, locating in New York State. The mother of the subject, whose maiden name was Sarah Jenkinson, was born in England, and also came to this country when a child. George Leitch was a tin and copper smith by trade, and he carried on business in these lines in New York city previous to 1836. He then removed his family to Elkhart County, Indiana, when that country was very new and wild, the wild grass being as high as a man's head all about them in their new location. A log cabin was built and there the family lived, while George Leitch tilled the land, and also gave his attention to the education of his children. He, however, died within a year and a half after reaching Indiana. His wife, remaining a widow, continued to live on the old homestead until her death, which occurred in 1874. E. M. Leitch was one of a family of thirteen children, of whom he was the twelfth in order of age. He was reared there to the age of nineteen years, and learned the moulder's trade in Jackson & Wiley's foundry, Detroit, Michigan. In 1858 he went to New York, and took passage there on the steamer Star of the West, for Chagres, on his way to California. On the Pacific side he took the steamer Golden Gate, and landed at San Fran-

cisco July 14, 1858. He had four brothers in the mountains of Sierra County, and his first move was to make a visit to them. After that he came to Sacramento and entered the employ of the Sacramento Valley Railroad as brakesman, in which capacity he served for some time, then as baggage-master, and again as conductor, his entire period of employment on the road being thirteen years. He then voluntarily resigned his position with the railroad, having bought out the business of his brother, who had one truck and two horses engaged in the transfer business. Mr. Leitch has by sobriety and industry gradually worked up a large business from that small beginning, and now employs seventeen horses in his business, while six or seven men are constantly engaged; this has been accomplished by strict attention to business, and by scrupulous fairness and honesty in all business transactions. Mr. Leitch was married December 27, 1868, to Miss Olive A. Annis, a native of Camden, Maine, who by the way is a loving wife and a devoted mother, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Annis. When she was yet a babe her mother died, and in 1866 her father came with his family to California. He died in Sacramento in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Leitch have had seven children, all boys, of whom one—William Thomson—is deceased, having been drowned in Sacramento River on the 29th of July, 1886, at the age of twelve years and ten months. Those living are: George Thomas, Edward Everett, Samuel Walter, Albert Edgar, James A. Garfield and T. Dewitt Talmage. Mr. Leitch, who had always been a Republican, was one of the pioneers in the prohibition movement in Sacramento, and has been at the front in all the work of the party. At one election, on the prohibition ticket, he received 638 votes for chief of police. He afterward made the race for sheriff, and in 1888 for supervisor of the second district. Mr. and Mrs. Leitch are members of the Sixth Street Methodist Church, and Mr. Leitch is one of the trustees and also a member of the Law and Order League. He is also an active member of the Y. M. C. A., and was sent as a delegate to the Sunday rest-day convention. In fact, in anything pertaining to charity and humanity he is always found at the front.

J. D. YOUNG, State Printer of California, is a native of Ogdensburg, New York, born January 16, 1841, his parents being John and Caroline (Fielding) Young. He was left an orphan at an early age, and commenced life for himself as cabin boy on lake steamers, being thus engaged for three years. He then went into the office of the Buffalo *Republic* and served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade under Welch, afterward Controller of New York State. In 1861 he came to California via Panama, locating at Sacramento in May. He secured employment in the *Union* office, and remained after the consolidation of that paper with the *Record*. In 1868 the city editorship of the *Union* was placed in his hands, and he held the same post with the *Record-Union* until called to the office which he now holds by Governor Perkins. At the conclusion of Governor Perkins' term he returned to the *Record-Union*, but was reappointed State Printer by Governor Waterman. Under the administration of Mr. Young the State printing-office of California is one of the most orderly conducted offices in the world.

GORYDON M. WEST, proprietor of one of the largest and best conducted farms in Alabama Township, was born in Pennsylvania in 1831. In 1838 his parents removed with him to Pike County, Illinois, where they remained until 1852, when he came to California. Mr. West first followed mining two years near Ione; next, opened and conducted for several years a grocery and meat market called the Miners' Store, two miles from Drytown. The next nine years he was in the cat-

tle trade, in which he had moderate success, and finally, in 1867, he purchased his present place of 600 acres, eight miles from Galt, on the Galt and Ione road. There he has a fine residence, with tasteful surroundings. Grain and cattle are his specialties. Jefferson West, father of Corydon, was born near Concord, New Hampshire; came to California in 1853, and died a year afterward. Mr. West, the subject of this sketch, was married in this State, to America Baker, a native of Illinois. Their living children are: Chester F., Alice E., Hattie A., Winnie M., Clara E., and Rachel E.; and the deceased are: Charles E. and Mary E.

EDWARD H. PRESBURY, one of the old settlers of Alabama Township, was born in Harford County, Maryland, in 1801, and emigrated to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he lived twenty-seven years, following the trade of miller. In 1849 he lost his wife, *nee* Martha Bayless, and he then sold out, bought 500 head of cattle, and came with them to California, losing but very few. Selling them after his arrival here, he bought the ranch upon which he is now living, containing 123 acres, five miles from Galt, on the Ione road. His principal crops are grain and hay. Mr. Presbury has one son, William, who is living with him.

VICTOR LEMAY, general foreman, Car Department, Central Pacific Railroad Shops, Sacramento, is a native of St. Emilie, County of Lotbiniere, Quebec, Canada, born July 6, 1838, his parents being John B. and Clair (LeClair) Lemay. Both parents were of Canadian birth and French ancestry, and his father was a carpenter and blacksmith by trade, was extensively engaged in business, having a tract of land which he farmed, and a grist-mill, saw-mill and fulling-mill. He was also a ship owner, and would send lumber to Quebec for shipment to London. Victor Lemay spent his boyhood days at his native place and received his education there and at college at Quebec. When yet a mere child he exhibited a taste and natural genius for mechanical work, and as a mere boy constructed some quite intricate and original contrivances in wood-work. He also labored one or two years at blacksmith work in his brother's shop. He left college when sixteen years of age, and worked as a brick-maker during the succeeding summer. In the fall of that year he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and about three weeks later secured employment with a gunsmith and carriage maker, named Chatelle, who did a great deal of work for the Sioux and Winnebago Indians. He worked for him about a year, repairing guns and at general mechanical work, and then went to Hudson City, Wisconsin, on the St. Croix River, where he went to work for a farmer named James Murphy, building corn-cribs, sheds and barns. In the latter part of 1860 he went back to his old home in Canada. He first engaged in farming and afterward went to work in a Quebec shipyard. Then he went home and started a cabinet shop, and he was connected with that for a time, then started a shipyard and blacksmith shop of his own. In 1865 he sold out, and, going to East Douglas, Massachusetts, engaged with the Hunt Axe Manufactory, cabinet-making being dull at that time. He ground hatchets and axes properly at the first trial. He had been employed by the company at this work for nine months, and then they commenced the erection of a large cotton mill. He went home for his tools, and went to work on the construction as a carpenter. He worked until the building was completed, about four months, then went to Ashton and engaged with the Lonsdale Company, who were putting up a big cotton factory. After he had been there three months he was promoted foreman of the joiners, and had charge of the work of putting up machines, looms, floor-work, etc. He was employed by the Lonsdale Company about twenty-three months, and for a year of that time he kept boarding-house,



Hon. George A. Johnson,
Attorney-General of California

having been induced to do so by Superintendent E. Kilbourn and Architect John Hull. He decided to go to California, and on the 1st of January, 1868, gave notice to his employers of his intention to leave. By the 4th of the month he had sold his household effects and was in New York all ready for the trip. He took the steamer Arago, which left New York for Aspinwall on the 5th of January. He crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and took the old steamer America for San Francisco, landing there January 28, 1868. It was two or three weeks before he could find satisfactory employment, and he then went to work on the residence of Mr. McCollum, builder of the Mint. That job was completed in less than two months, and he then worked for contractor Pratt about a month. He and a foreman were then sent by Pratt to the firm of Cantrall & Dell, and after he had been with them a short time he was given charge of their window-frame and sash works. In the fall of 1868 he came to Sacramento, and was here introduced to A. J. Simmons, then general foreman at the railroad shops, and Mr. Lemay was given assurance of work if he would come here. So he went back to San Francisco, made arrangements accordingly, removed to Sacramento, and on the 11th of November went to work as a carpenter. In 1871 he was promoted foreman of the cabinet department, in which, at that time only five or six men were employed. This number had increased to from 100 to 150 men by 1885, and on the 5th of July of the latter year he was promoted assistant foreman of the car department under Mr. Turner. On the 6th of January, 1889, he was introduced as general foreman of the car department. Mr. Lemay was married in Canada to Miss Marie Anna Marcotte, a native of Portneuf, Canada. They have five children, viz.: Joseph Alphonse, John B., Raisen, Joseph and Mary. The first three were born in Canada, the fourth in Rhode Island, and the last in California. Mr. Lemay is a member of Columbia Lodge, K. of P., and of Owosso Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. He is a great field sportsman, and was a member of the first gun club organized in Sacramento, generally known as the California Gun Club. Mr. Lemay, besides being a master of his business, is a most popular man with those in his departments, and the community generally.

HON. GEORGE A. JOHNSON. — [This sketch is from the History of Sonoma County, published in 1889.] In every great department of activelife there are a few who, by innate superiority of mind and breadth of culture, tower above the mass of their fellows, as the head above the body directing and controlling its movements, and giving to it power and character. In such a relation stands Attorney-General G. A. Johnson to the bar of California as one of its most eminent and honored members. He was born in Salisbury, Maryland, in 1829. His mother dying in his early childhood, he was reared in the home and family of his maternal grandfather, Mr. Rider. His father, Joshua Johnson, moved soon after Mrs. Johnson's death to New Castle, Indiana. Grandfather Rider was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his house was the headquarters of Methodism in the town of Salisbury. Thus the grandson was surrounded by those moral influences which made a permanent impression upon his plastic young mind, and stamped themselves upon his subsequent character. His early scholastic training was in the schools and academy of his native town, and at the age of nineteen he went West to his father's home and began the study of law in New Castle, Henry County, Indiana; but, soon realizing the necessity of a more thorough education, he prepared himself and entered Yale College, from which he graduated in the class of 1853. Among his associates were Hon. Wayne McVeigh, President Andrew D. White, District Attorney Phelps, and others distinguished in letters and statesmanship. During his college course Mr. Johnson won several class prizes, and was elected and served as pres-

ident of the board of editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine*. After his graduation he was tendered and accepted the professorship of Latin and Greek in the Western Military Institute, at Drennon Springs, Kentucky, of which General Bushrod Johnson was president. Remaining there but a few months, owing to an epidemic of typhoid fever, which closed the school, Mr. Johnson returned to New Castle and resumed his law studies with John T. Elliott, subsequently Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. After completing his course of reading and attending a term in the law department of the State University, he commenced legal practice in 1855 in Cambridge City, Indiana, and the same year was joined in marriage with Miss Juliet M. Wayman, of that city. Pursuing a successful legal business until 1873, and attaining a high rank in his profession, he was that year appointed Circuit Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit by Governor Hendricks. The following year, 1874, owing partly to the ill-health of his wife, Judge Johnson immigrated to California, settled in Santa Rosa, and formed a law partnership with Hon. Barclay Henley. In the spring of 1878 he was elected mayor of Santa Rosa on the Democratic ticket over the Workingmen's candidate. Upon the passage of the act that year submitting to the vote of the people the question of calling a convention to frame a new State Constitution (a measure which Judge Johnson zealously advocated and worked for, which was carried in the State, and in Sonoma County by about 1,000 votes), he was chosen one of the delegates to the convention, and resigned the mayoralty. The Constitutional Convention met in September, 1878, and was in session five months. Judge Johnson was at once recognized as one of the leaders in that distinguished body, and was chosen to compile and arrange the address to the people, a copy of which, together with a copy of the new constitution, was sent to every voter. He was also selected to deliver the presentation speech on the occasion of presenting President Hoge with 100 volumes of choice literature by the members of the convention as a testimonial of their esteem for him as their presiding officer. The address was a very appropriate and happy effort. The labors of the convention were endorsed by the people in the adoption of the constitution by a majority of 11,000 votes, and it went into effect January 1, 1880. In 1879 Judge Johnson received the unanimous nomination of the Workingmen's Convention for Supreme Judge, but declined to be their candidate. In 1882 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1884. Both terms he was chairman of the committee on city and towns, and reported a bill for establishing a uniform system for municipal governments, which became a law in 1883 and fills about 150 pages of the statute book. During the legislative session of 1884–'85 he was also chairman of the committee on education. In 1886 he was elected Attorney-General of California for four years, and assumed the office the 1st of January, 1887. In January, 1888, he went to Washington city to argue the celebrated railroad tax cases in the United States Supreme Court against some of the most eminent lawyers in this country, among them Senators Edmunds and Evarts.

Socially, Judge Johnson is pre-eminently a polished, companionable gentleman, qualities which led him years ago to become a member of the order of Freemasons and a Knight Templar. He has taken thirty-two degrees in the order. He served as Worshipful Master in the lodge, and as High Priest and Eminent Commander of the Commandery in Cambridge City, Indiana. In 1878 he secured a dispensation and organized Santa Rosa Commandery, No. 14, which has become one of the most prosperous in the State. He was chosen its first Eminent Commander, and served four successive years by re-elections. He has filled the office of Grand Senior Warden two years in the Grand Commandery of Indiana, is now Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of the State

of California, and in that capacity will attend the Triennial Conclave to be holden in the city of Washington in October, 1889.

Judge Johnson's estimable wife, and the mother of his five children—four sons and one daughter—passed from earth in October, 1888, leaving a large circle of mourning friends who knew her only to love her.

The Legislature of 1889 employed the Attorney-General, John F. Swift and Stephen M. White to go to Washington and argue before the Supreme Court of the United States *ex parte* Chae Chan Ping, a habeas-corpus case on appeal from that circuit. The idea was to assist the Attorney-General of the United States, who is opposed by ex-Governor Hoadley and other eminent counsel for the Chinaman, in the solution of the question as to the constitutionality of the Exclusion Act which took effect October 1, 1888, in excluding a Chinese laborer who has a return certificate, from returning here after this act took effect. The importance of this case cannot be overestimated. It is to be hoped that the State's counsel will succeed, that the constitutionality of the Exclusion Act will be upheld, and that the Supreme Court will have this Chinaman remanded to his ship, to be carried back to China, thus settling forever the doctrine that a later act of Congress must prevail over a treaty.

As an orator Judge Johnson has few equals on the Pacific coast; and this fact being recognized, his services are in frequent demand to deliver public addresses on various themes and occasions. Among his latest efforts are an oration delivered on the Fourth of July, 1888, at Sacramento, and an address opening the Sonoma County Fair in August of the same year. As a sample of his style of eloquence and his lofty patriotism, the following extract is given from the former; and both for its oratorical and historical merit—dealing as it does with Sonoma County.

THE ORATION.

Attorney-General George A. Johnson was then introduced and delivered an eloquent oration. He spoke in an earnest, impressive manner, and his patriotic sentiments were heartily applauded. He said:

"Of all the days in the American calendar, this is the most patriotic. It belongs to no party, no clique; it belongs to all the people.

"We have other aniversaries, the birth of our children, of our mothers and sires, the plighted vow to some tender being. These we celebrate around the home altar, and bind each year with the circlet of our hopes, our fears, our smiles and our tears.

"But to-day we celebrate the birth of a nation, the fairest and bravest, whose home is on the land and on the sea, on the mountain and in the valley, wherever waves the freeman's flag. It has given to us all the other holidays which we usually celebrate.

* * * * *

"It is meet that this day should be celebrated amid the salvos of artillery, industrial displays, the music of instruments, the waving of banners, the smiles of beauty, and the glad voices of children. So long as American liberty is of any worth this day will be welcomed.

"We have given to the world a new dispensation, that all men are and of right ought to be free, that the people are the source of all power, that sovereign rights are inherent in them, and not the gift of any purple-clad Cæsar.

"We have thrown aside the hoary conceits of centuries, and installed in their place new ideas, ideas which have unfettered the human mind, educated the public conscience, taught men to think and act for themselves, inspired the hopes of the masses, made life worth living for, and sublimated all human endeavor.

"We have crowned with flowers civil and religious liberty, raised the down-trodden, suppressed the fagot and the stake, and illustrated history with the grandest achievements of war and peace. We have added to the civilization of the age, contributed to the general well-being, made home happy, government secure, and taught a lesson to all tyrants.

"To perpetuate these blessings, we need no standing army, only eternal vigilance, which is the price of all liberty, only heroic effort at all times to do right, only self-discipline, self-illumination, and if need be millions of swords will leap from their scabbards to hand these cherished blessings down to our descendants.

* * * * *

"When we recall to mind the struggles and privations of the Revolution, our own undisciplined soldiery essaying to cope with the first power in Europe, with troops which had seen service under Amherst at Montreal, and Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham; when we recollect the bloody feet which stained the soil at Valley Forge, and hope deferred that made the heart sick, except the great heart of our Washington, and even he was thinking of a dernier resort across the Alleghanies—when we think of all this, before Saratoga and Yorktown were won, and the liberty bells rang out their glad clarion, we realize that it costs something to achieve liberty, and that our free institutions, thus acquired, necessitate the most vigilant care to be handed down unimpaired to our posterity. When we recollect that our now commonest rights were denied before Washington fought and La Fayette bled for liberty, the heritage that we now enjoy becomes precious and inestimable. When we go further back to the days when Brutus drove out the Tarquin, and another Brutus called aloud on Tully's name 'and shook aloft his crimsoned steel;' when, again, all was lost at Philippi and the imperial purple was restored; when, again, another Cæsar lorded it over the Roman world and the Christ had not where to lay his head—we must prize the heroic achievements of the men of '76.

"When we go further back to the days when the Persians swarmed over Greece, and were held at bay by the three hundred in the passes of Thermopylæ; when Athens was abandoned, and their academic groves deserted; 'where the attic bird trilled its thick-warbled notes the summer long,' and old and young took refuge within the wooden walls at Salamis; when Miltiades led at Marathon—Marathon, blessed name! which still sheds around the world the aroma of liberty, and which twenty-two centuries later led the English bard to sing, when thinking of freedom for modern Greece:

> "'The mountains look on Marathon,
> And Marathon looks on the sea;
> And musing there an hour alone,
> I dream'd that Greece might still be free;'—

"When we recall to mind all this, we cannot forget to love, cherish and perpetuate our free institutions.

* * * * *

"Here the General Government moves in its orbit, and the States move in theirs, without any collision or impingement; the one exercising its granted powers for national purposes, including the preservation of its autonomy; the other retaining and exercising the grand residuum of popular rights to effectuate local purposes and local amelioration, which may be denominated home rule. Such was the wise forethought of our fathers in distributing the powers of the National Government. They builded not for a generation, but for all time, and left their ineffaceable impress upon the ages.

"With their success in establishing free institutions afterward came the success of other countries, notably that of France.

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"Thus we have paid the debt we owed to France for giving La Fayette as a co-laborer to Washington, and for her assistance in the Revolutionary war, by placing before her a Republican example to imitate, instead of the iron rule of her Merovingian, Carlovingian and Capetian Kings, the house of Valois, of Bourbon, and the imperial monarchy.

* * * * *

"First the struggling democracies of Athens and Rome; then the gradual acquisition of the great common-law rights; then a general government and local governments, each preserving its respective autonomy; then other free States, or countries essaying freedom at great odds.

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"Never can we sufficiently repay the debt of gratitude which we owe to the fathers of '76, and to the framers of the Constitution of the United States.

* * * * *

"It will remain a standing monument for all time, how these men, in days of great responsibility and peril, without chart or compass, amid a new-born nation convulsed with excitement and discussion, and full of the gravest apprehensions, built up the sacred edifice of our liberties, laid deep and broad its foundations, and made enduring its superstructure, until its grand proportions stand forth to-day unrivaled by modern art, the hope of the country and the despair of all emulators. It could not have been done without the aid of Divine Providence, who makes the nothingness of man to praise Him, who before had made distraught the advisers of a senile king, and who, now that the fairest flower of George the Third's colonial possessions had been plucked from his grasp, would not permit old-world ideas to dominate the chosen seat of a better, more humane and more enlightened civilization.

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"The great central character of the times was our George, the leader of the American armies, the President of the Constitutional Convention, at all times patient, thoughtful, hopeful, prayerful; whom Thackeray, with all his British instincts, has characterized as the greatest, wisest and best of the Anglo-Saxon race.

* * * * *

"Had not the American Revolution succeeded, civilization would have stood still on the dial-plate of time; history would have to be rewritten, and those grand, heroic characters which now leap forth into ruddy life on its pictured pages would not be so much as a name or a memory. We could only muse, thinking of what might have been.

> "'Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest,
> Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood.'

"Had not the American Revolution succeeded, the courses of English thought would have continued to run along the narrow channels of old England, instead of the majestic rivers and lakes of America.

"George Washington would have lived and died a quiet, self-possessed, well-to-do country gentleman, given to hunting and hospitality, on the banks of the Potomac; Jackson would never have built his entrenchments of sand-bags at New Orleans, nor Lincoln have issued his Emancipation Proclamation. This country would still have been under the Mexican domination; its untold mineral wealth, its cereals and its fruits would have existed nowhere except in the imagination of some dreamer.

"But with American success came the boundless American endeavor and American enterprise, until now we are the most numerous, the most cultured, the most flourishing, and the freest of the great English-speaking race.

"And here will be written by-and-by the classics of our mother tongue, as already here is spoken the English language in greater purity, elegance and force than anywhere on the face of the globe.

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"Small causes apparently very often precipitate momentous events. As the wrath of Achilles caused the Trojan war; as a hasty plate of soup spoiled General Scott's Presidential prospects; as the noise and confusion which prevailed once upon a time, when General Cass was attempting to explain his views, affected his political aspirations; so the refusal of our forefathers to drink the English tea has given us a free and independent country, and added immeasurably to the world's civilization.

"Now, we can get along in the happiest accord with our English brethren. They appreciate us and we appreciate them, for we are all of one blood and lineage. We claim kinship with their Shakespeare, their Milton, and their Gladstone, and they are entitled to share in the world-fame of our Washington, our Marshall and our Webster.

"In perpetuating these blessings derived from our Revolutionary forefathers, we need states-

men at the helm of State. We need thoughtful men, men whose sympathies are as broad as the protecting shield of the Republic. The civil service of the country should be placed on a high plane, and should be the reward only of a conscientious and faithful discharge of duty, and competency for its performance. Men should be taught to regard the national honor as their own, and unscrupulous money-changers and their patrons driven from the place where enthroned duty should sit. Strong moral forces should lend a helping hand to the government of State, and these must be backed by education and an enlightenment of the public conscience.

"We salute, therefore, this one hundred and twelfth anniversary of American Independence, this great country which is the recognized home of liberty the world over; we salute her honored past, her prosperous present, her promising future, the destined abiding place of the millions to come who will blend with and add to the greatest of the English-speaking race; whose drum beat and martial tread will be heard whenever the rights of the humblest of her citizens are trampled upon by any foreign power, or when any one of the increasing stars on her flag is sought to be dimmed.

"We salute this anniversary, in this great Valley of the Sacramento, where nature has done so much and art so little; where there is room, and plenty of room, for the thousands, I might say the millions, to come; where on the one side may be seen an almost treeless expanse of waving grain, on the other the semi-tropical fruits mellowing into more than Eastern luciousness, all around a climate

> Where summer first her robe unfurls,
> And where she longest tarries,

with a people as generous and hospitable as the tempered airs which have grown them.

"And from this great valley we can point with pride to the unnumbered valleys scattered beyond, and to the hills as prolific as the valleys, with their grain belts, their fruit belts, their mineral belts, their sanitary belts, all of which tend to reward industry, prolong life and make it enjoyable; to our colleges and admirable common-school system; to a free and enlightened press; to a reading and thinking poople; whether amid urban splendors or rural homes; to a fearless and incorruptible judiciary, and to the mass of our population, healthy, happy and contented.

* * * * *

"California has an area three times as great as that of the State of New York, and larger than that of Great Britain and Ireland, with Portugal added as a make-weight.

"While, however, she has only about seven inhabitants to the square mile, Rhode Island has 300 and Belgium has more than 500. Thus it will be apparent what advantages this State has for supporting a greatly increased population. She is among the greatest of the wheat-producing States, far ahead of any other in the production and value of her mines, and was at one time the greatest gold and silver producer in the Union.

"To this is to be added, among other resources, the unrivaled wealth of her fruits, her lumber interests, her wool, most of which are constantly increasing.

"From so much of retrospect let us now look forward to the coming years, when the great Valley of the Sacramento will enrich and be enriched by the thousands who will settle here; when every valley will begin to smile like a Vaca or a Capay; when California will, apparently, have arrived at the acme of her material development; when from the dome of the State Capitol shall float the same flag which flies there to-day, and the same songs be sung to fire the patriot's heart; when all over this great nation will be seen the same patriotic display, the arts and sciences prevailing, labor receiving an adequate requital, and fraternal ties binding the States and people together stronger than with ribs of steel; still even then will we look hopefully forward to a still greater future, to a

still more rhythmical development, until we finally sink to rest beneath the sods of the great valley."

GEORGE SERMONET, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 700 Eighth street, Sacramento, is a native of France, born at Dambach, Alsace, on the 24th of April, 1838, his parents being Joseph (a vineyardist) and Catharine (Schaechtel) Sermonet. He was reared at his native place and attended school from the age of six until he was fourteen. Then he worked on his father's place. When he reached the age of twenty-one years he entered the army, joining the First Artillery Regiment at Grenoble. After he had been there nine months he went with his regiment to Algiers, Africa, where he remained from the 12th of June, 1860, until November 24, 1864. There he saw much active service, and was promoted sergeant, and given charge of the artillery at the fortress of Tiaret. He commanded the guns there during the Arab rebellion of 1864. He returned to France with his regiment in the fall of 1864, and was located at Rennes, department Ille-et-Vilaine, the capital of French Britany. They embarked at Toulon, November 26, 1864, and marched to Rennes, reaching there January 20, 1865. He left there August 8, 1865, on partial discharge, and on the 31st received his full discharge. After remaining home some months he came to America, sailing from Havre on the 2d of September, 1867, and landing at New York September 21 from the steamer Bellona. At New York he took a steamer bound for California, and crossing the Isthmus resumed his sea voyage on the steamer Constitution, landing at San Francisco October 25, 1867. He came to Sacramento on the 27th and engaged with L. Kreuzberger in his coffee and spice mills. He was employed there until 1872, when he embarked in the grocery business on the corner of Tenth and E streets. Two years later he removed to the corner of Seventh and G streets. In 1877 he commenced the construction of his present business house at No. 700 Eighth street, and finished and moved into it on the 27th of April, 1878. He does an extensive retail business, whilst his wholesale trade is constantly increasing, and he handles large quantities of California wines. His store is heavily stocked, giving his customers a large range of goods to select from. Mr. Sermonet was married in this city July 6, 1872, to Miss Hildebrand, a native of Germany, who came to this country when a child. They have five children, viz.: Felix, Edward, Annie Frances, Clorinda Grace and Victor Peter. Mr. Sermonet is a member of the A. O. D., and is treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America. He is an enterprising, wide-awake business man.

JOSEPH W. CLARKE, foreman of the round houses of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, at Sacramento, is a native of Madison County, New York, born at Brookfield, February 26, 1836, his parents being Ethan and Amy (Crandall) Clarke. His father, who was proprietor of a machine shop, came of one of the oldest families in that part of New York, and was a son of a Revolutionary veteran. When the subject of this sketch was nine years old, the family removed to Rockford, Illinois. There he learned the machinist's trade with his father and brother. Afterward, during an interval of eight years, he worked off and on in the shops of the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago, the remainder of the time for that period, at Rockford. For one year (during 1864 and 1865) he was in the service of the Government about Chattanooga. In 1868 Mr. Clarke came to California, via Nicaragua route. He left New York on the steamer Guiding Star, and landed at San Francisco from the steamer Moses Taylor, May 3, 1868. He proceeded to Butte County, and mined at Oregon City about a year. He then came to Sacramento, and on the 3d of May, 1869, entered the employ

of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, as a machinist in the shops. In 1874 he was promoted to his present position; there are from 125 to 150 men in his department, independent of engineers and firemen. Mr. Clarke was married in Illinois, March 31, 1868 (the day he started for California), to Miss H. A. Stevens, a native of Mount Desert Island, Maine. They have two children, viz.: Joseph Hermann and Amy. Mr. Clarke is a member of Columbia Lodge, K. of P., and of Red Cloud Tribe, Red Men. He has been identified with the shops since the early days, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all in his department, as, indeed, of the community generally.

LAUREN UPSON, deceased, a once prominent, but now silent, figure in Sacramento history, was a native of Connecticut, and son of Asahel and Lydia (Webster) Upson. Both the Websters and the Upsons were among the earlier and prominent families of New England. Lauren Upson was born at Oxford, New Haven County, Connecticut, but reared across the line in Hartford County, at Marion, Southington Township, where his parents removed when he was a mere child. He was a twin brother with Warren Upson, who died in 1855. He and Warren were the oldest of nine brothers, and it fell to his lot to do the farm work. He remained on the farm until twenty years of age. He was also engaged more or less on the construction of the Hartford and New Haven Canal. He was given a year's time before reaching his majority, and so left home at the age of twenty years, and went South traveling overland, finally bringing up at Marion, Perry County, Alabama. After a few years he returned to Connecticut, and was there married to Selina Chatfield, a native of Oxford, Connecticut, and a relative of the Goodyears, the great rubber manufacturers. After his marriage he went back to Alabama with his bride, and embarked in the mercantile trade at Marion, in which he met with great success. But the financial crash of 1837 fell heavily upon him, as he was endorser for large amounts on the paper of men who went under at that time. Meantime, however, he had been a great student, studying law and reading up on the political situation, so that when he was admitted to the bar at Marion he was already one of the best posted men politically in Alabama. He practiced his profession more or less, but his taste lay more in the line of writing, and he adopted the profession of editor as his future life work. He was given charge of the leading Whig paper, and with such effect did he wield his pen in behalf of that great party's principles that he changed Perry County from a Democratic to a Whig county, and held it in line as long as he was at the helm of the paper. In 1847 Charles Langdon, editor and proprietor of the Mobile *Advertiser*, was elected mayor of Mobile, and he asked Mr. Upson to go to that city and take charge of the editorial department of the paper. He did so and remained in charge until 1851, when he started for California. The journey was made via New Orleans and Panama, and he landed in San Francisco in January, 1852. He proceeded to El Dorado County, where he remained a short time, and was then called upon to come to Sacramento and take charge of the *Union*, then in its infancy, with which he remained until 1864. The history of the United States does not present a more marked example of a newspaper controlling public sentiment throughout a vast extent of territory than that of the *Union*, throughout the Pacific Coast during that period. At times his pen seemed almost inspired, and a tremendous influence for good was wielded by the paper at a time when the future destiny of the United States was being wrought. The building of the Pacific Railroad, which supplies what was necessary to forever bind and cement the American Union, could never have been accomplished when it was, without the great efforts in its behalf by Lauren Upson. In fact its very conception at the time would have seemed

almost ridiculous without the causes shown and the help given by him in the *Union*. Besides being the guiding star of the Whigs, the paper, under his editorship, had great influence even with the Democrats, as a legislative party, because they feared his pen. Though a strong, forcible writer, he never descended to personalities, and had but one instance of trouble. Mr. Bell, then Controller of State, took exceptions to an article of Mr. Upson's criticising his official acts, and one morning as the latter was coming out of the Senate chamber, he met Bell, who at once assaulted him. Mr. Upson never preferred charges against his assailant. Years afterward, however, Mr. Bell called upon Mr. Upson at San Francisco and manfully apologized for his act. He finally broke down under the great strain placed upon him by his literary work, and he was compelled to seek rest. In 1864 he had a paralytic stroke of the tongue. About that time one of his intimate friends, high in Government councils, secured for him the appointment of Quartermaster of the Division; but as the remuneration, while great, was largely in the form of commissions on purchases, etc., he did not accept the office with its emoluments, on account of conscientious scruples. He was afterward tendered and accepted the appointment to the office of United States Surveyor-General, which he held for six years, under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. He was again appointed but not confirmed by the Senate, and finally Mr. Day, a relative of Senator Evarts, was nominated and confirmed. Returning to Sacramento, he retired to his farm (on the cross-roads between the Upper and Lower Stockton roads), which he had bought while editor of the *Union*. While living there he was nominated for the position of county clerk and elected. He was re-nominated for another term, but there was a split in the Republican ranks that time, and Ham. C. Harrison, who received the Democratic and Independent nominations, was elected. He afterward accepted the management of the interests of the company operating at Riverside, San Bernardino County, and while there was interested also in the San Jacinto tin mine. About the 1st of May, 1877, while he was attending the meeting of the board of directors of the company at San Francisco, he was stricken with something like paralysis of the brain. His son Lauren A. went there and brought him to Sacramento. He never recovered the use of his faculties, but died November 20, 1885. His faithful and devoted wife died on the 1st of May, 1887. To them were born six children, of whom the first child died. The other children were as follows: Warren F. (a resident of this State); Lauren Asahel (of Sacramento); Lucy L. (wife of John Arnold); Charles W. (who met with an accidental death in this city); and Cornelia Selina (wife of General George B. Williams, of Washington, who is now attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad at Washington, District of Columbia.

LAUREN A. UPSON, second son of Lauren Upson, deceased, was born at Marion, Perry County, Alabama, July 1, 1837. He was educated there and at the high school at Mobile until his sixteenth year. In 1853, after his father had gone to California, his mother and four children, including our subject, went to Connecticut. Then he attended Lewis' Academy at Southington, preparing for Yale College, but in 1855 his father sent for the family, and they then came out to California. Our subject, who was then eighteen years of age, became a newsboy on the *Union* at $75 a month. He carried papers one year, and then went into the employ of the Pacific Express Company. When twenty years old he entered the employ of Sneath & Arnold. After a short time he bought the interest of Mr. Kramer in the firm of P. H. Kramer & Co., and the new firm of Purdy & Upson was formed, composed of Mr. Upson and J. E. Purdy, and doing business at Woolsey's Flat, Nevada County. After two years in that firm, he left there and went to Placerville. The firm of L. A. Upson & Co.

did business then until 1860, when the store was sold, and Mr. Upson came to Sacramento again and took the position of bookkeeper for the firm of Sneath & Arnold. After the flood of 1862 the firm established a house in San Francisco, and Mr. Upson took charge of the office there. In 1863 the firm was dissolved, Mr. Upson representing Mr. Arnold in the dissolution, and W. J. Tilly acting for Mr. Sneath. Mr. Upson returned to Sacramento, and the firm of John Arnold & Co. was organized, composed of John Arnold, John McNeill and L. A. Upson. A little later L. S. Adams became a member of the firm. The house finally became Adams, McNeill & Co., composed of L. S. Adams, John McNeill and L. A. Upson. Mr. Upson remained a member of the firm until 1868, when he sold his interest to L. S. Adams. He has ever since been connected with the house as salesman, and now represents them as traveling salesman. Mr. Upson is a charter member of Sacramento Lodge, A. O. U. W.; member of Sacramento Lodge, K. of H., and member of K. & L. of H. In the days of the volunteer fire department he was a member of Young American Engine Company, No. 6, and is now an exempt fireman. Mr. Upson is an active Republican politically, and has held the position of chairman of the City Central Committee. He was the first secretary of the Sacramento paid fire department, and has been for many years treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, which office he now holds. Mr. Upson was married in this city to Miss Adelaide L. Hubbard, eldest daughter of I. M. and Sarah Buckley (Wilcox) Hubbard, and a native of Utica, New York. To them have been born ten children, of whom seven are living, viz.: Lauren Stuart, Lucy, Adelaide, Nellie, Miller, Burchell and Gertrude.

MANUEL CASTRO, one of the active business men of Sacramento, is a native of Lower California, born in the State of Loretta, June 12, 1837, his parents being Francis and Joanna (Cañisares) Castro. His father was born near the frontier between Upper and Lower California about 1801, and was an officer in the army of Mexico from the age of twenty years, and the Government gave him the San Fernando grant. When Manuel Castro was but twelve years of age he went to sea as cabin boy on the John Anderson, which plied between Mexican and Californian ports. He was with that vessel about three months, then remained in San Francisco about two weeks, when he went on the schooner Sixth of June, also in the coast trade. He remained with her about seven months, after which he was on the Two Brothers for nine months. He got away from her at San Francisco and went to the mines with a party of young men. When they got at the Cosumnes Creek it was raining hard, and they crossed in an oil-cloth boat, riveted. Getting to the other side they went into camp, and some of the boys went out and killed a deer. They then went on to Dobler's Springs, between Stockton and Mokelumne Bar. At the latter place they went to mining, after a few days. Mr. Castro had no money but could get trusted for anything he wanted, Flour was $3 a pound, bacon $1.50 a pound, yellow sugar $1.50 per pound. Mr. Castro, however, was making from $16 to $20 a day. He fell in with a young fellow he had known in Mexico, and the two boys worked together five months, making $1,300 apiece. All kinds of utensils were expensive. A tin dipper cost $1.50; a bucket cost $6, and a tight half-barrel to make a cradle cost $100. After five months Mr. Castro went back to Lower California, but after visiting there about six weeks, he returned and went to the Sonora mines. Three weeks later he went to San Antonio, and after a few days proceeded to Jesus Maria. There he remained for some time, then went to Sutter Creek, and mined between Volcano and Sutter. There he mined for a long time, and became one of the best known young men in that region, and very popular with every one. In 1857 he came to Sacramento, and after five months went to boat-

ing on the river for Fred Milleo and Anton Brewer. Two years later he bought them out. Afterward he sold his boat, and built two others. He carried on that business until about 1863, but in 1879 he opened a large wood-yard in Sacramento, and has carried on that business since. He has two yards, one between P and Q streets, the other on the corner of Fourth and L streets, and does an extensive business, having a very large number of customers. Mr. Castro was married in Sacramento March 19, 1861, to Miss Gustella Paz, a native of Lower California. They have three children, viz.: Rodolfo, Golfida (wife of Gus Gonnett) and Marshall. Mr. Castro is a member of the Walhalla Grove, No. 6, A. O. D., of Lodge No. 11, K. of P., and of Tribe No. 14, Red Men. In the days of the volunteer fire department he was a member of Eureka Company, No. 4, and is now an exempt fireman. Mr. Castro has a good memory, and has many interesting and entertaining recollections of the early mining days.

PHILIP DOUGLAS, master car repairer, Central Pacific Railroad Company, is a native of the Isle of Man, born February 28, 1843, his parents being Philip, Sr., and Jane (McDowell) Douglas. When he was eight years old his parents came to the United States, landing at New Orleans, and located in New York, where his father resided some eighteen years before, and four years later returned to England. There he remained until twenty-two years of age, and learned the trade of carpenter in the shops of the London & Northwestern Railway at Lancashire. In 1865 he again came to the United States, and was engaged until 1868 working in the shops of the New York Central Railroad and those of the Hudson River Railroad, before these two systems were consolidated. In 1868 he came to California, and locating in Sacramento, entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad as a carpenter in the car and locomotive departments of the shops, under Benjamin Welch. His work at that time was principally in the round-house. He worked two years at the bench as a carpenter, then as foreman of the running-gear department in car shops. In October, 1876, he was promoted to master car repairer, having his jurisdiction over all the lines of which J. B. Wright is superintendent. The number employed in his department averages about 135, though it sometimes reaches 175. Mr. Douglas was married at Albany, New York, June 4, 1868, to Miss Caroline Foreman, a native of Great Yarmouth, England, but was reared in this country. They have three children, viz.: Jennie M., Hattie C. and Harry W. Mr. Douglas is a member of Union Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of Sacramento Lodge, K. of P. He was one of the organizers of the Union Building and Loan Association, and is now director. He has two brothers, also in the shops, viz.: Robert C., machinist, and James A., a moulder. Mr. Douglas is an active, energetic man of business, and performs with great credit the supervision of his department, in which he is popular with the employes, and whose respect and confidence he commands.

STEPHEN UREN, general foreman of the blacksmith and rolling-mill department of the Central Pacific Railroad shops, Sacramento, is a native of Cornwall, England, born September 10, 1837, his parents being William and Bethsheba (Sincock) Uren, the father a blacksmith and machinist by trade. He was reared and educated at his native place, and learned his trade in the shop of which his father was foreman. In 1857 he came to the United States, and spent a year in the copper mining district of Ontonagon County, Michigan. Having decided to go to California, in 1858 he proceeded to New York, and there took passage on the steamer Constitution for Aspinwall. Crossing the Isthmus, he resumed his sea voyage on

the steamer Golden Gate, and arrived at San Francisco, October 15, 1858. He came on to Sacramento County, and worked at his trade about Folsom about two years; thence he went to El Dorado County, where he mined about a year. After this he spent three months in Virginia City, Nevada, and from there came to Sacramento, where he became engaged in the construction of the State Capitol building. In 1869 he obtained employment in the railroad shops as a blacksmith, and four years later he was promoted to the post of assistant foreman, under A. F. La Shalles, foreman. In 1875 Mr. Uren was promoted foreman of the blacksmith shop, succeeding George Genshlea, who had occupied the position about fourteen months. When the rolling-mills were added to the shops that department was also placed under Mr. Uren's authority, and the first bar was rolled out under his supervision, in July, 1881. The mill turned out 11,000 tons of material in 1888. In November of that year 500 men were employed in the rolling-mill and blacksmith departments, but the number is less at this writing. The heaviest steamboat forgings ever made on the Pacific coast have been constructed in this shop. All the forgings for the steamer Piedmont were made here. Mr. Uren has added in a vast degree to the efficiency of his departments through the introduction of his own inventions. There are many of these applied here and in such shops generally, though he has only had a limited number of their patented. Among these may be enumerated the following: Device for forming car-links, patented April 27, 1880. Previous to the introduction of this device, links were made by hand. The cost of manufacture has been reduced one-third. Process of utilizing scrap for the manufacture of nuts, etc., patented October 6, 1885. Scrap was never used for the manufacture of nuts before. Large bridge-nuts have heretofore been hand-made. This machine produces them at the rate of one per minute. The ordinary method requires a half hour for each nut. Wrought-iron brake-shoe, patented December 1, 1885. This invention is used on the cars of nearly all roads on the Pacific coast, and is in great demand. Mr. Uren manufactures about 500 tons of them annually in the railroad shops. The advantage over the cast-iron shoe is in the ratio of 5 to 1. A patent on a method of utilizing scrap cast-steel. By this invention it is composed into ingots, and rolled down into bar steel. His latest patent is on a slotting attachment for a bolt-heading machine. It is the only machine in existence that will head a bolt and slot the key-way at the same time. This machine, or even the idea, had never been thought of before, and Mr. Uren considers it one of his most valuable inventions. It was patented May 28, 1889,—No. 404,235. Mr. Uren was married in this city on the 9th of September, 1865, to Miss Mary Welch, a native of Ireland. They have seven children, viz.: William, Edward, Minnie, Stephen, Walter, Grace and Nellie. Mr. Uren is a member of Union Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican. He has made his own way in the world by attention to details of his chosen trade. He was always of an inventive turn of mind, and some of his inventions have already revolutionized methods always before used in the best shops in the world. As the head of one of the other departments expressed it to the writer of this article, "Stephen Uren is one of the most useful men the Southern Pacific Railroad Company ever employed."

CLAUS FELDHUSEN, one of the well-known business men of Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born at Meyenburg, Hanover, May 5, 1836, his parents being John Henry and Margaretha (Brauer) Feldhusen. He was reared at his native place and received his education at the public schools between the age of six and fourteen years. After that he farmed with his father during the day, in the meantime attending night school. At the age of twenty years he entered the military, and

served steadily in the Fifth Hanover Infantry Regiment for two years. After that he served one month each year until he was twenty-seven years old. He had been educated in the raising of forests, and he made the forestry business his occupation. In 1869 he came to the United States, sailing from Bremen to New York. From the latter city he came directly to California, and located in Sacramento. He went into business the same year on the corner of Eighth and L streets, in partnership with Fred Koster, buying out the interests of D. Dierssen in the business. After two or three years Mr. Feldhusen bought his partner out and has since carried on the business alone. He has built up an extensive trade, and has a large and well selected stock of goods. His local trade is very large, and he does quite a jobbing business with the surrounding country. Mr. Feldhusen was married in his native country to Miss Charlotte Mertens. They have five children, viz.: Meta (wife of John C. Schaden, of Sacramento), Ben, Henry, Nicholas and Annie; the latter four being with their father in the store. Mr. Feldhusen is a courteous, genial-mannered gentleman and is popular with his many customers.

W. C. FITCH, foreman of the painting department, Central Pacific Railroad shops, Sacramento, is a native of New York State, born at Sidney, Delaware County, December 3, 1840, and son of Cyrus and Evelyn (Eels) Fitch, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, and the father a farmer. W. C. Fitch spent his early boyhood days at his native place, and at the age of fifteen years went to Otsego County to learn the carriage-painting trade with the firm of D. Hanford & Co., at Unadilla. He remained with them five years, and then decided to go to California. Proceeding to New York city, he took passage there, March 21, 1861, on the steamer North Star. He landed on the 1st of April, and crossing the Isthmus of Panama by rail, resumed his sea voyage on the steamer Golden Age, landing at San Francisco on the 13th of April. After working three weeks in San Francisco, he went to Marysville, where he obtained employment with the California Stage Company, and had charge of their painting for over four years, or until the stage company closed up business on account of the railroad competition. He then established a carriage painting shop at Marysville, and conducted it for two years. He was then offered his present position at the head of the painting department of the Central Pacific Railroad Company at Sacramento, and accepted the offer, and has filled that position since March 28, 1868. Mr. Fitch was married at Marysville, May 28, 1865, to Miss Roscelia M. Graham, a native of Indiana, but reared at New Boston, Mercer County, Illinois. Five children have been born to them, viz.: Adah, wife of Nelson H. Shaver, Jr., of this county; Beatrice G., William L. and Irma R. The one deceased was named Frank Laurence. Mr. Fitch is a member of Union Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of Union Lodge, A. O. U. W. Before his marriage he belonged to the Marysville Rifles, in which command he rose through the grades of Third and Second Lieutenant to that of First Lieutenant. This company sent two of its captains (Gibson and Randall), with companies which they had organized, to the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Fitch is a master of his business, and is very popular with the large number of men under him, in the employ of the railroad company. His long tenure of his important position is an index to the opinion held of him by the company.

CHRISTIAN WILLIAM THEODOR BENEDIX has resided in this county since 1868. He was born August 10, in the year 1839, in the city of Plau, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. In 1852 he came with his parents to America via Hamburg, crossing the Atlantic in the English sailing vessel Gib-

raltar, Captain Jordan. It was a slow and tedious voyage, and came very near being a very hot one, the ship taking fire twice. After a short stay in New York the family moved on to Scott County, Iowa, and settled on a farm four miles from the town of Le Claire, fifteen miles north of Davenport. They sold this in the fall of 1864 or 1865, and then bought a highly-improved farm of eighty-two acres, very near Rock Island, Illinois, paying $100 per acre. There is their present home. The grandparents of the subject of this sketch, on both sides, were well advanced in years when they died. His parents, Frederick John Christian Benedix, born October 9, 1812, and Frederika (*nee* Ribke), born September 30, 1815, had three sons and five daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch is the oldest. The next, a brother, Henry, died at their German home, aged seven or eight years. The third, Mary, at the age of seventeen years, married John Holst, at Le Claire, Iowa, and died four years later, having had two daughters, of whom the younger died a short time before her mother. The older daughter, Sadie H., is at present living in western Iowa, near the town of Glidden. Her husband is Fred. Hebbel, and they have three children, all girls. The fourth is his brother Frederick, who is now living near Pierson, Woodbury County, Iowa, where he is the owner of a large farm. He is also the happy father of nine healthy children, two sons and seven daughters. The fifth, Dora, married Henry Mumm, at Moline, Illinois, where she now resides. They have six children, one son and five daughters. The sixth and seventh sisters died quite young, while yet in Germany. The eighth and youngest—also a sister—died at the age of about two years, near Rockford, Illinois, while on the journey from New York to Iowa. Mr. Christian W. T. Benedix during his boyhood worked mostly on the Iowa farm of his father. In the summers of 1859 and 1860 he engaged in the prairie-breaking business, "breaking up" many an acre of wild prairie and brush land in the counties of Scott, Cedar and Clinton; and at the same time "breaking in" many a wild steer. He was the first to enlist in his township during the last war, April 20, 1861, in Company G, First Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers. He was mustered into United States service May 14, at Camp Kirkwood, near Keokuk, Iowa, and was honorably discharged from the service August 21, 1861, at the St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, by reason of expiration of term of service. He served under Generals Lyon, Sweeny and Franz Sigel. He was with General Sweeny on that tiresome march from Springfield, Missouri, across the Ozark Mountains, and at the storming and capture of the city of Forsyth, near the Arkansas line. Mr. Benedix was never reported on the "sick list," and participated in all the engagements and hardships of his command. Having enlisted against the wishes of his parents, he had pledged himself to his mother that if he returned in safety he would not re-enlist, and very much against his will, was held to that obligation. In 1862–'63, on his father's farm in Iowa, he went into the experiment of manufacturing sugar from sorghum, only to find it a losing business. In the winter of 1863–'64 he again went to St. Louis, Missouri, and for some three months was in employment of the United States at Benton Barracks, but his health perceptibly failing, he concluded to return to Iowa, and thence go overland to the lands of the Pacific. In the spring of 1864 he left the grain-fields of Iowa for the gold-fields of Idaho—Boise Basin mines. Here he mined nearly two years, working, not very successfully, but successively, on Moore's Creek, Buena Vista Bar, Willow Creek, Grimes' Creek, and in the celebrated Apple Jack Gulch. In the summer of 1866 he prospected for gold in Oregon, without finding much. In the fall of 1866 he settled on a farm near Rio Vista, Solano County, this State. In the spring of 1868 he sold this land, and soon afterward bought the 160 acres which he now occupies in Franklin Township, eighteen miles south of Sacramento. In San Francisco, October 15, 1870, Mr. Benedix married Miss Emily Weis-

mann, a native of Crailsheim, Wurtemberg, Germany. They are the parents of five sons: Frederick John, born September 15, 1871; Albert, born June 8, 1873; Christian William, born July 8, 1875; Frank Weisman, born May 30, 1877; and Henry Charles, born February 2, 1881. In the spring of 1888 Mr. and Mrs. Benedix, with their son Henry C., made a visit to their aged parents in Illinois. At the residence of their son-in-law and daughter Dora in Moline, the parents of Mr. Benedix, on the 18th day of May, 1888, celebrated their golden wedding. Here at his California home Mr. Benedix's business is farming, raising mostly wheat and barley, but at times he has also been raising some cattle, hogs and horses. About six acres of his farm are planted to grapevines. However, he makes but little wine, selling most of the grapes to commission houses in San Francisco, or to the wineries of Sacramento. For fourteen years Mr. Benedix has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Point Pleasant School District. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; and also corresponding member of the Davenport (Iowa) Academy of Natural Sciences.

SUTER, manufacturer, Sacramento, is a native of Switzerland, born in Canton Aargan on the 15th of August, 1845, his parents being Caspar and Susannah Suter, the father a foreman in a paper mill. He was reared and educated at his native place, and when seventeen years of age went to Zurich, and there learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Kuhn's large establishment. In 1865 he came to the United States, sailing from Bremen in June, on the sailing vessel Doretta, and landing at New York after a voyage of forty-seven days. A week or so later he proceeded to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade three years. He then went to Kansas City, where he worked one year manufacturing show-cases; and then for seven years he conducted a furniture store and a furniture and coffin factory at Olathe, Kansas. In February, 1876, he came out to California, and, locating at Sacramento, opened a cabinet shop across the street from the *Record-Union* office. A couple months later he removed to the corner of Fifth and L streets, where he put in machinery, and commenced the manufacture of cabinet work. Six months later he started a shop at the Telegraph Mill, which he operated for about a year, then removed again to Fifth and L streets. About five months later the mill burned down, and he lost nearly $400. He next started up on the corner of Ninth and K streets, but a year and a half later sold out and took charge of the furniture factory of Campbell, Spanier & Bartless, on U street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the interests of the creditors. Mr. Suter looked the matter over and told the creditors that if they would give him a show to straighten things out, he would pay their claims dollar for dollar. In two years' time he had paid off every dollar of indebtedness, with interest. About that time he sold out there, and commenced again in a little place across the street from his present office, at Thirteenth and J. At that time he employed two men. Since that time he has been constantly spreading out and enlarging his quarters, and employs nineteen men, with plenty of business for ten more if he had the room. He employs only experienced workmen, and gives his own personal supervision to all work turned out of his shops. He does all kind of furniture and variety work, and his goods are engaged much faster than he can turn them out. He has built up an immense summer trade on screens for windows and doors. Among the places to which he ships are: Carson, Nevada, Plymouth, Folsom, Red Bluff, Chico, Willows, Stockton, Nevada City, Auburn, Anderson (Shasta City), and many others. Mr. Suter was married at St. Louis, October 10, 1871, to Miss Sophia Bollinger, a native of Missouri. They have two children, viz.: Oscar and Ida. Mr. Suter is a member of the K. of H. His mother died when he was but eleven years old,

but his father is still living, leading a retired life, at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Suter is one of the most active, pushing men of Sacramento. He has been unusually successful in business, and his success has been won by indefatigable energy and the closest attention to business, coupled with the exercise of fair and honest methods in all matters, large or small.

JOHN HAUB, of Sacramento, has been a resident of the Pacific Coast since 1857, and commenced business in the city in 1885. He is a native of Germany, born at Niederweisel, Hesse-Darmstadt, on the 8th day of September, 1845; his parents being Philip and Catharine Haub. His father, who was foreman in a large wholesale house, died in 1850. John Haub spent his early boyhood days at his native place, and there attended school several years. In 1857, in company with his mother and his brother George, he came to the United States, landing at New York, and thence proceeding by steamer, via Panama, to San Francisco. A month later they went to Marysville, when the oldest boy of the family, Conrad, was cook at the St. Nicholas Hotel. John Haub finished his education at Marysville. In 1860 the family removed to Gold Hill, Nevada, and there the mother died later, in the year 1870. The subject of this sketch remained with his brother Conrad (who still keeps hotel at Gold Hill), until 1865, when he went to Virginia City, and engaged with Thomas Taylor & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, with whom he remained until 1874. He then embarked in the grocery business, and conducted a store for four years. For the two years preceding 1880 he was watchman for the Bullion Mining Company. In 1880 he went to White Plains, Nevada, where he was engaged in boring artesian wells for the Central Pacific Railroad Company for four years. After that he conducted the Golden Gate restaurant, at No. 267 Third street, about eleven months, then sold out on account of sickness and came to Sacramento. In 1885 he bought out the restaurant business of Messrs. H. Fisher & Co., and removed to his present location, No. 612 J street, in February, 1888. He has greatly increased the scope of his business since starting, and now, besides a first-class restaurant, he has well equipped confectionery, ice cream and fancy bakery departments, with a large and growing trade. Mr. Haub was married in Nevada, in 1868, to Miss Catharine Eger, a native of Germany. They have three children, viz.: John G., W. C. and Lizzie Augusta. Mr. Haub is a member of Tehama Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., of Capitol Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., Sacramento; of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 5, K. of P., San Francisco; of Sacramento Turn-Verein, and a charter member of Nevada Lodge, No. 3020, K. of H., Reno, Nevada. Mr. Haub is a man of excellent business qualifications, and is making a gratifying success of his enterprise in this city.

JOHN J. BAUER, water tax collector, Sacramento, is a native of Alsace, born four miles from Bellefort, on the 8th day of August, 1837, his parents being Michael and Maria (Weir) Bauer. In 1846 the family came to the United States, and after six months in Texas, located at St. Louis, Missouri, where both parents lived until they died. The father died July 5, 1864, the mother in 1858. John J. Bauer, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated at St. Louis, receiving also a first-class musical training. In 1854 he came to California with an older brother, Francis X., who had been in San Francisco, in 1852, engaged at his profession, that of a musician. They went down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, and from there went on the steamer United States to Aspinwall, crossing the Isthmus by rail and on mule back. From Panama to San Francisco they proceeded on the steamer John L. Stephens, landing on the 2d of April, 1854. Mr. Bauer

obtained a situation as a copying clerk for a lawyer named Fowler, on Montgomery street, and after two months' work got a $50 "slug" in payment. On the 12th of July he came to Sacramento, and in partnership with Jacob and George Herget, engaged in fishing on the river until 1859. In the fall of that year he became a partner with J. T. Mier, in the grocery business, starting a store on Front street, between I and J. They were in partnership until 1872, after which Mr. Bauer conducted the business alone for one year, when he sold out to Fred Uhl, and remained out of business for a year on account of ill health. In the fall of 1873 he ran for supervisor on the Independent ticket, and was elected, serving one year, he drawing the short term. In the fall of 1876 he went to Carson on a musical trip with Church, Jones and Beebe, remaining five months. In the fall of 1877 he was again elected supervisor, on the Republican ticket, serving three years, or until the 1st of January, 1881. He next went into the employ of Louis Schloss & Co., in the hide and pelt business, with the intention of familiarizing himself with the business, so as to become a commercial buyer. He worked up in the business from the lowest grade, and on the 1st of May, 1882, he went on the road as purchasing agent for the firm, throughout California. He remained with the firm until September, 1884, when they closed their house in this city. In connection with E. Hammond, he embarked in the same business, and they did business under the firm name of E. Hammond & Co., until December, 1886, when they withdrew from the trade. Mr. Bauer was appointed City Water Works Collector, and has held that position since April 1, 1887. Mr. Bauer was married in this city on the 17th of February, 1862, to Miss Jane France, a native of Lancashire, England. They have six children, viz: Alice Maria, Charles E., Annie F., Emile F., Jennie E. and John J., Jr. Mr. Bauer is a member of Sacramento Lodge, I. O. O. F. (in which he has passed the chairs), of the Veteran Odd Fellows, and of Union Lodge, A. O. U. W. In the days of the volunteer fire department, he was a member of Neptune Hose Company five years, served as its secretary four years and a half, acted as a member of the board of delegates, and is now an exempt fireman. Mr. Bauer has always taken an active part in politics, and is a pushing, influential man, with a very large circle of friends.

JOSEPH BAUQUIER, one of the old-time Californians, residing in Sacramento, is a native of France, born in the Department of Haut-Saone, March 5, 1814, his parents being Antoine and Catharine (Vivier) Bauquier, the father a farmer. He was reared at his native place, and in 1832 came to America, sailing from Havre to New Orleans on the ship Concordiere, and landing at the last named city on the 18th of July. He obtained a situation driving a cart for the mayor of the city, but in fourteen months went back to France on the French vessel Josephine Bordeaux. After two months in France he started on his return for New Orleans, and arrived there in September. He engaged as a fireman on a steamboat to St. Louis, and soon afterward went to St. Clair County, Illinois, where he was engaged in the coal business and in farming, having three fine farms there. In 1853 he crossed the plains to California, with three teams of cattle, and three teams of horses. He outfitted at St. Louis, and proceeded via Fort Leavenworth, Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie and Sublette's cut-off. He located at Sacramento, and built where he now resides. He made five trips back to the East by water, and each time returned to California overland, and every time by way of St. Joseph except the first. Three times he brought cattle, and three times horses. He never had more than fifteen men with him, yet never had any trouble with the Indians or stock-thieves, and never lost anything to speak of in crossing the plains except $2,500 worth of fine horses. He farmed about twelve miles from the city a short time after

coming here, but most of the time has followed contracting, grading, etc. He has considerable land outside the city, besides retaining a quarter of a block where he lives, and has a horse ranch outside of Sacramento. Mr. Bauquier was married in St. Clair County, Illinois, on the 1st of August, 1840, to Miss Catharine Granjean, who was born in the same neighborhood that he was. She died on the 15th of December, 1888, aged seventy-one years and six months. By this marriage there are four children, viz.: Peter, Frank (who resides at Roseville), Mary (wife of H. D. Rode, merchant), and Joseph, Jr., who was born in Sacramento, June 18, 1857, while Mr. Bauquier was crossing the plains. Mr. Bauquier is a member of Tehama Lodge, A. F. & A. M., which he joined in 1865, and of the Chapter, Council and Commandery. He is a Democrat politically. Mr. Bauquier practically knows every foot of the route across the plains, having gone over it six times before the days of railroads. He came near coming out when General Sutter came and also with Fremont. He has had a life full of incident, and his fund of reminiscences and experience is inexhaustible. He was living at his residence in Sacramento, when the great flood of December, 1861, came on. He had just taken sixty-two head of good horses (brought out from Cincinnati) out to his ranch, and when he returned he found the water up to the roof of the one-story part of the house, while the family was in the second-story. He had an awful time getting into his house, but finally did so. The family paid $10 to be taken in a boat to "Whisky Hill."

ROPPENHEIM, one of the well-known retired business men at Sacramento, is a native of Prussia, born at Wollstein, June 20, 1822, his parents being E. and P. Oppenheim, his father a merchant in the general trade. He was reared at his native place, and between the age of six and fourteen years attended the public schools, after that receiving instruction at private schools. In 1840 he accompanied a brother to England, and from there, in company with another brother, came to New York. After a short time there, they proceeded southward to Charleston, South Carolina, in a brig. They were traveling for pleasure, and from Charleston proceeded to Augusta and Savannah, Georgia, having their private conveyance in which to make their interesting trip across the mountains. They crossed the Tennesseee River and traveled across the Raccoon and Lookout Mountains, to Columbus, Georgia, and from there went to Nashville, where they sold the horse and buggy, and took a steamer for St. Louis. In March, 1847, Mr. Oppenheim went back to Europe, but in August of the same year, returned to the United States. He went to Kentucky and engaged in business at Uniontown, Union County. On Tuesday, January 16, 1849, at Morganfield, six miles from Uniontown, he was married to Miss Louisa Gaugh, a native of Kentucky and a representative of one of the old southern families. In 1851, Mr. Oppenheim went to New York (having decided to go to California) and there took passage on the steamer Ohio. He crossed the Isthmus to Panama, and, resuming his sea voyage on the steamer Tennessee, landed at San Francisco, having left New York on the 5th of March. He came at once to Sacramento and opened a general merchandise store at No. 6, J Street, where W. R. Strong & Co. now are. The building was then a frame shanty, and was leased by its owner, Sam Brannan, through his agent, a Mr. Wetzel. The building was destroyed in the big fire of 1852, and as Mr. Oppenheim's business demanded better accommodations than the old building afforded, Mr. Brannan erected for him a brick structure, 25x60 feet in ground area. Mr. Oppenheim took a lease of the building for four years at $400 per month, while his stock consisted of about $2,100 worth of goods. Rents soon came down generally, and though Mr. Oppenheim paid $400 the first year, Mr. Wetzel began coming down $25 at a time until the price was only $200 a month. Finally after

he had occupied the place three years, Mr. Oppenheim told Mr. Wetzel that if he did not place the rent at $100 he would move when his lease ran out, and Mr. Wetzel came to his terms. In 1859 he went to New York for the purpose of importing goods, and returning, his customers being uptown, he removed to where Mr. Petrie is now, on J street, between Sixth and Seventh, and remained in business there until September, 1865, when he closed out. Party feeling was running high at that time, and as he was a Democrat and his customers Republican, they boycotted him, which caused him to go out of business. He advertised that what goods were not sold by Saturday night would be disposed of at auction in San Francisco, and by the close of the appointed day everything he had in the store was closed out excepting 100 dozen belts. Mr. Oppenheim commenced the laying of the foundation of his large residence on the first Friday in April, 1866, and moved into the house on the 6th of December. He has, since his retirement from business made several trips to Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheim have three children, viz.: their oldest son, Philip, was educated in Sacramento, and at a business college at San Francisco, and is now secretary of the Pacific Cable Construction Company, of San Francisco. He was married in this city, June 24, 1871, to Miss Mary Cantrell of this county. E. Oppenheim, the younger son, lives a half-mile above Florin. He married Miss Laugenbaugh, daughter of John Laugenbaugh. California, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheim, was born in this city. She is the wife of J. M. Thompson, president of the Cable Company, at Seattle.

JACOB SCHMITT, who is in business in Sacramento, on H street, opposite the Driving Park, is a native of Prussia, born at Daubach, June 12, 1844. He was reared to farm life and received his education between the ages of six and fourteen years. In 1866 he came to the United States, sailing from Hamburg and landing at New York. He was there and at Williamsburgh and Brooklyn until 1868, when he came to California, leaving New York March 20, on the steamer Nebraska and coming by the way of Panama. He landed at San Francisco April 13, 1868. He went to San Jose and from there came to Sacramento, and obtained employment across the river in Sacramento County. He afterward went to Butte County where he worked for three years, and then came to Sacramento. In 1873 he started in the saloon business on K street, between Seventh and Eighth, where he built up a large trade. In 1885 he erected his handsome building at 2012 H street, and moved into it on the 14th of July. He is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F. Mr. Schmitt has prospered since coming to Sacramento, and has a good patronage and many friends.

DOLAN & MIDDLEMASS, wholesale and retail grocers, northwest corner of Seventh and N streets, Sacramento. This firm commenced business March 17, 1884, succeeding Leon Salomon, and is composed of John H. Dolan and Joseph H. Middlemass. In the few years elapsing since their commencement here, they have built up a business which has already placed them among the principal firms of Sacramento, and which is steadily increasing in volume. Their wagons deliver goods in all parts of the city, and their outside trade with country towns has become an important feature of this business. John H. Dolan, of this firm, is a native of Northfield, Washington County, Vermont, born April 20, 1857, his parents being Michael and Mary (Dooley) Dolan. His early boyhood days were passed at his native village, and in 1869 he accompanied his father to California, locating in Sacramento. He obtained employment at the Central Pacific Railroad shops, carrying messages for E. F. Perkins, then superintendent of the motive power and

machinery. After two years there he went to Terrace, Utah, and engaged in the machinist's trade in the shops there, continuing for two years. He then went back to Vermont and obtained employment under Sessions, in the shops of the Vermont Central Railroad at St. Albans. After two years there he again commenced attendance at the schools, this time near Moretown, Vermont, where his father had purchased a farm. After spending a year and a half at school he went to Salem, Massachusetts, and engaged as clerk in the grocery store of John Hurley, a relative by marriage. Two years later he returned to Sacramento, and went into the foundry of the Central Pacific shops under Allen, foreman, and was engaged there three years as core-maker. He then went to Wadsworth, Nevada, and engaged in braking on the Central Pacific under Frank Free. Three years later he was promoted conductor, and served in that capacity for three years on the Truckee Division. He then came to Sacramento to engage in business. Mr. Dolan was married in this city May 30, 1881, to Miss Maria Foizey, daughter of Richard Foizey, foreman of the Central Pacific tank department. Mr. Dolan is a member of Union Lodge, A. O. U. W., having joined the order at Truckee. He also belongs to California Lodge, K. of H., and to Capital City Grove, No. 66, A. O. D., of which he was secretary two years. Mr. Dolan is a popular man, genial and courteous in his manners, and is an active, pushing man of business, who knows no such word as "fail."

JOSEPH H. MIDDLEMASS, of the firm of Dolan & Middlemass, was born in Nova Scotia, at Pope's Harbor, near the city of Halifax, February 12, 1853, his parents being Edward and Abigail (Keeler) Middlemass, the former a native of England and the latter of Pennsylvania. When he was but two years old his parents removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he was reared to manhood. In 1874 he came to Sacramento, and became engaged at the Central Pacific Railroad shops, where he was employed until entering into partnership with Mr. Dolan, in March, 1884. Mr. Middlemass was married in this city December 9, 1876, to Mrs. Alice Watts, a native of New York State, but reared in Sacramento. Mr. Middlemass is a member of Industrial Lodge, I. O. O. F.; of Pacific Encampment, of Rising Star (Rebekah) Lodge, and of the Grand Canton. Since the firm of Dolan & Middlemass was formed he has given his entire attention to the care of the trade which has been built up by the house, and which has assumed such large proportions.

JOHN B. CAVE. Among the representative men of Sacramento, who have passed through the vicissitudes of pioneer life with honor and credit to themselves, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Cave is a native of Boone County, Missouri, born April 12, 1819. His parents, Reuben and Catherine (Hayden) Cave, were natives of Virginia, who removed from there to Woodford County, Kentucky, and afterward to Boone County, Missouri, where they were pioneers, having located there at a time when their only neighbors were Indians, yet wild and numerous, bear being plentiful. John B. Cave was reared near Columbia, Boone County, and when he had arrived at a suitable age to go to school, it was necessary to walk three or four miles to a school-house. When he was a mere child his father died, leaving nine children. Only three yet survive, viz.: William J., aged seventy-six, who lives in Yolo County; John B., aged seventy; and Jesse H., aged sixty-seven. In 1833 the family removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, then also an Indian country, and shortly afterward the children lost their mother by death, and were then thrown entirely upon their own resources. Our subject grew to manhood in the vicinity of Bonaparte, Van Buren County, and there followed agricultural pursuits. Hav-

ing been reared in a wild country, and accustomed to the scenes and incidents attending the settling up of a new country, the trip across the plains to California had no terrors for him, and in 1850 he started for that far westward land, at the head of five men, having four two-horse wagons, all belonging to him, having outfitted at Bonaparte. They went to Salt Lake, etc., then proceeded down the Humboldt and through Carson Valley to Hangtown. After a brief stop there Mr. Cave came on to Sacramento, and soon afterward went to Downieville and engaged in mining at Goodyear's Bar. He and his oldest brother hewed out lumber for a flume, whip-sawed it, built a flume 400 feet long, sixteen feet wide, and three feet deep, dammed the river and run the water through the flume. They then commenced mining in the river bed, but found the enterprise only a moderately paying one, though people just below them were making "lots" of money. They were taking out about $6 per day apiece when the high water came on, and Mr. Cave, after selling out to Theodore Winters, went back to Iowa. He remained in Van Buren County until 1852, when he started to drive out about 200 head of cattle and some twenty-five horses across the plains to California. This having been accomplished, he returned to Iowa. In 1853 he returned to California with cattle and horses, worth about $10,000, twenty-five or thirty common horses, and 300 head of cattle. After selling these along the Sacramento River, he made the return trip to Iowa. There he remained until 1858, when he again started for California, this time with 350 cattle and 18 or 20 horses and mules. The Mormon troubles were then on, and he was advised to make the journey through Mexico, via Santa Fe. He had proceeded as far as Albuquerque, when he met Lieutenant Beal returning from California. He advised Mr. Cave to turn off from his course and go the northern route, and the latter was persuaded to do so, and secured a guide for that purpose. At Peach Springs (where they found peach-trees growing) they had their first trouble with Indians, who commenced to steal stock and to shoot at the members of the party. One night the camp was startled by the loud barking of dogs, and but for this all of them would have been massacred. The Indians succeeded in running off over 200 head of cattle that night, and kept making rushes and shooting, having no trouble in driving away the cattle though Mr. Cave had out a double picket guard. He himself was wounded at the first attack with an arrow, and his mule was shot three times, while one of his men was hit with a rifle ball. This sort of thing continued until Mr. Cave got to a large spring about twelve miles from the Colorado River. There he met L. J. Rose, from the same county and now of Los Angeles, who had got that far, but the Indians had killed one of his men, and had taken eight or nine fine wagons, and all of his stock except thirteen head of old oxen hitched to a wagon, a couple of mules and a pony. He asked Mr. Cave to help him, and the latter replied, "I have plenty, and you can share with me as long as anything is left." They decided to go back to Albuquerque, and on the way met two brothers named Smith, from Texas. Dur- the conversation that followed one of the Smith brothers announced his determination of going on to California, and tried to persuade Mr. Cave to do the same. The latter answered that he had enough of making that attempt. Finally he traded cattle for some of Smith's mules, and Mr. Cave fitted up mule teams to go to Albuquerque, intending to proceed from there to Iowa. When they reached Las Vegas they were snowed in, and it became necessary to camp there that winter. Corn was purchased and a house and corral rented. His men obtained employment from the United States Government, Major Rucker turning off peons to put them at work. Along about the last of January the weather became favorable for traveling, and Mr. Cave said to his wife one night, "Which would you rather do—go to California, or back to the States?" The brave woman, companion of his misfortunes, replied that she would never be in favor of going back to Iowa

broke, and Mr. Cave then said, "It is California." He sent word to his men that such of them as wished to go to California would accompany him, and they refitted and started on the 1st of February. They followed the Rio Grande until they struck the old overland St. Louis and San Francisco road, thence proceeded by Tucson, Ft. Yuma, and Los Angeles to Sacramento. There Mr. Cave arrived with three wagons and some twenty mules and horses, his entire band of 350 cattle having been lost on the Colorado River. He traded 100 cattle to Smith for mules. He at once went to the ranch of his brother, who lived ten miles down the Sacramento River, in Yolo County. Mr. Cave left his family there, and then proceeded with one of his nephews up above Yreka, where another brother had a hydraulic mine. Mr. Cave borrowed enough money from his brother to buy 300 head of cattle, which he purchased right there. He paid for the cattle and branded them, then came to Sacramento to rent some land to put the cattle on. While he was on this mission a terrible accident happened at the place he had just left. The brother from whom he had borrowed the money had three sons living at Sawyer's Bar, who had a large pack train, and in their possession was considerable money belonging to their father. The father went over to the Bar to visit his sons, and while there they said to their father, we will send the money by express. They provided him with a mule and a new saddle to ride back. On the way home he was shot by some one who knew he had the money, and killed. The murderers got but little money. The miners turned out to search for him, and found the body, but not the perpetrators of the foul deed. When Mr. Cave got back there, he at once told the boys to take the cattle, and they did so, but gave him fourteen head. He then came back here, bought a ranch, and commenced farming seven miles below Sacramento. When the Nevada mining excitement broke out he went to teaming, and drove forty mules over the mountains out of Sacramento, in four ten-mule teams. When the Pacific Railroad was building, a serious dispute arose between the railroad people and the Teamsters' Association as to whether the latter should take freight from Sacramento, or at Colfax. Mr. Cave was sent for, and at 1214 K street he met Messrs. Stanford, Crocker, Hopkins and Earl to discuss the situation. Mr. Stanford said, "We have a favor to ask. We want you to go to Colfax and haul a quartz-mill to Austin." He offered to haul the teams to Colfax free, but Mr. Cave drove them. He continued teaming until that division of the road was built, and then sold his teams to a man named Yeager, of Ft. Yuma, who engaged Mr. Cave to go and haul quartz for the Vulture Mining Company, up the Colorado River about 150 miles above Ft. Yuma. Yeager borrowed $2,000 above the price of the team, Mr. Cave went to Sacramento, where he was to get the money, but Yeager did not show up with it. Mr. Cave went to San Francisco and, meeting Yeager at the Russ House, "tackled" him for a settlement, and a promise of payment was there made. Mr. Cave afterward met a man who told him the teams had been attacked, and he proceeded to look Yeager up. He made a trip to the scene of Yeager's workings, and after much trouble and discouragement found he would never realize a dollar from him, so that he was out more than $14,000 in the operation, and all by accommodating a man. Mr. Cave has since devoted his attention to farming. He and George L. Clark purchased 1,100 acres of land in Yolo County, sixteen miles from Sacramento, and have started in the business of raising alfalfa on a large scale. They have made many improvements, and have built a levee a mile and three-quarters long, fifty feet wide at the base and six feet high. They have some 10,000 cords of wood on the place. Mr. Cave was married in Van Buren County, Iowa, on the 8th of April, 1842, to Miss Delilah Donaldson, a native of Ohio. They have four children, viz.: Reuben, David and Hugh, who reside in Yolo County; and Miss Ella. Mr. Cave is a member of Bonaparte Lodge, No. 73, A. F. & A. M., which he

joined away back in 1856. Politically he is a Democrat. He has led an active life, more than ordinarily mixed with adventure, and is at the present time a pushing man of business.

CHARLES SCHWARTZ, retail butcher, Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born at Neckar-Gemund, Baden, his parents being August and Caroline (Wentzel) Schwartz. His father was at the head of the Gens-d'Armes in that district, and was a military man all his life. When Charles Schwartz was but nine years of age his father died, and his mother removed to Adelsheim, and there he was reared, and attended school until the age of fourteen years. In 1853 he came to the United States, sailing from Bremen on the two-masted schooner Figaro. At 2 o'clock on Friday morning, after they had been three or four days out of port, they were shipwrecked in the English Channel, but picked up and transported on a barge to Ramsgate. Fifteen days passed by, the schooner was repaired and made ready again, and they proceeded on their way to America. On the voyage the captain became sick, and they landed at Bermuda for medicines. From there they proceeded to New York, where they landed the latter part of May, or the first of June. Mr. Schwartz had two sisters at Albany, and he went up to see them. After his visit he returned to New York city, and learned the butcher trade with John Mittler, No. 504 Houston street. In 1855 he came to California via Nicaragua, leaving New York on the steamer Star of the West, and landing at San Francisco about the 15th of September, from the steamer Uncle Sam. On the latter vessel cholera played sad havoc, and nearly 200 out of those on board died. Mr. Schwartz came on up to Sacramento, and went to work for Louis and Jacob Korn, who kept the St. Louis Market, on K street, near Sixth. Six months later he went to work for Schwartz & Bosler, at the City Market, where Wilson's livery stable now is. He remained there about a year, then engaged with Charles Lehman, where the water works are now located. He remained there until February 22, 1859, then started in business for himself, on the corner of Seventh and L streets, in partnership with Charles A. Yoerk, of the National Market. That partnership continued until the flood of 1862, when Mr. Yoerk retired from the firm. Mr. Schwartz has continued in business at that location ever since, and the business of the L street market is now managed by his son Clemens. In 1880 Mr. Schartz started, in addition, the P street market, on the corner of Seventh and P streets, and now an extensive business is carried on at both places. Mr. Schwartz was married in this city May 28, 1864, to Miss Mary Neidhardt, a native of Hamburg, Germany. They have six children, viz.: Clemens, Edward, Louis, Charles, Alice and Fred. Two have died, viz.: Carl and Caroline. Mr. Schwartz is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F., and held the presiding chair in 1863. He is also a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 80, A. O. U. W. Mr. Schwartz has made his start in Sacramento, having come here with but $10 in his pockets, while now he ranks among the substantial men of the city. He is enterprising and pushing in business, and is, withal, a popular man with a very large circle of friends.

GEORGE NEUMANN, one of the best posted of the old-time residents of Sacramento, is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, born May 27, 1837, his parents being Andrew and Elizabeth (Straw) Neumann. His parents were natives of Germany. His father was born about thirty-five miles from Bremen, and reared there. He came to the United States, locating at Baltimore. In 1839 the family removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, and there the father purchased about 200 acres of land and afterward purchased Missouri school-land. In 1853 the senior Neumann and two partners purchased cattle and drove them across the plains to California,

the subject of this sketch accompanying them. Their route took them by Forts Kearney and Laramie and on to Sweetwater, which they ferried, constructing their own ferry for the purpose. They were successful in getting their stock through safely, though they saw a great many cattle which had been shot by the Indians. They came into California by the Beckwith route, and brought up in American Valley on the 28th of July. That being a good stock country they stopped there to let their cattle recruit, remaining until about the middle of November. They then proceeded to the Buttes, back of Marysville, where they sold out and the father then went back to Iowa. George Neumann, the subject of this sketch, did not return to Iowa with his father but decided to remain in California. He went from Marysville to Grass Valley, and mined there and at Nevada City until 1856, when he sold out his interests there. He then came to Sacramento, from here proceeded to San Francisco, and from here took a steamer for home, going by way of Panama and New Orleans. In 1858 his father made another trip across the plains with about 100 head of cows, and he again accompanied him. There was considerable talk of emigrants being killed who came by the old emigrant route that year, so they came by way of Salt Lake, and camped adjoining them during the height of the Mormon troubles. When they reached Carson Valley, the great Washoe mining excitement was on. They remained there three or four months, until the cows had reached a marketable condition, then proceeded to Hangtown, and from there to Clarksbury, El Dorado County, where the remainder of the cows were sold out. They then returned to Iowa, where the elder Neumann died in 1865, aged sixty-four years. George Neumann again crossed the plains to Pike's Peak in 1859. He was in the mines there, and on Blue River, and in Utah Territory during that trip. In October he left Denver for the East, going to St. Joseph, thence to Plattsmouth, from there to St. Louis and thence to New York. There he took passage on a steamer for Panama, crossed the Isthmus and proceeded to San Francisco, where he landed from the steamer Sonora. He came to Sacramento on the 6th of November 1859, and engaged with his brother, at the What Cheer House, on Front and K streets. About a year and a half later he secured for himself the cigar department of the business, and on his brother's death, March 8, 1868, he succeeded to the entire business. He was there when the water came through the levees at Rable's tannery, December 9, 1861, and remembers that three-quarters of an hour after the alarm was given the cellars commenced filling up. It was soon up even with the tops of the counters. It was the same during the flood commencing January 9, 1862, and on both occasions they did business on the second floor, customers coming up in boats. Mr. Neumann was married in Sacramento, May 29, 1873, to Miss Mollie E. Crump, a native of Virginia. They have four children, viz.: Harry, Walter, Edith and Emma. In the days of the old volunteer fire department, Mr. Neumann was a member of No. 3 company for twelve or thirteen years. He belongs to the K. of P. (was a charter member), and to Cosumnes Tribe, Red Men. He was formerly a member of the Sarsfield Guards. In politics Mr. Neuman is a Republican. He has a splendid memory on matters of historic interest, and is one of the most entertaining conversationalists on those subjects to be met with in the city.

JACOB GRUHLER, proprietor of the Butchers' Home, Sacramento, is a member of the prominent Gruhler family, extended mention of whom is made in several places in this volume. He is a native of Germany, born at Aldingen, Wurtemberg, on the 2d of August, 1861, his parents being Frederick and Christina (Glazer) Gruhler. He was reared at his native place to farm work, and received his education between the ages of six and fourteen years. He came to the United States in 1880, locating in Sacramento on the 5th of May. For the first three

years in this city he was engaged at the Columbus Brewery, and for the succeeding three years with his brother John on J street. He then started in business for himself in his present location, No. 1020 J street, where he has built up an extensive trade. Mr. Gruhler is L. S. to N. G. in Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of Sacramento Stamm, No. 124, Red Men; of the Verein Eintracht; of Sacramento Turn-Verein, and of the Sacramento Rifle Club. Mr. Gruhler is an active, energetic young man, of excellent business qualifications, and for the comparatively short space of time that he has been in business for himself in Sacramento, has done remarkably well indeed. He is popular and has a host of friends.

GUSTAV WAHL, of Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born at Neuffen, Wurtemberg, on the 11th of August, 1858, his parents being William and Catharine (Ladner) Wahl. His father kept a bakery and public house. Gustav Wahl spent his boyhood days at his native place, and there attended the public schools between the age of six and fourteen years. He then commenced attending the Loury Polytechnic School, at Stuttgart, where he also learned the trade of stone cutter. When seventeen years of age he went to Zurich, Switzerland, to Berne and throughout Wurtemberg. When he arrived at the age of twenty years he went into the army, and served in the Seventh Wurtemberg Infantry Regiment, No. 125, Third Company, with headquarters at Stuttgart. At the expiration of three years he was discharged with the rank of corporal. In 1882 he came to New York, thence to Omaha, from there to San Francisco, and finally to Sacramento. He was for some time with his brother in the Columbus Brewery, then commenced business for himself at 1023 Third street, his present location. Mr. Wahl was married in this city, in April, 1883, to Miss Frederika Bertsch, a native of the same town as himself. They have three children, viz.: Annie, Edward, and Walter Otto. Mr. Wahl is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F.; of Sacramento Stamm, No. 124, Red Men (in which he has been twice chief); of Sacramento Lodge, No. 11, Hermann's Sons, and of the Verein-Eintracht. Mr. Wahl is a popular man and has a very large number of personal friends.

HON. FRANK D. RYAN.—Although but young in years, Mr. Ryan has already shown himself to be possessed of abilities that have given him a prominence that is only filled by worth, and that promise to lead him to positions of higher honor and preferment in the future. He is a native of the city of Sacramento, having been born here May 11, 1859. His father is Hon. John Ryan, Commissioner of Streets and Second Trustee of this city, a gentleman who has held representative positions for many years. Mr. F. D. Ryan, our subject, received his academic education in this city, completing it by a scholastic course at St. Mary's College in San Francisco, where he graduated in the year 1878. Returning to Sacramento, he began the study of law in the office of Judge R. C. Clark in this city, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, November 9, 1880. He opened an office at once, and has from the first commanded a practice of important and growing dimensions. Mr. Ryan has always taken an active interest in politics, in its bearings upon the live questions of the day, supporting from convictions the principles upon which the Republican party rests its cause. His abilities and powers, both as a speaker and worker, have been frequently employed, and he has personally been called upon by the suffrages of the people to accept the duties of responsible offices. In the State election held in 1882 he was chosen to represent this county in the Legislature, and was nominated and would have been elected for the succeeding term as well, but for the fact that a

change of residence made him ineligible. He was the youngest member of the House at the time, but not the least active and efficient worker. In 1885 he was appointed Chief Clerk of the House, holding that post until 1887. Mr. Ryan has, however, filled even a larger place in the eyes of the people, and performed a still more important work as a member of the order of Native Sons of the Golden West, of which he was one of the incorporators. In 1880 he was Grand Vice-President, and in April, 1889, he was elected Grand President of the Native Sons, and now holds that position, the highest honor in the gift of the order. He has been prominently identified with the almost unexampled growth and prosperity of the Native Sons, who now have the satisfaction of seeing no less than twenty of their number occupying seats in the Legislature, one of them, Hon. Stephen M. White, being chairman of the Senate. On the occasion of the unveiling of the handsome monument to General Winn, the founder of the order, in Sacramento lately, a notice of which will be found in another place, Mr. Ryan took a leading part. Mr. Ryan was married November 25, 1884, to Miss Ella Boutwell, herself also a native of Sacramento, and thus a Native Daughter, the family thus being thoroughly Californian. They have two children.

NATHANIEL DINGLEY, proprietor of the Star Coffee and Spice Mills, is a native of Maine, born at Winslow, Kennebec County, February 14, 1824, his father being Nathaniel B. Dingley. His mother was also a native of Maine and daughter of an old soldier and Revolutionary veteran, who came to this country with Lafayette, settling in Maine after peace was declared. On his father's side the family were principally engaged in ship building, his grandfather and father both following that trade, and also that of shipping lumber to the West Indies. Nathaniel Dingley, subject of this sketch, spent his early boyhood days at his native place, but was quite young when he went to sea, his first experience away from home and without leave, at that. He landed at Boston "dead broke," but soon obtained employment with the firm of Hill, Capen & Co., who were engaged in English dry-goods trade. When the first named member of the firm disposed of his interest in the business Mr. Dingley left there and went with Hill, Capen & Nicholas, corner of West and Washington streets. After he had been in Boston eight years he went to a branch house of the firm at Portland, Maine, where he remained a year. He then returned to Boston and became one of a party of 100 organized to go to California on the "Harriet Rockwell." Among the party were Charles Tucker, Jr., and Theodore Hastings, who for the past seventeen years has been a salesman and bookkeeper for Mr. Dingley. They left Boston on the 18th of September, 1849, and landed at San Francisco about the middle of February, 1850. On the voyage the ship put into port at St. Catharine (just at the time of the riots there) at the Faulkland Islands, and at Valparaiso, where they stopped two weeks. Their only serious trouble on the trip was off the mouth of the Platte River, where they were storm-tossed for three days, and were in danger all of that time. Mr. Dingley remained in San Francisco about two months after his arrival there, waiting for returns from the sale of effects jointly owned by the company, and received $65 as his share. He then went up to Marysville, and from there went up to Shasta by ox-team. On the way he got ahead of the party, and going to one side went to sleep. When he awoke his companions were far ahead. He went up to Cottonwood Creek, and ran into a band of lava-bed Indians, who took him prisoner and kept him over night. His life would not have been worth much were it not that he had in his possession a lot of pipes, which he presented to the Indians. Another fact in his favor was that Boston Charley, one of his captors, was the son of a Boston man, and as Mr. Dingley was from Boston

Charley interceded in his favor. At daybreak next morning they placed Mr. Dingley astraddle the tallest Indian, and with two others bracing him they carried him across the stream so that he did not get wet. They then provided him with an escort, who accompanied him until he joined his friends. He went up Clear Creek to the foot-hills, and engaged in mining at One-Horse Town. He was there six months and in that time had cleared $2,000. They then purchased an ox-team and undertook the long journey to Union Valley. There Mr. Dingley engaged again in mining, and also started a grocery store, with a partner. Three months later, when the cold weather came on, Mr. Dingley became sick, and left the concern with his partner while he went to Marysville to receive medical attention. A couple of months later his partner, who had disposed of the business, came down and settled up. Mr. Dingley went to work drawing a wagon for the Boston Bakery, on Webb street above Montgomery, and some time later, about the time a sale of the bakery was being made, Mr. Dingley expressed a desire to purchase a half interest, saying that he had $1,000 and could be of much service in drumming up trade. The deal was consummated and a partnership formed, and they were doing a fine business when the great fire came and cleared them out, Mr. Dingley losing between $8,000 and $10,000. He borrowed $9 and came to Sacramento. He obtained employment in the coffee business with Charles Tucker, on Front street, between I and J. Three months later Mr. Tucker went under financially, and his stock was sold at auction. Mr. Dingley bought it in, added the manufacture of syrups to the business, and has added to it until the trade has assumed very large proportions indeed, extending throughout California and Nevada. After the fire on Front street, Mr. Dingley removed to his present location, on I street, where he has ever since continued. The products of the factory enjoy a reputation second to none, and the business has met with a well deserved and permanent success. Mr. Dingley has been a resident of California ever since the pioneer days, and has been an eye witness to the State's great progress in reaching her present proud position. He commenced in Sacramento with no capital save willing hands and a determined head, and is in every sense of the word a self-made man.

PETER NEWMAN, proprietor of the El Dorado House, Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born at Alsheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, October 24, 1843, his parents being Rudolph and Catharina (Lang) Newman. The father was a cabinet-maker by occupation. Peter Newman was reared at his native place, and there educated from the time he was six years of age until he was fourteen. He then learned the barbers' trade. In 1864 he went to Mainz, and thence to Hamburg, where, on the 3d of August, he took passage on the steamer Titonia to New York, where he arrived on the 17th of August. From there he started for California, and landed at San Francisco from the steamer Constitution. He proceeded to Sacramento, arriving here on the 8th of February, 1865. On the 28th of the month he went to work at the barber trade with Jacob Heintz (now a farmer) in the City Hotel barber shop, and was so engaged for thirteen years. He then succeeded Mr. Drijen in the proprietorship of the Philadelphia House, which he conducted until October 13, 1887, when he bought out the El Dorado House and has since conducted the business there. Mr. Newman was married in this city, October 4, 1868, to Miss Frederika Stober, a native of Baden, Germany, whose father died there, the family afterward locating at Rochester. Her mother afterward died in Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Newman have six children, viz.: Albert J., Frederick William, Minnie Frederika, Henry Peter, Frank Ridgeley and Peter Blaine. Mr. Newman is now trustee of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed the chairs. He was

District Deputy Grand Master of the order under M. W. G. M. Ezra Pearson, from May 15, 1880, to May 15, 1882. He is also a member of Occidental Encampment, and of the Canton. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 58, A. F. & A. M.; of Sacramento Stamm, Red Men, and of the Sacramento Turn-Verein. Politically he is a stanch Republican. Mr. Newman has made his start in Sacramento, commencing work here at $50 a month, and becoming a partner in the business March 10, 1868. Now he is one of the solid men of the city, and a large property owner. Mr. Newman is a whole-souled, genial gentleman, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a host of friends.

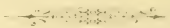
CAPTAIN FRANK RUHSTALLER, proprietor of the City Brewery, and one of the prominent business men of Sacramento, is a native of Switzerland, born at Ensiedeln, November 8, 1847, his parents being Frank, Sr., and Josepha (Ochsner) Ruhstaller. His father was a hat-maker by trade in early life, but afterward a farmer and dairyman. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools between the ages of six and thirteen years and learned the brewers' trade at Canton Berne. In 1862 he came to the United States, taking passage on a steamer at Havre, in July, and landing at New York. Proceeding to Louisville, Kentucky, he obtained employment in the Falls City Brewery for a short time, then went across the river to St. Albany, Indiana, where he became foreman in Paul Reising's brewery, before he was eighteen years old. He went back to Louisville again and from there came to California in 1865, via New York and Panama, landing at San Francisco about the 24th of August. He came to Sacramento and went to work in the City Brewery, and on the 3d of September, six weeks later, became foreman, and held that position for one year. He then went to the Pacific Brewery, and brewed for George Ochs, off and on, for three years. He next bought an interest in the Sutterville Brewery, and was in partnership there with Joseph Bechler for seven or eight months. The high water then stopped work and he went back to the Pacific Brewery. He remained with Ochs until he sold out to Mr. Louis Knauer, and then worked for the latter two years driving wagon. Then he bought into the St. Louis Brewery, and, in partnership with Fritz Futterer and Henry Altpeter, conducted that brewery for six or seven months. He then went back to the Pacific Brewery, where he drove wagon for the succeeding two years. Then he became foreman. Soon afterward he received word that his father was sick in Switzerland, and he at once went back there, but his father had died before he reached home. That was in 1873. In August of that year he again left there for California, and returning to Sacramento opened a place opposite the Metropolitan Theatre. He continued in business there until November, 1881, when he bought the City Brewery and has since carried on the business. The City Brewery was originated by William Borchers and a man named Hilbert, about 1859. Hilbert died in March, 1865, and Charles Schwartz took his interest in the business. In 1887 the latter retired from the firm, and Mr. Borchers carried on the business alone until the brewery was purchased by Mr. Ruhstaller. Since the last named gentleman took control, he has made so many improvements that he has practically a new brewery. When he bought the place it was operated by horse-power and had a capacity of fifteen barrels a day. Now he has a fine plant, operated by steam, which turns out sixty-five barrels per day. The beer brewed in this brewery has a fine reputation and a splendid trade. Mr. Ruhstaller was married in Sacramento on Christmas day, 1870, to Miss Charlotte Oeste, a native of Germany, but reared at Milwaukee. They have had eight children, of whom five are living, viz.: Anna, Frank J., Minnie, David and August. Mr. and Mrs. Ruhstaller have been bereaved by the loss of four beloved children, viz.: Otto, Wilhel-

mina, Otto and Charlotte. Mr. Ruhstaller became a member of the Sacramento Hussars in 1867. From 1878 up to 1882 he was Captain of the Hussars, after Fritz Heilbronn. He has been a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F., since 1868. He is a member of Tehama Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; of the Sacramento Turn-Verein; of Hermann's Sons, and of the Verein-Eintracht. He is a member of the Foresters' Gun Club, and won the gold medal at the April shoot, 1889. He is an honorary member of the Sacramento Rifle Club, and gave to the club the cannon presented by General Sutter to the Swiss Rifle Club. While firing a salute with the cannon the arm of A. Klebe was blown off, and the cannon was buried and $1,800 collected for Klebe. Captain Ruhstaller has in his possession the flag presented to the Swiss Rifle Club, in 1854, by the members of the Schützen Club, of Canton Zurich, Switzerland, the presentation being by Governor Bigler. Mr. Ruhstaller made his start in business in Sacramento, and by good judgment and good management in business, coupled with liberality and enterprise, has built himself up until he now ranks among the solid men of the city.

HERMAN LAGES.—Among the enterprising class of young business men, now such an important factor in commercial circles of Sacramento, is the gentleman with whose name this sketch commences. He was born in New York city, August 20, 1862, his parents being John and Matilda (Haesloop) Lages. Both parents were natives of Germany, and his father was a merchant in New York city after coming to America. Herman Lages was reared and educated in the American metropolis. In 1881 he came to California, locating in this city, and entered the employ of W. A. Butterfield, grocer, Tenth and J streets. Ten months later he commenced business for himself at his present location, No. 1430 Second street. Here he has built up an extensive trade, and besides his business in the locality does a large order trade with the people of the country surrounding Sacramento. He was married in this city November 8, 1886, to Miss Annie Devalle, a native of Santa Clara County. They have one son, John. Mr. Lages is a member of Capital Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Court Sacramento, A. O. F. He was for three years a member of the City Guard, of Sacramento. Mr. Lages is an active, enterprising young man, with plenty of pluck and energy, and is meeting with a success in business which must ever attend upright, fair and honorable dealings, supplemented with such personal attention as he gives his business.

PETER FUCHS.—Among the well-known business men of Sacramento who have made their start in this city is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of Germany, born at Bingen-on-the-Rhine, June 20, 1839, his parents being Carl and Christina (Bradner) Fuchs. His father followed the occupation of nail and bellows making by hand. Peter was left an orphan at the early age of three and a half years, and his mother died when he was twelve. He lived for one year thereafter, with his sister, and upon her marriage he went to live with another family, with whom he remained until he completed his education. At the age of fourteen years he went to Wies-Baden, where he worked for three years, in a cigar factory part of the time, at other times in a drug store, and at various occupations. He next obtained employment on one of the vessels navigating the Rhine, and after three or four months engaged in seafaring life on the high seas. His first vessel was the Ralphino Casino to Rika, Russia, and the second was the Adriana Peternella, on which he made a voyage to the East Indies. He followed the sea about four years and a half, going all around the world under Hollandish, German,

English, Russian and American flags, and on the 1st of December, 1860, sailed from New York on the Belle of the Sea, around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where he arrived on the 17th of April, 1861. On the 21st he came to Sacramento, arriving at 4 A. M., and at 6 P. M. he was at work for John Spring at the Crescent City Hotel. He remained there until August and then went to work for Dr. W. W. Light, at general work about the house and place, on November 25. He also obtained a job with Charles Langenbach, 408 J street, learning to make cigars and smoking tobacco; and would get up at 5 A. M., work for Dr. Light till 9 o'clock, then go down to Langenbach and do his day's work there. When the first flood came on, December, 1861, he had to give up either his job at the house or at the factory, and decided to leave the former, leaving December 20. In June, 1862, Mr. Langenbach sold out, and Mr. Fuchs went into business for himself, upstairs at the corner of Third and J streets. Two months later he removed next to D. O. Mills' bank building. In June, 1865, he removed into the Metropolitan Theatre building. September 1, 1868, he started at his present locality, 405 K street. He has built up an extensive cigar business, his principal brands being "Carl and Ernst," "Two Brothers," "My Boy's Best," "Peter Fuchs," and "Peter Fuchs' Best," and also carries on the manufacture of smoking tobacco, making the well-known brands "Old Sport," "Champion," and "Havana." These are splendid tobaccos and have a high reputation among smokers. Mr. Fuchs has always been strongly in favor of white labor. He was married in San Francisco October 28, 1866, to Miss Clara Gallwitz, a native of Berlin. They have six children, viz.: Clara, Carl, Ernst, Anna, Adolph and Frederick. Adolph was drowned August 8, 1889, at the age of eleven years, ten months and twenty-two days. Mr. Fuchs is a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.; of Pacific Encampment, No. 2, I. O. O. F.; Canton No. 1, P. M., I. O. O. F.; of Union Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W., and of Unity Lodge, No. 2,088, K. of H. He is a self-made man and has built himself up to his present position from the smallest beginnings by indomitable will and energy. He is a popular man, and well deserves the success which has attended his efforts.



A. MEISTER, builder of carriages, etc., Sacramento, ranks among the prominent manufacturers of the Capital City, and is one of those men who have done their full share toward the building up of Sacramento. He is a native of Germany, born at the village of Rüchen, Hesse-Cassel, on the 14th of May, 1837, his parents being Stephen and Elizabeth (Engelhart) Meister. A. Meister, subject of this sketch, spent his early boyhood days at his native place, and was there educated at the public schools between the ages of six and fourteen years. He then went to learn the trade of blacksmithing and carriage-making at the village of Bischhausen, serving an apprenticeship of three years. In 1854, in company with his brother Reinhart, he came to America, sailing from Bremen on the ship Blucher, a sailing vessel bound for Baltimore, where they arrived in June. They proceeded to Pittsburg, and there Mr. Meister finished his trade with C. West, on Benn street. In the spring of 1857 he went to Chicago, and after working there two weeks, proceeded to Michigan City, Indiana, where he worked about a year in the car shops. He then went to Mishawaka, Indiana, and worked there a year. In 1859 he went to Pike's Peak, during the gold excitement. A party was formed at St. Joseph, Missouri, among whom were Mr. Meister and his brother-in law, John Beard. They proceeded to California via Salt Lake, bringing up at Placerville, where they remained about two weeks: Mr. Meister mined for two days, a mile and a half above Placerville, in the meantime, He came on from there to Sacramento, and obtained work from J. A. Mason, who was then located near where George Blue's shop

now is. In 1862 he went back to Mishawaka, Indiana, and was there married, on the 15th of February, 1863, to Miss Maggie Beard. Mr. Meister again returned to California, locating in Sacramento, and on the 1st of September, 1870, in partnership with Thomas Fargher, originated the firm of Meister & Co. Four years later the partnership was dissolved and since that time Mr. Meister has been alone. In 1877 he removed to where Mr. Moon is now situated, and in 1882 established himself at his present location. His shop has a frontage of sixty-one feet on Ninth street, and extends back 160 feet, being four stories in height. Mr. Meister has made all the substantial improvements now existing there. When he commenced business only himself and partner were employed; now he gives employment to from eighteen to twenty skilled workmen, and turns out buggies, carriages, phaetons, etc., equal to the best in California. His work carried off five premiums at the State Fair of 1888, and six in 1889. Mr. Meister is a Knight Templar in Masonry, and belongs to Union Lodge, and Sacramento Chapter and Commandery. He was for seventeen years trustee of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Meister have had nine children, of whom six are living, viz.: George, Charles, Frank, Edward, Albert, and Flora. The three oldest boys are in the shop. The deceased children are: Gussie, Lizzie, and Emma. Mr. Meister is deserving of much credit for the enterprise he has shown in giving to Sacramento a manufactory such as he conducts, and has well earned the success with which he has met in business. The product of his shop holds a high rank in the trade, and in addition he does a great amount of manufacturing to private orders.

JACOB GRIESEL, manufacturer of harness, etc., Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born at Obervorschutz, Kreis Fritzlar, Kurhessen, July 30, 1825, his parents being Adam and Angelica (Scherp) Griesel, the father a carpenter by occupation. He was reared at his native place, educated there to the age of fourteen years, then went to learn the trade of harness-maker at Hesse-Cassel. He served an apprenticeship of three years with Just Rippel, and then traveled throughout Germany to perfect his trade. He came to America in the spring of 1848, sailing from Bremen and landing in New York in May. He worked six months in New York city, then went, successively, to Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville and St. Louis. From there he went to Jefferson City, where he worked for a man named Scherp from 1848 to 1852. In the spring of the latter year he and his brother Adam, now deceased, accompanied by William Miller, came to California. They outfitted at Jefferson City, and bought five yoke of oxen and a horse. They came out via Ft. Kearney, the Black Hills, Sublette's cut-off, etc., and crossed the desert to Ragtown. They then rested a couple of days, and came into California via the Carson route, bringing up at Hangtown about the middle of August, after a rather pleasant trip, except that sometimes they ran short of water and wood. They sold their teams at Hangtown, and Mr. Griesel went to Cold Springs and engaged in mining for a couple of weeks with an old friend, then came to Sacramento in a wagon, arriving the early part of September. He obtained work at once with a man named Philip Megerle, with whom he remained two years. He then went to Nevada City and started a shop, which he conducted until November, 1858, when he sold out and returned to Sacramento. He went to work for his brother, but four months later quit and went to New York by steamer. Two or three weeks later he went to England, thence to Germany. He again came back to America from there, and after traveling throughout the United States, brought up at Jefferson City. There he belonged to the militia. In April, 1863, he came back to California by water, and started work in Sacramento at his present location, No.

1022 J street. His brother died in July of that year, and he has run the place ever since. He manufactures nearly everything he handles, from the lightest to the heaviest harness, and has a fine trade, as his goods enjoy an excellent reputation. Mr. Griesel was married in Germany to Miss Anna C. Riedmann on March 13, 1859. His wife is a native of Germany, born near Obervorschutz. They have two children, viz.: Adolph H. and Ottilie. Mr. Griesel is a member of Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., since 1864, having joined the order at Nevada City in 1856, and he has passed through all the chairs of Schiller Lodge. He has passed the chairs of Tribe No. 124, Red Men, and has been its treasurer for the last fourteen years. In the days of the volunteer fire department he was in Young America Engine Company, No. 6, and remained with it from 1866 until the paid fire department came in. He has passed the chairs in the Chosen Friends. Mr. Griesel has passed through many of the vicissitudes of early life in California. In Nevada City, in 1856, his building and stock were destroyed by fire, and he had to commence anew. But his credit was first-class, and he had no trouble in getting anything he wanted from dealers, and to any amount. He was stopping at the Illinois House when it burned down, the night of Pierce's election, and he slept that night in the Plaza. Mr. Griesel is an active, enterprising man of strict honesty and integrity in his business dealings, and these facts account for his success.

JOHN FRITSCH, one of the old-time Sacramentans, now retired from active business, is a native of Alsace, born near Strasbourg, on the 10th of June, 1815, his parents being Valentine and Caroline (Zwilling) Fritsch. Their family history is traceable back to the sixteenth century. His father and grandfather Fritsch were wagon-makers by trade, and on his mother's side his ancestors were school teachers and professional people. Being Lutherans by faith, they were driven out by the Roman Catholics, and settled in various countries. John Fritsch spent his early boyhood days at his native place, and there received his education. In 1832 the family came to America, sailing from Havre on the three-masted vessel Martha. Their destination was Charleston, South Carolina, but on account of the trouble then existing there, they were not allowed to land. A second attempt was made at Norfolk, Virginia, but with no better success, this time on account of the cholera quarantine. They then put into port at Baltimore, and from there proceeded to Washington City. There they saw the celebrated Indian chief, Black Hawk, who was then on his famous trip to the seat of Government. Work was plentiful at the National Capital, and they settled there. In 1834 the mother died, and the family soon afterward broke up. The subject of this sketch went with his father and brother to Berlin, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, where the father worked at his trade, and our subject worked with him. In 1836 they went to Cincinnati, and a couple of months later to St. Louis. Soon afterward they went to New Orleans, arriving there about the time the Rangers were returning from Texas, and the soldiers returning from the Seminole War in Florida. They resided in Joseph street, in Lafayette district, Parish of Jefferson. The father died in 1841. On the 4th of June, 1842, John Fritsch became a citizen of the United States before Judge Francis Joseph Emil Dugni Livandais. He remained in New Orleans until the 10th of February, 1852, when in company with his brother Jacob (now a resident of Marysville) he took passage on the steamer Philadelphia for Chagres. They crossed the Isthmus of Panama, part of the way by boat and part on foot, and continued their voyage to California on the steamer Winfield Scott, landing at San Francisco. Mr. Fritsch remained in the city a short time, but some of his friends made him a present of a pick and shovel, and he started for the mines. He packed the implements, and with a blanket on his shoulders, all the way

from Colusa to Shasta. He went to work on Clear Creek, and mined there until the following spring. He then returned to San Francisco, and there met his wife and children who had come out to join him. He worked there at his trade until 1855, when he came to Sacramento, and went to work for George Duden, on Ninth and K streets. After this he worked at different shops and also in the Central Pacific Railroad shops, where he was engaged for a long time. He has been retired since about 1879. Mr. Fritsch was married in New Orleans on the 15th of May, 1842, to Elizabeth Lorch, a native of Bavaria, her parents being Simon and Margaret (Stauter) Lorch. Her father died in Bavaria, and her mother in New Orleans in 1854. She came to San Francisco via Panama, on the steamers Falcon and Golden Gate. Mr. and Mrs. Fritsch were the parents of eleven children, of whom five are now living. The eldest son, John, Jr., who was a prominent young man, died on the 24th of March, when about thirty-four years of age. Their oldest daughter, Phillipina, has been twice married. By her first husband, Louis Koenig, now deceased, there is one child living, Charles King, employed in a commercial house. She is now the wife of William Hoffman. The other living children of Mr. and Mrs. Fritsch are: Henry, Lizzie, Emma and Margaret (widow of William Keller). Mr. Fritsch joined Howard Lodge, No. 6, A. F. & A. M., New Orleans, in 1848, and in 1857 he affiliated with Concord Lodge, Sacramento, of which he is now a member. He is a Republican politically. His father, who was born in 1781, was a soldier under the great Napoleon.

AUGUST SIMONI, proprietor of the La Croce Federal Hotel, Sacramento, is a native of Italy, born near Lucca, Tuscany, in 1826. He was reared at Coreglia, and there received his education. He went from his native country to France in 1853, and was there engaged in the manufacture of art work from plaster of Paris. In 1855 he came to America, sailing from Havre to New Orleans. Eight months later he proceeded to Mexico, and from there to California, arriving in San Francisco early in 1857. After a time he went to Placerville, and mined seven or eight years. From there he went to Tutter's Valley, Placer County, and from there to Sacramento in 1866. He engaged with Mr. Gregory, by whom he was employed for six years. He then came to the present hotel, and went to work for D. Grainger. He afterward became a partner with T. Maginetti, and since 1881 has been sole proprietor, and has a large business. Mr. Simoni was married in this city to Miss Hester Mahany, a native of Ireland. Mr. Simoni was one of the first vice-presidents of the Bersaglia, and now holds that position. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., and of Sacramento Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., of the Division No. 7, and of Cosumnes Tribe No. 14, Red Men. He was formerly a member of Neptune Hose Company No. 1, and is an exempt fireman. His parents, Ferdinand and Marguerita (Mattei) Simoni, are both deceased.

JAMES POPERT, merchant, corner of Twenty-first and H streets, Sacramento, is a native of Hamburg, Germany, born March 17, 1839, his parents being Martin H. and Hannah (Tentler) Popert, the father a manufacturer of cigars and tobacco. He was reared and educated at his native place, and commenced the trade of cabinet-maker, at which he served a couple of years. In 1858 he went to sea as a carpenter, and followed that occupation for eight years, in the trade between Hamburg, South America, East Indies, Calcutta, etc. In 1867 he sailed from New York to San Francisco on the ship Nightingale, Captain Sparrow, landing in the latter part of March. He came to Sacramento and, going to an employment office, applied for work. He soon found work as a carpenter, and afterward followed contract-

ing and building until 1878, when he engaged in mercantile business on the corner of Fourth and P streets, succeeding Charles Chambers at that location. He commenced there on the 1st of September, and two years later built and commenced business where he now is. He enjoys an extensive trade, which is constantly increasing. Mr. Popert was married in Sacramento on the 14th of August, 1870, to Miss Margaret Heisch, whose brothers keep the Pioneer Coffee Mills. She died in this city. Mr. Popert's present wife, to whom he was married November 4, 1875, was formerly Miss Georgina Hoff, a native of Philadelphia. They have four children, viz.: William, Gertie, James, and George. Mr. Popert is a member of Capital Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F.; of Occidental Encampment and Uniform Rank, of Union Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W., and of Cosumnes Tribe of Red Men, in which he has passed the chairs. He was one of the originators and for a while the chairman of the building committee of the German Lutheran Church, and is now trustee.

BEN. STEINAUER, proprietor of the New William Tell House, is one of the most pushing and successful hotel men of Sacramento. He is a native of Switzerland, born at Einsiedeln on the 21st of March, 1847, his parents being L. and Eliza (Fuchs) Steinauer, the father a farmer by occupation. Ben. Steinauer spent his boyhood days at his native place, and received his education between the ages of six and fourteen years. In 1866 he went to France, and for a time followed farming near Paris, until 1868, when he came to New York. He traveled extensively throughout this country, visiting, among other places, Louisville, St. Louis, New Orleans, thence back again to St. Louis, where he had a saloon. In 1874 he came to California, and for a time kept bar in Sacramento, and afterward conducted a saloon. On the 1st of January, 1876, he leased the William Tell House. The New William Tell House occupies the site of the old St. Charles Hotel, and takes the place of the old William Tell House, corner of Ninth and J streets. Mr. Steinauer has made a great success of his hotel, and it is the intention at this writing to so add to the building during 1889 that 120 guests can be accommodated. Mr. Steinauer was married February 15, 1876, to Miss Theresa Kern, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child—Matilda. Mr. Steinauer is a member of the Red Men, and of the Verein-Eintracht. He is a pushing man, and he has certainly achieved great success and great popularity as a hotel keeper.

FRED GEHRING, manufacturer of harness, all kinds of saddlery, etc., 912 J street, Sacramento, is a native of Baden, Germany, born on the 18th of June, 1841, his parents being John Baptist and Agatha (Schilling) Gehring. He was reared and educated at his native place. The year he was twenty-one he came to America, landing at New York, and thence via Panama to California. He took the steamer Northern Light on the Atlantic side, and landed at San Francisco on the 6th of April, 1862. He came at once to Sacramento and engaged in work for his brother, F. J., one of the old-time harness-makers of Sacramento, who was then located next to where Turner Hall stands. He was with him about three years, then commenced following up the railroad, which was then building, and established a shop at Newcastle. He followed the construction of the road to Colfax, and then came to Sacramento again, and established a shop on the north side of the Plaza. He ran that shop about a year, then sold out to his brother, and worked for him about a year. He then engaged with Simon Roth, and worked for him until 1872, when he again established himself in business, this time at his present location. He has built up an extensive business and enjoys a very high reputation in trade. He manufac-

tures nearly all his harness stock, his trade being principally in light harness and farmers' work. Mr. Gehring was married in Sacramento September 19, 1868, to Miss Margaret Stahl, a native of Schleswig-Holstein. They have had seven children, of whom one, Frederick William, is deceased. The living are: Frank Paul, Wilhelmina, Emma, Theresa, Amelia, and Charlotte. Mr. Gehring is a member of the Chosen Friends. He is a popular man and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community.

D. W. EILERS is one of the well-known business men of Sacramento. He was born in Hanover, Germany, May 2, 1826, his parents being Fred and Adelheit (Kattman) Eilers, the father a farmer. D. W. Eilers spent his boyhood days at his native place, and was educated from six to fourteen years of age. In 1845 he came to America, sailing from Bremen in August, and landing at New York after a voyage of six weeks. The same evening he took a steamer for Albany, thence by canal to Buffalo, and from there proceeded by steamer to Chicago. He worked three months on the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, then went to St. Louis, and, obtaining a job six miles below Carondolet, worked there for eighteen months. The next seven months he worked at Springfield, Illinois, then obtained employment at the survey of the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad, between Naples and Springfield. He worked with a team on the construction, and then on the repairs between Berlin and Jacksonville. After he had been there four years he determined to go to California. Proceeding to New Orleans, he took a sailing vessel for Chagres, crossed the Isthmus on foot, and came to San Francisco on the steamer Winfield Scott, landing April 29, 1852. He proceeded to Sacramento, and a few days later to Jackson, Amador County. Not being pleased with the prospects there, he went to the Trinity mines, and worked there three or four months. He then returned to Sacramento, and from there proceeded to Gooch's Bar, below Downieville, where he mined until the snow drove him out. He then went to Lone Rancheria, on the other side of Drytown, worked there three or four months, then to Gooch's Bar. He mined there, at Nevada City and at Gold Flat until August 10, 1854, when he came to Sacramento and engaged in trucking. He followed that business fifteen years, then opened a store at the corner of Fourth and O streets. After two years there he removed to his present location, 1501 Tenth street, where he has a large trade. He was married on the 5th of December, 1854, to Miss Juliana Gabel, and they have five children, viz.: Theodore George, Paulina M., Sophia L., Freddie H. and Christian H. Mr. Eiler is a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., which he joined in 1859, and of the Pacific Encampment. Mrs. Eiler was born in the village of Kaisten, Bavaria, her parents being Killian and Gertrude Gabel, her father being a farmer. She was reared there until eleven years of age, attending school, and there was taught English, which became of great value when the family came to America, as they did in 1848. They sailed from Havre on the 17th of April, on the sailship Cheshire, and landed at New York. Two days later they went to Philadelphia by steamer. From there they went by rail and canal to Pittsburg, through the Alleghany Mountains. They had intended to locate there, but changed their purpose, and one week later took a steamer for Cincinnati, and they located there, and afterward at Newport. In 1854 Mrs. Eiler, then a young lady in her "teens," came to California, where her sister, Mrs. Deickmann, lived. She went to Cleveland, thence by Buffalo and Albany, to New York, and there took passage on the steamer Illinois, which left New York July 5, 1854, for Aspinwall. The Panama Railroad had got started for part of the distance, and she rode ten miles on it, then proceeded on mule-back to Panama. Then she took the steamer Golden Gate, and landed at

San Francisco on the 30th of July. One week later her brother-in-law came for her, and she proceeded to Sacramento.

PETER KUNZ, proprietor of the Empire Nurseries, is one of the best known of the old residents of Sacramento. He is a native of Germany, born at Zeiskau, Bavaria, on the 11th of April, 1835, his parents being George Henry and Christina (Weigand) Kunz, the father a farmer and land owner. Peter Kunz spent his boyhood days at his native place, and received his education in the public schools between the ages of six and fourteen years, and in 1851, in company with his brother John, he came to America. They sailed from Havre in the sailship Germany, and landed in New York May 6, 1851. They remained in New York city eleven months, and then our subject went to learn the nursery business with Peter Henderson & Bros., of Jersey City. He worked in the floral department and became expert in the care and handling of flowers. In 1854 Mr. Kunz and Chris Martin, a fellow-workman, came to California, leaving New York on the steamer Sonora, July 20, crossing the Isthmus by rail, and proceeding by sea on the steamer Empire, from which they landed at San Francisco twenty-six days out from New York. Mr. Kunz obtained work in San Francisco with a man named Thomas Hayes, with whom he remained two and a half years. He then came to Sacramento, arriving here in August, 1856. He rented a place on Third street, between S and T, in partnership with Charles Shiminger, and they set about improving it. They got their stock from the Eastern States, and by the fall of 1861 they had made such progress that they had a splendid place, and were worth $50,000. That was the condition in which the floods of 1861-'62 found them. But when the deadly elements had finished their destructive work, it was seen that the result of the labor of years had been swept away at one fell blow, and either partner would have sold out to the other for $25! During the flood time, after he had put in the day, Mr. Kunz would row in a boat to the second story of the house where he slept, and there pass the night. Mr. Kunz had $700 in cash in his pockets, which, of course, the flood had left him, and about two months later he went to San Francisco and was married; when he returned with his bride he had $60 in his pocket. It cost him $300 to clear away the drift wood which was all over the place, to get started again, but that summer he cleared $2,000. This was not all done on this place here by any means. He first raised $500, then went to San Francisco, bought plants, shipped them to different parts of the State, and then auctioned them off. While Mr. Kunz keeps a few varieties of flowers, to cut for bouquets, he makes a specialty of small fruits and rhubarb. He purchased his present location, corner of Third and R streets, in 1863, moved into it in 1864, and has since made all the improvements. He was much damaged in this place by the flood of 1878, which was very destructive. He was married in San Francisco on the 9th of February, 1862, to Miss Louisa Ochs, a native of Spesert, Baden-Baden, and kept a public house. Her father died in 1849, and she came to America with her mother in 1854, locating in Jersey City. She came to California from there, landing at San Francisco January 13, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Kunz have six children, viz.: George, Annie, Rose, Louis, Lillie, and Christina. Mr. Kunz is one of the oldest members of the Tehama Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., having joined in 1858. He is a Republican on national issues, but in local matters is non-partisan. Mr. Kunz's parents both died in Jersey City—his father in 1865, and his mother in 1854. He had a brother named George Henry Kunz, who came to California with General Sutter, but our subject has lost trace of him since 1849, when he heard of his going to Valparaiso. He has a brother now living back East. Mrs. Kunz's mother died in Jersey City in 1867. Mrs. Kunz has a sister living in Ger-

many, another is widow of Mr. Shiminger, and a third sister is the wife of Frank Kunz, of Union Nursery.

HIRAM GRIBBLE, one of the well-known capitalists of Sacramento, is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Pine Grove, Cumberland County, November 25, 1825, his parents being Abner and Catharine (Bumbaugh) Gribble. In Pennsylvania the father had charge of the wood-chopping for an iron-smelting establishment. When Hiram Gribble was in his sixth year the family removed to Logan County, Ohio, and located on a farm. The subject of this sketch learned the saddler's trade at West Liberty, Logan County, Ohio, and followed it there until 1852. In that year he went to St. Louis (having determined to go to California), and there met a party of eleven from Michigan who were also bound for the new El Dorado, and joined them. Proceeding to St. Joseph, they outfitted there, and started with ox teams, one team of horses, an extra horse and three wagons. They crossed the Missouri River at a point four miles above St. Joseph, and went into camp for the night on the west side of the river, on the night of the 23d of April. One man was taken sick there. They traveled all the next day, and at night encamped at an Indian mission, and two men were taken down with sickness on the way. A doctor at the mission said that the disease was small-pox, and the whole party except Mr. Gribble and the captain were vaccinated. The next night their camp was pitched on the Nemaha Creek, and the first sick man, named Cox, sat in one corner of the tent. They remained there eight or nine days nursing him, and finally concluded to resume the journey, and leave two men to care for the sick one. This was done, and eight days later Cox died, and his two nurses came on with the remaining team. When they came up with their comrades they had nothing but their team and the running-gear of the wagon, the remainder having been thrown away. Other teams passing by would not allow them to travel with them on account of their having had small-pox aboard. The party made good time, and when they reached the Humboldt, passed wagons that had gone by them on the Big and Little Blue. Their route was by Sublette's cut-off, Soda Springs, Steamboat Springs, Wadsworth and Truckee. From Reno they went to Sierra Valley (then Beckwith's Valley), and thence to Nelson's Creek in Plumas County. They went to mining in Little Meadow Valley, below Spanish Ranch, and remained there until the middle of September, when they proceeded to Marysville. Mr. Gribble came to Sacramento, arriving the latter part of September. He remained there until the fire of November, 1852, and a few days later went to what is now Centerville, El Dorado County, and remained there, mining. He remained but a few days, then returned to Sacramento, and went to work at Madison's harness and hardware store, corner of Sixth and J streets, the only place left standing by the fire. He remained there until September, 1853, when he went to San Francisco, boarded a steamer and went back to Ohio, via Panama and New York. In the spring of 1854 he went to Westport, Missouri, and remained there that summer, again returning to Ohio. In the spring of 1858 he again went to New York, and on the 6th of March left for California on the steamer St. Louis. He crossed Panama and came on to San Francisco on the steamer John L. Stephens. He came to Sacramento and resumed work at the old place, which was then run by Smith & Wagonblast. He eventually bought out the business, and conducted it for four years; then in partnership with William Joseph embarked in the grocery business on the corner of Twelfth and E streets. Eleven months later they built on the corner of Front and I streets, and went into business there. The firm carried on the business there from May, 1869, to 1880, then built farther up on I street. In June, 1883, they went out of the business, having rented out both places.

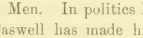
Mr. Joseph died in 1888. Mr. Gribble has been associated with business circles in Sacramento for many years, and though not actively engaged in trade at this time, yet has important interests here which require his attention. Many changes have occurred since he first set foot in Sacramento; in fact there is nothing here now to remind one of those times except the topography of the land and water courses, and even in this respect there have been great changes. Mr. Gribble's mother is still living at West Liberty, Ohio, aged eighty-four. His father died about 1860. Of their nine children the subject of this sketch was the second in order of age, and all are yet living but one.

H. B. NIELSEN, one of the prominent citizens of Sacramento, was born at Sonderburg, Schleswig-Holstein, August 27, 1828. His father, who was a merchant, died when the subject of this sketch was only fourteen years of age, about the time he had completed his course in the public schools. H. B. Nielsen entered upon a seafaring life in 1844, making his first voyage to the West Indies on the ship Australia. During the next two years he made a trip around the world on the Skiold. Twice she went from Valparaiso to Mexican ports, thence to China, thence via the Cape of Good Hope to New York, where she arrived in 1848. He then shipped as a sailor on the American ship "Express," and with her made several trips to the West Indies. At Buenos Ayres he shipped on the German brig "Henry von Gagern," and went around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where he arrived on the 14th of August, 1850. He proceeded to San Diego, where he was for a time engaged as a boatman, and, going out in a boat to meet the steamer Oregon, he was the first person in California to receive the news of her admission as a State into the Union. In January, 1851, he returned to San Francisco, and was for several months in the revenue service on the brig Lawrence. He then started for the mines, and on the 5th of July, 1851, reached Sacramento. As one of a party of seven he went to El Dorado County, mined that summer at Long Bar, and toward winter went over below Auburn, where he was located for some time. In 1852 he took a trip East for pleasure, returning in 1853 to Auburn, where he learned that his old companions were up on the Yuba, at Washington, Nevada County, and went up there. He remained there and at Missouri Bar, engaged in river and surface mining until 1857, then went to Coloma, where he and some of his friends again engaged in mining. In the spring of 1858 he and two of his companions, John Stahl and Tennis Scholl, embarked in general mercantile trade at Louisville. In 1859 Mr. Nielsen sold out to his partners, and took another trip East, returning in the spring of 1860. He resumed business with his old partners and Theodore Maass, at the Half-Way House between Greenwood and Georgetown, and there remained until 1865, when he came to Sacramento. Mr. Nielsen, in partnership with Mr. Maass, engaged in business at the corner of Seventh and N streets. The latter died in 1879 and Mr. Nielsen carried on the business until 1881, when he removed to Eighteenth and I, and there went out of business in 1884, on account of his health. He was married in this city in 1885. His wife's maiden name was Sarah C. Atterbury, and she is a native of Missouri. He has two children, viz.: Henry Harrold and George Washington. His wife's children by her first husband are: Ellis and Louisa. Mr. Nielsen is a Democrat politically. He was elected second trustee in 1883, and served one term in that capacity and was ex officio street commissioner. Mr. Nielsen has been an officer in the Odd Fellows for about thirty years. He joined in Spanish Flat, and passed the chairs of the Georgetown Lodge. He is a trustee of the El Dorado Lodge, Sacramento, and is a director and treasurer of the Odd Fellows' Temple. He is a member of the Encampment, Canton, and Rebekah Lodge, and a member of the General Relief Committee. Mr.

Nielsen is an active, influential man, and enjoys, in a high degree, the confidence of the community.



W. A. CASWELL, proprietor of the International Hotel, is to-day one of the representative hotel men of Sacramento, though he has been in the business but a comparatively short length of time. Mr. Caswell is a native of Kingstown, Ontario, born December 29, 1842, his parents being Henry and Catharine (Miller) Caswell, both of whom were natives of Limerick, Ireland. On coming to America the father located on a farm near Kingstown, and there the subject of this sketch was reared and educated. In 1864 W. A. Caswell came to California, taking the steamer Ariel from New York on the 23d of February, crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and landing at San Francisco from the steamer Constitution, March 18, 1864. He came at once to Sacramento and worked at anything at which he could obtain employment, but principally under B. R. Crocker, on the railroad work just commencing. After about a year of this employment he went with Dr. Cluness, with whom he remained about two and a half years. His next occupation was bill-posting, and he obtained the ownership of the bill-boards and privileges. His business prospered and he kept adding to its scope. He started the transfer bus and ran it three or four years. For some years he had the agency for the *Chronicle*, and all northern newspapers, which paid well. He was also manager of the Metropolitan Theater. So that when he decided to give up his other business and embark in that of hotel-keeping, in 1885, he was leaving a prosperous business behind him. With characteristic energy he at once set about the improvement of the International Hotel, upon taking its proprietorship, and now has a house of great beauty in its finish, fittings and appointments. Doubtless most of the citizens of Sacramento would be astonished upon entering the hotel to observe the wonderful change which has come over the house. It requires, of course, some time to build up a trade for a hotel, even with the best of management, but such a hotel as the International now is, is certain to succeed and will repay the liberality with which it has been fitted up, regardless of expense, but mindful only of the comfort and convenience of the guests. The hotel is conducted on the European plan, and the spacious restaurant is open day and night. Mr. Caswell was married in Sacramento in October, 1870, to Miss Susan Gibbs, who came to the State from Illinois with her parents when a mere child. Their children are: Maude, William Henry, and Edison W. The parents of Mr. Caswell came to Sacramento in 1870, and here his father died in 1876. His mother, who is now seventy-six years old, and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Caswell, as does the latter's mother, who is aged seventy-five. Mr. Caswell is a member of Concord Lodge, No. 117, A. F. & A. M.; of the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, and of Sacramento Commandery. He is a member of Capital Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., and of Red Jacket Tribe, No. 28, Red Men. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Caswell has made his start in this city, and his success has been won by close attention to business, and indomitable pluck and energy.



C. H. MEIERDIERKS, merchant, of Sacramento, is a native of Vegesack, a sister State of Bremen, Germany, born December 12, 1841, his parents being Bernard and Annie Meierdierks. His father was a cook by profession, and followed that vocation on the sea. C. H. Meierdierks attended the public schools from the age of six to fourteen, and then studied navigation, after following the sea, to be admitted in the Bremen Navigation School. He had not passed his fifteenth birthday when he entered upon his nautical career on the sailship Clio, Captain Fröhling, which

was in the New York and East India trade. He was on this vessel five years, and while with her became a full seaman. His next vessel was the Isabella, a passenger ship which ran to New York, and after her the Bernard, on which he was a portion of the time first mate. Some of his other vessels were the Emma and the Constantia (formerly the Susan Faring). During his seafaring career he traveled all over the globe, and was in the China trade six years. His last vessel was the Frederick Hardwick, Captain Kohlmann, and he left her at Bremen in 1871. In 1872 he came to California via Panama, and arrived at Sacramento on the 13th of April. He engaged first along shore, afterward with Millikin Bros., next with C. Lages & Co., and finally with T. H. Cook & Co. In 1876 he started in business for himself on the northwest corner of Twelfth and O streets, where he has since continued, and where he has built up an extensive trade. Mr. Meierdjerks was married in Germany to Miss Metha Elizabeth Toengis, a native of that country. They have five children, viz.: Willie, born in Germany, who commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Simmons, of Sacramento, and is now in the State University at Berkeley; Charles, Ben, Annie and George. One died, viz.: Eddie. Mr. Meierdjerks is a well-known and respected citizen, and enjoys the confidence of a large circle of friends.

MARTIN KESTLER.—Among the manufacturers of the Capital City is the above named gentleman. Mr. Kestler was born at Hartsville, Loraine, in April, 1832, his parents being Martin, Sr., and Mary (Momber) Kestler, the father a looking-glass manufacturer. The subject of this sketch was but one year old when his father died, and in 1845 the family took passage on the sailship Swansdown, at Havre, for America. They landed at New Orleans in the fall, and in the spring of 1846 went to St. Louis, all except the brother, who remained in New Orleans. At St. Louis our subject engaged first at the occupation of peddling vegetables, and when he became strong enough went to Stendaman's shop to learn the wagon-maker's trade. He worked at several other shops, among them that of Jacob Bersch. In 1852 a party of four was formed to go to California, composed as follows: Mr. Kestler, subject of this sketch, Henry Fisher, who afterward died at Marysville; John Tsa, who in after years ran a ferry on Sacramento River; and a blacksmith, whose given name was Henry, and who was afterward killed by the caving in of a mine near Diamond Spring. They bought a wagon and five yoke of cattle, laid in a stock of provisions, and started on the 28th of February. Going to St. Joseph, they crossed the Missouri River there on the 1st of May. Their routes were by Forts Kearney and Laramie, thence by Sublette's cut-off, Truckee and the Sierra Valley into California. Part of the journey was made with one of the trains crossing that year, but the latter part of the way they had as company only one wagon and its owners, who were from St. Charles, Missouri. They sold their team at Sierra Villa, and traveled afoot thirty miles to Downieville, where they arrived about the 23d of September. The next day Mr. Kestler packed out with a mule, got down to Foster's Bar, and thence took the stage to Marysville, and from there proceeded in the same manner to Sacramento. He went to work for Gouge & Bauman, who had a shop on Sixth street, between J and K, where the Belvidere Hotel now stands. He was with them until they were burned out in the fire of November, 1852, then went to work as a carpenter for contractor Fidler, who erected a number of substantial buildings. The flood, later in the year, stopped that work, and Mr. Kestler went to work on a farm opposite the Sacramento brewery. A couple of months later he obtained employment in the brewery, and in September, 1853, he started a blacksmith and wagon-making shop on Ninth street, between I and J, in partnership with Henry Geisel, now deceased. The

latter retired from the firm in about three years, and Mr. Kestler continued the business at that place until 1859, when he built at his present location on Ninth street, between J and K. He now has large and well equipped buildings with a frontage of eighty feet on Ninth street, eighty feet on an alley, and an L extending to J street, where he also has twenty feet frontage. The flood of 1862 did little damage to him on account of his buildings being substantially constructed of brick, though but little work was done for a couple of months. He has built up a large trade, employs a number of skilled workmen, and manufactures anything that runs on wheels. Being a highly skilled workman himself, he knows how to set his work correctly, and thereby receives the work of some firms who will not employ any one else. Mr. Kestler was married in Sacramento June 7, 1855, to Miss Phillipina Darber, a native of Nassau, Germany, who came here in an early day from Galena, Illinois, with her mother, her father having previously died. Mr. and Mrs. Kestler have four children living, viz.: Gustav Adolph, who resides at Willows; Amelia, Kittie, Elnora and Frederick Henry. Mr. Kestler has passed the chairs of Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is now a trustee of the lodge. He is also an officer of the Sacramento Turn-Verein, which he joined shortly after its organization. He became a member of Protection Engine Company, No. 2, in 1854, and was connected with it most of the time until the paid fire department came into vogue. He is now an exempt fireman. Mr. Kestler has made his start in Sacramento, having lost even all his extra clothing at Marysville. He ranks among the best citizens of this city, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the community.

WILLIAM EBERHARDT, of Sacramento, is one of the most popular manufacturers of, and dealers in, sporting goods in California. He was born at Thuringen, Saxony, Germany, June 27, 1838, and his full name, as given in his "papers," is Andreas Friedrich Wilhelm Eberhardt. Those papers form an interesting relic, and show the names of those who "stood up" for him when he was baptized, as follows: Andreas Hellman, merchant; William Pfamestiel, farmer and butcher; and Friedrich Peter, an extensive miller. These papers give his parents' names as Johann Friedrich Wilhelm and Magdalena Engel (von Brotterode) Eberhardt. Mr. Eberhardt has his father's papers and all of his own papers from that time until he left Europe, and they give a correct record of his movements. By them it is seen that the maiden name of his father's first wife was Katherine Elizabeth Reisch; that his second wife died December 13, 1846, at 6 o'clock P. M.; and that the father of the subject of this sketch died at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 2d of May, 1844. There were six children in the family, and our subject was the youngest. His eldest brother was in the army, and his second brother, who possessed great strength, died from the bursting of a blood-vessel. The father, a hard-working man, had a small brewery, a butcher shop and a hotel, and had land of his own. There was much travel past the place, of teams hauling between the farming districts and the manufacturing centers, and the teamsters would stop and take their meals as many as a hundred in a day, and drink at the Eberhardt place, while the teams going over the mountains would buy three days' provisions here before proceeding on their journey. Of course a great deal of credit business was done, and Mr. Eberhardt would keep the accounts in his memory. One evening at the supper table he remarked that he felt bad, and twelve minutes afterward he was dead! The event cast a gloom over the family and the community, and incidentally a great trouble came on. Those indebted to the deceased father repudiated the debts, and they were lost, and the family placed in a bad way. Then the neighbors, for twenty German miles around, signed a petition to the Government asking the authorities to discharge

the eldest son from the army, that he might come home and help out with the management of the property. The petition was granted and the son returned and took charge. Nevertheless, the family lost between $7,000 and $8,000. The place had been in the family for over 200 years, and they did not want to lose it. William Eberhardt, subject of the sketch, spent his boyhood days at his native place, and there received his education. The Government rule which required children to attend school between the ages of six and fourteen had this modification, that the time was considered at an end when the child could pass the necessary examinations. Thus it was that our subject was but thirteen years old when he had fulfilled the requirements and left school. He then commenced to learn the manufacture of mathematical and astronomical instruments, but his brother, who already had that trade, told him he would have to learn something else. He, however, found a place with a prominent engineer, and an arrangement was effected with the latter by which young Eberhardt was to pay him $300 and serve an apprenticeship of three years at his chosen trade. He had been working then nearly two and a half years, when one day his employer said to him, "William, next month the Professor will hold the Government examinations, and if you can pass I will give you the remaining half year of your time." Of course the lad gladly accepted the offer. On the appointed day there were twenty-three young men who presented themselves for the test, seven of whom had been at the previous examinations, and Mr. Eberhardt was the youngest one in the lot. His turn came last, and when he was called up, some of the bosses whose sons had failed tried to make him, but this they could not do. At last Professor Miller said: "Gentlemen, I can give this last boy the first chance; he is the best prepared of all." And all the professors coincided, and signed the report made out to that effect. The report of the affair was wide-spread, and was announced in the papers, and the successful boy received the congratulations of his friends. He remained with his employer three months longer than was necessary, and then traveled to improve himself in his trade. He was but a boy sixteen years of age when one day he appeared before the old gentleman Krupp, at Essen, and applied for work. Herr Krupp looked him over and said, "My boy, you are very young, but I believe you are a skillful workman; where are your papers?" He showed his papers, Mr. Krupp was well pleased, and the boy was put at work, at the highest wages, the same as men who had been twelve years in the works. One day Mr. Krupp asked him to make two screws of the kind used in elevating cannon, to be placed on exhibition in the Government arsenal. Young Eberhardt undertook the job, all went well, and when the delicate details were finished and the work highly polished, they were placed on exhibition. The Crown Prince Frederick noticed the work, and when he asked who did it was told that the artisan was a boy. He and his father, the King of Prussia, went to see the boy at work, and King William said, "Did you, so young, do that work? I only hope, my son, that you will never be spoiled by bad associates." The screws were of steel, and the work, when finished, with the brass settings, looked like polished silver and gold. He remained at the Krupp works a year and a half, then resumed his travels. While working for a Breton firm he was sent to do some work in the Parliament buildings, and was there seen by the king and recognized as the boy whom he had so highly recommended at Essen. He had gone to Russia for nine months when he lett Essen, and Mr. Krupp was very much disappointed to have him leave. While in Russia he worked at St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, Moscow and Odessa. He had to lay off two days on account of working so rapidly, and got a German paper which contained news of the convocation of monarchs at Warsaw. He concluded to go there, and hurrying up, reached there three days before the conference met. He remained three weeks and witnessed and enjoyed the events of the great occasion. He then traveled through Eu-

rope and brought up at Breslau, where he worked three and one-half years. Mr. Krupp found out where he was and sent for him to go to Constantinople and take charge of the work on compasses for the Turkish fleet. Mr. Krupp said, "The Turkish Government calls upon you to undertake this, and will take your belongings to Constantinople free, and give you tickets," etc. He went to the Turkish capital, and held the position two and a half years. Then he grew homesick and announced his intention of leaving. The Turkish admiral tried to dissuade him from his purpose, but Mr. Eberhardt insisted, saying that there must be something wrong at home, as he could think of nothing else day or night. He procured return passes and promised to go back. At Vienna he met old Berlin shop-mates and had a good time. One of them tried to persuade him to go to America, and he finally consented to do so, and agreed to meet him in Hamburg in three weeks, after he had made his visit home. He went home, remained nearly three weeks, and then, accompanied by a boy who had a brother in Pennsylvania, he went to Hamburg. While there he would have been detained for service in the army had it not been for the papers he carried, which would have taken him any place in the world. His friend had gone by a steamer two days before; so Mr. Eberhardt decided to see England and Ireland before sailing, which he did. He took passage at Queenstown for the United States, landing at Boston, after a stormy passage of six weeks and three days. At Boston the captain called him into his office and paid him $30 for work done on the vessel. The next night he went to New York, arriving there next morning. He went to the banking-house of Julius & Muttus Hachner on Broadway, and delivered to one of the firm a package containing four letters, which he had conveyed to him from a mutual friend in Austria. The banker took Mr. Eberhardt home with him in his carriage and presenting him to his wife said, "Here is a young man who has brought you some jewelry from your brother in Austria." Mr. Eberhardt remained with them at their city home and at their villa in New Jersey for two weeks. Then he went to Hazelton, Pennsylvania, and began work for Sharp & Wise. He did not speak English, but soon attracted attention by the skill and celerity with which his work was accomplished. One night he worked overtime to accomplish an important job that required immediate attention. When the boss came in at 7 o'clock next morning, and found the job finished, he was astonished and credited him with three days work, besides giving him a half holiday. He finally decided to go to California, and drew $600, his balance, from the firm. One of the proprietors rode with him in the train as far as Easton to induce him to return, but he would not. He proceeded to New York, took steamer for Panama, and landed at San Francisco May 7, 1868. Two months later he came to Sacramento, having been promised a job by Master Mechanic Stevens, but he came at a time when work was slack, as the machinery was being moved. Mr. Stevens saw his papers, asked him where he was stopping and if he could remain a week or two. But in the meantime he obtained employment turning wood-work for the new Capitol building. The work previously done was not accepted and Mr. Eberhardt was given charge of that part of the work, at the architect's suggestion. He did work at odd times at the Capitol foundry, and made his lathe there. He was the first man to make an oval lathe, or turn oval lathes, in California. Some of his work at his trade was placed on exhibition at the State Fair, and he was awarded the diploma. He had never, however, given up the idea of going back to Turkey. When he got his lathe done he had $2.50 left. Then orders commenced to come in, and his present extensive business is the result of that start. One of his first jobs was turning a set of billiard balls to fill an order. Then Mr. Stevens called and wanted him to go to work, but he refused. His business covers a large territory, and Mr. Eberhardt is one of the most popular dealers in California. He is a true sportsman, as well as

manufacturer and dealer in sportsmen's goods, and, being a mechanic whose trade in his case is nothing less than an art, it is needless to say that whatever passes through his hands can be recommended. Mr. Eberhardt was married to Miss Louisa Scharp, a native of Basle, Switzerland. They have six children, viz.: Lillie, Minnie, Willie, Frankie, Amelia and Frederick William.

HENRY ECKHARDT, proprietor of wholesale and retail sportsmen's supply house, Sacramento, is a native of Hoff-Geismar, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, born September 6, 1833, and son of Henry and Wilhelmina (Leger) Eckhardt. His father was a restaurant and hotel keeper. Henry Eckhardt was educated at his native place from the age of six until he was fourteen, then went to Cassel to learn the gunsmith's trade, and served an apprenticeship four years. He then traveled throughout the South German countries, and on arriving at the proper age was notified to come home to enter the military service. He was too short of stature at the time to fulfil the qualifications, and was put off until next year. In the meantime, however, he decided to emigrate to America, and on the 10th of June, 1854, he sailed from Bremen on the sailship Von Stein, and landed at New York after an ocean voyage of fifty-two days. After a brief stop at the metropolis, he went to Columbus, Ohio, and was then compelled to be laid up by sickness. He went to work when able, sometimes at his trade, and again at farming in the country. He was married while in Ohio, in 1859, to Miss Sarah Zangmeister, who died in the early part of 1862. Mr. Eckhardt went to New York city and obtained employment at government work with Moore & Bons, 303 Broadway, and he and his brother William were employed there two years thereafter. All the work done at this shop was performed by hand, and when the government got to making everything by machinery, the rush stopped, and Mr. Eckhardt went West, bringing up at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he and his brother started in business. While there he served about six months in the Home Guards. The business in St. Joseph was continued until 1870, when Mr. Eckhardt came to California and opened a shop and store in Sacramento. He has built up an extensive trade, wholesale and retail, and it has come to be known far and near that every purchaser can depend exactly on what Mr. Eckhardt tells them in regard to his goods. Such a course cannot do otherwise than lead to success, and he has been successful. His second wife, whom he married in St. Joseph, was formerly Miss Wilhelmina Huber, a native of Germany, born at Kaiserslautern, on the Rhine, and who came to this country when a young lady. She died in 1875, at Sacramento. His present wife was formerly Miss Frederika Huber, a sister of his second wife. Of the first marriage there are two children, viz: William, in the gun business at Spokane Falls, and Katie. By the present marriage there is one child—Harry. Mr. Eckhardt is a member of Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Lodge No. 81, A. O. U. W. Mr. Eckhardt has made his principal business success in Sacramento, and the fact that his trade extends way up into Oregon and Washington Territory is a sufficient testimonial to his business qualifications.

FRED WERNER, proprietor of the Tremont Hotel, is one of the enterprising young business men of Sacramento. He was born in Le Claire, Scott County, Iowa, March 25, 1857, and is a son of Charles and Minnie (Muller) Werner. His mother is a native of a large manufacturing town in Westphalia, and his father was born at Kaiserslautern, Bavaria. The latter is a shoemaker by trade and lived in Chicago when it was a small town. He removed to Le Claire, Iowa, in an early day, and was in the boot and shoe business there for

many years. Both parents are now residents of Le Claire. Fred Werner, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated at Le Claire, and there learned photography and ink work. In 1882 he came to California, and from here went to Durango, Mexico, where his uncle, Fred Werner, Sr., a well-known man on this coast, was interested in mining. He came back to Sacramento, and having, when he first came out here, worked three months at the Tremont Hotel, resumed work there for Mr. Bryding. In January, 1888, Mr. Werner assumed the proprietorship of the hotel, and has since carried on the business. The house under his management has gained largely in popularity, so that sometimes it is quite impossible to accommodate all the guests. About sixty people can be comfortably quartered at the Tremont House. This hotel was built by Sam Brannan, and was called the Brannan House. In early days it was the leading hotel in Sacramento, and many men whose names are prominent in State and National history were the guests of the hotel at that time. Mr. Werner was married in Sacramento, to Miss Ida Preston, a native of Yolo County. They have one child, an infant. Mr. Werner is member of the Druids, and in politics is a Republican. He is one of the active, energetic young men of Sacramento, and the success with which he is meeting is well deserved.

W. J. IRVINE, the popular proprietor of the Pacific Stables, Sacramento, is a native of the County Down, Ireland, born near the city of Belfast, April 1, 1850, his parents being John and Mary Jane (Gardner) Irvine. His boyhood's days were spent at his native place, and there he received his education. In 1868 he came to the United States, and in the September of the following year he located at Sacramento. He obtained employment at the Pacific Stables, and has ever since been identified with them. In 1881 he leased the stables, succeeding McGee Bros. Since he has been in charge he has built up a very extensive business, and his place is splendidly equipped. He runs thirty head of good traveling livery horses, besides having a boarding and sale department, and in the line of vehicles he has a stock which in number and variety is astonishing. There are over eighty rigs, including everything that could possibly be called for at a livery stable, and they are good ones too. Mr. Irvine was married in San José, October 1, 1883, to Miss Mary Abernathy, also a native of County Down. They have two children, viz.: Willie Gardner, and Robert Warren. Mr. Irvine is a member of Concord Lodge, No. 117, A. F. & A. M., and of Sacramento R. A. Chapter, No. 3. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Irvine is one of the most active business men in Sacramento to-day, and by his strict attention to business, as well as his uniform courtesy of manner, is rapidly achieving the success which such methods always produce.

A. HERTZEL, cigar manufacturer and dealer, 510 K street, is one of the enterprising young business men of Sacramento. He is a native of Berks County, Pennsylvania, born at the town of Womelsdorf, fourteen miles from Reading, December 8, 1860. His father, William Hertzel, was originally an ironladle maker by trade, but later a merchant and farmer. His mother's maiden name was Lydia Ibach. Both parents were of Pennsylvania families, and were natives of Allentown, Lehigh County. A. Hertzel, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in his native town, and learned the trade of cigar-making with the firm of A. S. Valentine & Son. He afterward went to Reading, where he worked as a journeyman. From boyhood he had taken a natural liking for music, and at an early age became a proficient performer on the B-flat cornet. He went to Atlantic City as a musician, playing during the summer season at that far-famed watering place. He traveled throughout the Eastern States, work-

ing at his trade in the cities and keeping up his practice on his favorite instrument, and in the summer of 1885 came west and located for a time at Canton, Illinois, where he became a member of the band. In March, 1887, he came to San José, California, and in July of the same year to Sacramento. He obtained employment with the firm of J. Baptiste & Co., with whom he was engaged until late in December, 1887, when he purchased the business of Michael Lesser, at his present location. When he started in business for himself it was on a small scale, and he was the only workman in the shop. Now he employs four skilled workmen, and his business extends throughout the city and also the territory tributary to it. He employs only white labor, uses the best of material, and his manufactured goods have a high reputation. Mr. Hertzel was married in Canton, Illinois, to Miss Sarah Brown, a native of that city, whose parents came from New York State. They have one child, a boy, named Charles. Mr. Hertzel plays the B-flat cornet in the celebrated First Artillery Regiment Band. He is a member of Industrial Lodge, I. O. O. F., Sacramento, and Camp 67, Patriotic Order Sons of America, at Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hertzel is a genial, courteous gentleman, and enjoys the respect of a large circle of friends.

SIMON ROTH, the pioneer manufacturer of harness and saddles in Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born at Achern, Baden, October 28, 1829, his parents being Stephen and Elizabeth (Beck) Roth. When he was but seven years of age his family emigrated from their native land to the United States, and located in St. Clair County, Illinois, four miles from St. Louis. He was left an orphan at the early age of ten years, and was thus, when but a mere child, thrown upon his own resources. About six months after he had passed his fourteenth birthday he went to St. Louis, and on the 20th of June, 1844, commenced to learn the trade of harness maker with a man named Heinepeter, on Second street, near the Catholic Cathedral. He served an apprenticeship of three years there, then went to work for a man named Walters, and in 1847 went down the Mississippi to New Orleans. He came back to St. Louis the following year, and in the fall went to Belleville, Illinois, where he worked until 1849, then started for California. He went to Westport, seeking a chance to go overland, and the spring of 1850 found him still there. In March, however, he fell in with the firm of Bullard, Waddle & Russell, who had twenty-five ox teams, each team consisting of five yoke, besides two mules, and he started from Lexington to drive a team for these men, who were hauling stores to Salt Lake. Out of thirty-nine men who started with the expedition, ten died on the road, nine of them from cholera and one with mountain fever, and the latter belonged to Mr. Roth's mess; but as far as he was concerned, he never had a day's sickness on the trip. The boys would often say, however, during the first of the journey, that Mr. Roth would be the first to die, as he was the smallest; but no one stood it better than he. The outfit remained at Salt Lake, with the exception of two mule teams, and these with twenty-five men, including Mr. Roth, came through to California. They came by the Carson route and brought up at Hangtown, where Mr. Roth remained three days, working in the mines; but this occupation did not agree with him, as he was not strong, and he proceeded on to Sacramento with a team. He happened to meet three boys with whom he had been intimate at Belleville, and they camped under an oak tree, back of the present site of the International Hotel. Supposing the northern mines to be worked out, they proceeded to Amador County, and six weeks were put in on Dry Creek, three miles below Drytown. The next move was to Jackson, but mining in that vicinity, on account of the scarcity of water, was not successful. Mr. Roth had spent what little money he had, and giving his tools to his companions, he once more turned his steps toward

Sacramento. Arriving here, he went to work for Albrecht, B. Ely & Houstel, corner of Fifth and J streets. In the following spring he was employed by Mr. Madison, and in the fall went into business for himself, in partnership with John Tschumi. They carried on business on J street, where O'Brien's store now is, and were, like the rest, heavy sufferers from the fire of 1852, losing what they could not haul off in a wagon, which had been standing near by. After the fire they rebuilt and started up again. In 1853 Mr. Roth bought his partner out, and in 1854 he was again burnt out, the fire occurring on the 20th of July, which, Mr. Roth says, was the hottest day he ever experienced in Sacramento. The fire broke out while he was at dinner, and he lost a good deal of stock, and the building, which he had not fully paid for. He rebuilt with brick, and continued in business prosperously until the flood of 1861–'62, in which he was a heavy loser. During this period Mr. Roth, like all others, had strange experiences, and it was with great difficulty that he had his family removed from their perilous situation to higher and drier quarters. After the flood the grade was raised, and in 1868 Mr. Roth purchased the adjoining building and moved into it, where he continued business until 1878, when he moved next to the Golden Eagle Hotel, on K street, and from there moved to his present location, 817 J street, where he has been since the 1st of February, 1883. His business has grown to large proportions, and extends as far as Colorado, east, and into southern California. He keeps only the best goods in his lines, and manufactures from one-half to two-thirds of his stock. He was married in Sacramento, August 27, 1857, to Miss Wilhelmina Kirchner, a native of New Orleans, who came to California in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Roth have six children living, viz.: Katie H., wife of Thomas W. Smith, resides in Chicago; Fred A., a resident of southern California; William E., who is with A. A. Van Voorhees & Co., Sacramento; Frank Lewis, a blacksmith, in the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; Miss Minnie and Miss Hattie. Mr. Roth is a member of El Dorado Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., which he joined in 1855, and in which he has passed through all the chairs, and has taken a Rebekah degree. He belongs to California Lodge, No. 1,580, K. of H., and to Union Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W. In the days of the old volunteer fire department, Mr. Roth ran with the machine. He joined Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, in 1853; was an officer in it a couple of years, and in 1856 became a member of Engine Company No. 6, of which he served as treasurer, and with which he was associated until the paid fire department was established. He is now an exempt fireman. Mr. Roth is one of the best known of Sacramento's old-time business men, and enjoys a wide acquaintance, and a large degree of popularity.

HORNLEIN BROS.—The history of California for the past forty years brings into prominence the careers of many men whose fortunes have been entirely built up in a brief period of time within her borders, yet the statement applies particularly to the time immediately following the discovery of gold, and the building of the Pacific Railroad. However, more recent years furnish some remarkable examples of a similar character, with the exception that now business sagacity and foresight, and not luck or chance, are the most important factors. A case in point is that of the Hornlein Bros., of Sacramento. Max Edward and Hugo A. Hornlein, twin brothers, were born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 12, 1859, their parents being Emil G. and Amelia (Price) Hornlein, both of whom were natives of Saxony, who came to America at the age of seventeen and sixteen years respectively, and were married at Milwaukee. Emil G. Hornlein commenced the carriage-painting trade there. In 1869 he came to California. In 1870, one year after the transcontinental railroad was completed, he went to Harry Bernard, of Sacramento, and there dis-

played his wonderful mastery of his trade (with him an art). He painted the representation of the battle of Bunker Hill on the cannon "Union Boy," which captured the prize at the State fair. The gun is now an object of much interest at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Of course such proficiency was not required in his carriage-painting business, but, added to being a natural artist, he had cultivated his tastes in that direction in his native land. He went from Sacramento to Woodland and started in business for himself, and with such success that his trade required the employment of from ten to twenty-five men the year round. He is now a resident of the vicinity of Santa Cruz, where he is a fruit-grower. Of his twenty children (of whom six were twins) eleven are yet living. When Max E. and Hugo A. Hornlein had reached the age of fourteen years, they went to work in a hotel, but at the same time carried on their education by attending night school. M. E. was night clerk and H. A. on the day watch, but both did duty in the dining-room. In 1880 they came to Sacramento, went to work in the Central Hotel, and were there and at the State House Hotel about two years. M. E. then went to Woodland to learn the carriage-painting trade, his brother finding another place at the Pacific Oyster House. Three weeks later Mrs. Sharp, the lessee of the Central House, went to Woodland to persuade M. E. to come back to Sacramento and take the dining-room and bar of the hotel, offering the privilege for a $100 a month, rent to be free the first month if enough was not taken in to justify the payment of the agreed amount. After a conference between the brothers they agreed to give the proposition a trial. They had by this time saved up $500 apiece from their work. When they took charge the house had but a small business, yet within a month it had 100 boarders, and was full to its utmost capacity, and it is needless to say Mrs. Sharp got her first month's rent. Her lease ran out within a year. No one had ever made money there, and the last lessees had lost $4,000 in trying to make the house profitable. The proprietor of the building, Mr. Watt, came to the Hornlein Bros. three months before the expiration of the lease to have a talk with them. They wanted to lease the house for five years, but Mr. Watt told them he did not wish to make a further lease. He said, as they were the only parties who had ever made money there, he would make them a proposition. This was, that they should purchase the property for $18,000. Mr. Watt said they could pay him $4,000 in cash, and the balance in payments extending over seven years, without interest. They accepted, and writings were drawn up by which they were to pay him $166.67 per month for seven years. They continued to make such payments until the fall of 1888, when they took a clear bill to the house, with a mortgage of $4,000 on it. The bargain was made March 10, 1882, and in the meantime they had started in the land business. They filed on some land in Fresno and Tulare counties, and bought a section of land at the town of Traver, paying $6,400 cash for it, or $10 an acre. They kept that section a year and three months, then sold it to McCall & Co. for $27.50 an acre, clearing $13,000 on the transaction, and investing the profits in Lassen County. Hornlein Bros. now own five-sixteenths of a tract of land in that county consisting of 14,000 acres, their partner in that tract being ex-Surveyor General J. W. Shanklin, and their investment in it, with improvements, now amounting to $17,000. It is devoted to stock-raising. They keep a complete set of books in which they can tell their financial position at any moment, and every year a balance sheet is drawn up, each year showing a wonderful advancement over the last, so that they now have close to $100,000 on their side of the ledger. When the short space of time in which this result has been accomplished is considered, the fact seems little short of marvelous. Max E. Hornlein was married April 28, 1884, to Miss Jennie E. Pulaski, a native of Sacramento, and daughter of August and Louisa Pulaski. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge and of the Division, in which he



W. E. Ferry

is Sentinel. He is a member of the Central Committee of the Republican party for Sacramento County. H. A. Hornlein is a Democrat politically. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias also.

THE FRIEND & TERRY LUMBER COMPANY, Sacramento. Directly after the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848, the valley of Sacramento became in consequence the scene of greatest activity, and the lumber interest became important. In the early '50's among the most prominent lumber firms here were those of L. P. Simpson, David Ingalls, Z. Gardner, Bell & St. John, Randall & Peckham, and Samuel Perkins. Mr. Simpson's yard was located on the northeast corner of Second and M streets, and there in 1852 were two young men at work as employes who afterward became the most prominent lumber firm in the city,—Wallace E. Terry and Joseph S. Friend. Mr. Friend came from Gloucester, Massachusetts, but had a keen eye to business in New York city before coming to the coast, while Mr. Terry came from the Empire State. Upon becoming acquainted with each other in working together, these two talented and enterprising young men determined to start into business on their own account. Accordingly, in 1853 they rented sufficient ground opposite the Simpson yard, and established business there, under the firm name which they have ever since had. Seven years afterward they bought ground on the south side of M street, between Front and Second, and moved upon it. Their business proved to be a success from the start, and incidentally led to a number of operations in other departments of trade. In 1855 they were commissioned by parties in San Francisco to buy hides, tallow and wool for export to New York, and during the next four years a large amount of money passed through the hands of this firm for that purpose alone. Men were sent out in every direction to gather up and purchase these commodities which had received very little attention in the past, in fact had often been cast aside in mining camps as being practically worthless. Later, deer and bear skins, horns, old copper and lead and wild mustard seed were added to the first articles thus collected for shipment "the Horn around," and nearly every "prairie schooner" returning from the mountains brought in more or less of them, with perhaps enough lumber to make up a full return freight. At first the sum of $1 each measured the value of dry hides, but in a year or two English buyers entered the field and a lively competition carried the price up to $6 and $8 apiece, at which figures there was no profit for the New York house, and the business languished. In the meantime lumber business was steadily increasing in importance and volume. When the Central Pacific Railroad was in process of construction (1861–'68), this firm furnished most of the material used. Many million feet of Oregon and redwood lumber, timber, piles, ties and telegraph poles were brought up the river by sailing vessels, and with the powerful aid of steam derricks quickly transferred to waiting cars for the busy, hungry "front." Some of these vessels were of the deep-water class, in which Friend & Terry were interested, and often brought full cargoes from Puget Sound and Coast Mills through to Sacramento direct, without any halt at San Francisco. At this day, with the river bottom on top, such a thing would be impossible, and such "white-winged" crafts are now chiefly and painfully conspicuous by their entire absence from the once "port" of Sacramento. In 1868 Friend & Terry acquired a leading interest in the Boca Saw-mill, with a large acreage of timber lands in Nevada and Sierra counties, Mr. L. E. Doan holding the remaining interest. Boca (Spanish, mouth) is located at the mouth of Little Truckee River, at an elevation of 5,530 feet above sea level. In winter it was noticed that ice formed upon the pond, which had been made to furnish water-power for the mill, to a thickness of twelve to twenty inches, and in the following year an

ice-house of 8,000 tons capacity was erected and filled with the finest quality of natural ice. This was the first regular crop of merchantable ice harvested in the State of California, and the genesis of a complete revelution which was soon to follow in the trade. The entire product of this first year and the following three years was sold to the American-Russian Commercial Company, J. Mora Moss, president, which had exercised an absolute monopoly of the business for years, bringing ice from Sitka and perhaps one or two other points in Alaska, and retailing it at from 5 to 12 cents per pound, where a better quality is now furnished to consumers at from ¾ to 1½ cents a pound. The ice works at Boca have been added to from time to time, and have assumed large proportions. Other companies have established plants in that vicinity, but ten to fifteen miles either west or east from Boca takes one beyond the limits of the peculiar belt in which ice can be profitably cultivated or successfully harvested. Importations from the north ceased years ago, and railroads have taken the transportation of ice from ships—probably forever. For fifteen years they imported Eastern pine, which was largely used in pattern-making, etc., and also Eastern oak and other hard wood, which was used in construction and repairs upon river steamboats, etc. They also imported sash, doors and blinds. This necessity is now superseded, as Oregon pine and native woods have taken the place of Eastern lumber. Upon the death of Mr. Friend in 1871, the business was conducted by Mr. Terry alone for several years, during which time he took an active part, financially and otherwise, in the establishment of new gas works, woolen mills, box factories, street railways, insurance companies, and other enterprises of more or less importance to the city and to the county at large. In November, 1879, a part of his business was incorporated into a joint stock association under State law, as the Friend & Terry Lumber Company, with Mr. Terry as president. The main office and yards continue to be on Second street, between M and N, under the personal management of E. J. Holt. They have also an extensive yard at Twelfth and J streets, and are largely interested in Oregon redwood and sugar-pine mills. Mr. Terry was born in 1832, in Cortland County, New York. His father, Dr. Marsena Terry,—who is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years,—was for a long period a prominent physician of Steuben County, New York. In 1836 or 1837 he settled at Sheridan, Chautauqua County, that State, and later moved to the vicinity of Bath, Steuben County, where the subject of this sketch grew up. He attended the academy at Prattsburg and the Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, taught three terms of school at Campbell, and read law in the office of Barnes & Bonham, at Bath. In January, 1852, while he was in Judge Barnes' office, his brother-in-law, E. C. Thompson, returned from California, with favorable reports; and as he was organizing a small party to come again to this State, Mr. Terry concluded to come with them. One of the company was DeWitt C. Alden, a merchant of Bath. They sailed on the new steamer Sierra Nevada, on her first trip to the Isthmus, where they were detained eleven days, and thence to San Francisco, being forty-two days on the way. From Panama they came on the old steamer New Orleans, with a thousand on board,—twice as many as there was properly room for. The party proceeeded on through Sacramento to Coloma and Georgetown, near which latter place they engaged in mining for six months. The experience here was very rough for a young man brought up as a student in the luxurious East. In September the company dissolved. Thompson returned East, where he has since amassed a fortune in dealing in mining lands, and Mr. Terry came to Sacramento. After recovering from an attack of typhoid fever, he started a school at Washington, across the river, where he soon collected some thirty pupils; but the great fire of November, which for a time absolutely ruined Sacramento, broke up the school, as about half the number of his pupils resided in Sacramento. He next became clerk in the office of L. P. Simp-

son, the lumberman on Second street, and there he met Mr. Friend, as before stated. Mr. Terry became interested in the New England sawmill about nine miles above Auburn, a mill which cut 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 feet of lumber per year; and it was this fact that induced him and Mr. Friend to form a partnership in the lumber business, although they had virtually no cash capital. In 1879 A. M. Simpson, of San Francisco, an early and very successful lumber merchant, mill and ship owner, and Messrs. Holt & Son of Humboldt County, with extensive holdings in Redwood district, became interested with Mr. Terry in the lumber branch of his business, and the present joint stock company was formed. Reference should here be made to the Pioneer Box Company of which Mr. Terry is also president, with Mr. H. P. Martin as superintendent. The business was originally started in 1874 by Mr. Matthew Cooke the distinguished etymologist, and ten years later was incorporated by the present owners, who have just erected new and additional works of large capacity on the river front near T street, an indication of growth and prosperity. Enormous quantities of sugar-pine and fir lumber are here converted into crates, fruit baskets, boxes and packing cases of every description. The very latest machinery and appliances are used for this purpose, and spur railroad tracks are employed at both factories and warehouses to facilitate operations. The subject of this sketch seems to regard his twenty years' experience in the ice business as being fairly conspicuous above successes in any of the other industries with which he has been prominently identified, probably because in that line much greater obstacles and more determined opposition have been encountered. As president of the Boca Ice Company he was largely instrumental in forming the present Union Ice Company, which incorporated in 1882 and selected Lloyd Tevis and W. E. Terry as president and vice-president respectively. The organization was really a consolidation of the six principal ice companies in California, and the fact that during a prolonged and bitter war for supremacy, strong animosity had arisen, made the task of uniting them very difficult of accomplishment. Mr. Terry has never sought political preferment; and the only occasion when he consented to hold office was in 1857, as alderman. Formerly he was a Douglas Democrat, but for many years he has been a Republican. He is a thorough business man, a genial companion and an affectionate husband and parent. He is respected and honored by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Terry was married at San Francisco in 1860, by Rev. Starr King, to Miss Laura A. Morrill, a native of Maine. Their children are: Mae A., Laura E., Joseph E. and Wallace Irving. The last mentioned is now attending the State University at Berkeley, senior class, while the elder son has recently been promoted to the position of manager for the Friend & Terry Lumber Company.

PETER FLAHERTY, of the firm of Neary & Flaherty, proprietors of the Windsor Hotel, Sacramento, is a native of County Galway, Ireland, born May 21, 1847, his parents being Timothy and Bridget (Donahue) Flaherty. When he was but a mere child of three months, the family came to America, and located at Bangor, Maine, where he was reared. His first employment was as bell-boy in a hotel, and after a year at that occupation he went on a steamboat in the coast trade. During the last year of the war, while aboard a Government transport, he was at nearly every harbor from Maine to Galveston. In 1868 he came to California, leaving New York January 15, on the steamer San Francisco, and after crossing Nicaragua, took passage on the Moses Taylor for San Francisco, where he arrived February 15, 1868. He commenced steamboating on the Sacramento as office boy on the steamer Capital, and so continued for a year and a half. He then accepted employment on the street railway system of San Francisco, and was so engaged

for nearly two years. He then came to Sacramento and became shipping clerk for Henry Fisher, continuing in that employ until 1876. He then engaged in the liquor business on Sixth street, between J and K streets. A year later he opened another place at 614 J street, and was in that block until the fall of 1887. On the 6th of November of that year, in connection with Fred Feary, he enter into the hotel business in the Windsor Hotel. This house was remodeled in 1884 by its owner, John Q. Brown, and was conducted by William F. McFadden until the present proprietor took control. The Windsor is a successful house under the present management, and reflects credit on the gentlemen who have built it up to its present standing. Mr. Flaherty gives his personal attention to the house. He was married in Sacramento July 1, 1877, to Miss Mary Doyle, a native of Mobile, Alabama, who came to Sacramento when an infant of three months. They have two living children, viz.: Mary Ethel and Coleman. Mr. Flaherty joined Company G (Sarsfield Guards) as a private, and rose through the grades of Corporal, Sergeant and Lieutenant, which latter he held for years. He is still a member of the company, though his business does not allow him to hold official positions for lack of time. He is also a member Owosso Tribe, Order of Red Men, and of the Young Men's Institute. In politics he takes an active interest. Mr. Flaherty is a genial landlord and a popular man.

FRED NEARY, of the firm of Neary & Flaherty, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, August 4, 1855, and is a son of John and Hattie Neary. He spent his boyhood days at his native place, and in 1873 came to America, locating at Lowell, Massachusetts. From there he came to Sacramento, and learned the trade of boot and shoemaking with James Parsons. Afterward he was in business for himself about two years, then commenced clerking in the Red House, where he was engaged about five years, or until he embarked in the hotel business. In 1875 he became a member of Company G (Sarsfield Guards), in which he held all the non-commissioned offices and rose as high as Lieutenant. He became Adjutant of the First Artillery Regiment in 1882, and held that position until 1887, when he was elected Major of the regiment, his present position. His standing in the military is a measure of the esteem in which he is held by his friends.

HENRY WEINREICH, one of the well-known and long-time residents of Sacramento, is a native of Bavaria, now in the empire of Germany, born near Kaiserslautern, on the 10th day of December, 1823, his parents being Charles and Henrietta (Silverman) Weinreich, the father a comb manufacturer by occupation. Henry Weinreich spent his boyhood days at the place of his birth, receiving his education in the Government schools, between the ages of six and fourteen years, receiving considerable knowledge of business also, while engaged with an uncle, a wholesale merchant. He was but a boy when he determined to come to America, and in January, 1839, he sailed from Havre in the American sailing vessel Creole, bound for New Orleans, which port he reached on the 14th of April, having worked his passage across the Atlantic. He remained in New Orleans for some time, and there met some people with whom he was acquainted. He went up the rivers to Cincinnati, and thence into the country in Hamilton County, Ohio, where he worked for some time. He next went to Columbus, and there worked for a firm named Comstock & Clark, who were extensively engaged in the patent-medicine business. In May, 1842, he went to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he obtained employment with a man named Phillips, agent for the Sac and Fox Indians, who were then being moved to the Raccoon Forks, and Mr. Weinreich went there on that business, afterward returning to Van Buren County. He

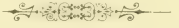
made several trips between the two localities, being engaged with his employer in all five or six months. His next employment was cutting walnut logs on Fox Island, and running them down the river to St. Louis, this being the commencement of that enterprise. He next went to the pineries of Wisconsin, and had an extended experience. He was the first man to strike an axe into the timber at the present site of Eau Claire. Chippewa Falls and other localities well known now in the lumber industry were visited by him when in their infancy. In connection with another man he built a sawmill, and did a large business in the manufacture of lumber. That region, however, was not well suited to his health, and in 1850 he went to St. Augustine, Texas, where he kept a restaurant. In the latter part of 1851, in company with thirteen others, he started for California. They went to New Orleans, thence to the city of Mexico (by team and on horseback) and from there to Acapulco. They there took passage on the schooner Guadaloupe No. 1 for San Francisco, paying their fares to the captain before the vessel started, that official saying he would take on provisions at Mazatlan. When they touched there it was found that the captain had got rid of all the passage money, and the representatives of the company owning the boat held her, and would furnish no supplies. The American consul was applied to by the passengers, but could not help them out of their dilemma. They then concluded to take the matter in their own hands, and, running the vessel out of the harbor without a clearance, they put into Cape St. Lucas, where they bought and killed cattle and dried the meat in the sun, also taking some live animals on board. They obtained other supplies at San José, Mexico, and then proceeded to San Francisco, which port they reached after a voyage of sixty-four days, and there turned the vessel over to the captain. Mr. Weinreich went to Tuolumne County, where he engaged in manufacturing shingles, and also took a contract for making 100,000 shingles. In the fall of 1852 he went out of that business, and putting up a building in Sonora went into the mercantile trade. In the fall of 1854 he came to Sacramento, and engaged in the cigar and patent medicine business, which engaged his attention until the fall of 1856, three wagons being employed by him at that time, as his trade was wide-spread throughout the mining camps. His next occupation was keeping a billiard hall, and in 1858 he embarked in cattle-ranching on a tract of land adjoining the Haggin grant, and shortly afterward drove up here from Los Angeles County 220 head of horses. He traveled nearly eight years for a San Francisco firm and also carried on business at Markleeville for a time. In 1868 he established his present business next door to the number now occupied by him, into which he moved in 1878, though he is the owner also of buildings adjoining. Mr. Weinreich was married in Sonora, in February, 1853, to Miss Anna Weber, a native of Hanover. They have four children, viz.: Laura, Addie, wife of H. C. Chipman, member of the Board of Education; Charles and Katie. Mr. Weinreich is one of the old-time members of Tehama Lodge, A. F. & A. M., having joined in 1856. He is also a member of the Red Men, and of the Sacramento Turn-Verein.

JOHN SKELTON, one of the prominent citizens of Sacramento, was born at North Shields, Northumberland, England, April 19, 1837, and is a son of Thomas Skelton. His mother's maiden name was Reed. His father was a draughtsman of marked skill and ability, as well as a thorough and practical ship carpenter and joiner. John Skelton was reared at his native place, and there received his education in the private schools. At the age of sixteen years he was bound out to a foundryman, and learned the moulder's trade. His parents having died, however, he determined to leave the country of his birth and seek his fortune in foreign lands. In accordance with this decision he sailed from Liverpool, January 6, 1857, on

the sailship The Protector, of Bath, his destination being California. The voyage proved a memorable one, and will never be forgotten by those who participated. When off Cape Horn they were caught in a terrible storm, and so imminent was the danger of going to the bottom that the captain ordered the mate to cut away the masts. The mate answered, "No, sir! If we live this storm out, we will need those masts." So they were let stand. Although all hands had given up hope, the storm was ridden out safely. No port was touched at by the vessel on the entire voyage, though an unsuccessful attempt was once made. Water for drinking purposes gave out, and it became necessary to spread the sails to catch rain. They tried to make the harbor of San Francisco on the 3d of July, but before they had entered the Golden Gate a heavy fog obscured vision, and the vessel drifted about for over two days waiting for a chance to get in. Burning barrels were cast overboard, and fog-horns were constantly blown, but neither answer nor pilot came. When the fog cleared so that objects could be seen, it was discovered that the ship was on the point of running into a bank, there being just time to avoid it. They landed on the 6th of July. Mr. Skelton then came to Sacramento by boat, and was soon engaged in the wood business at the corner of Front and N streets. Two years later he secured a contract from the Steam Navigation Company to move the freight brought by the company's steamers for the Folsom Railroad, using a two-horse truck in the work, and receiving $250 per month in payment. He then re-entered the wood business on J street, between Second and Third. Two and a half years later he removed to his present location, on Fifth and I streets. Mr. Skelton was married in England, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Hunter, a native of North Shields, England. They have three children, viz.: Eliphalet, John Thomas, a clerk in the Southern Pacific Railroad office, and Mabel. Mr. Skelton, a Republican politically, is a member of the School Board of Sacramento, and takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of the cause of education. He is a member of Tehama Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M.; Capital Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F.; is Chaplain of Ben Bow Lodge, Sons of St. George, and for 1889 representative in Grand Lodge from the local lodge of Chosen Friends, and was elected one of the Grand Trustees, also Treasurer of Lodge 96, Chosen Friends, of Sacramento.

PHILIP SCHELD.—Among the solid, substantial citizens of Sacramento is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of Germany, born in the town of Giessen, Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, October 13, 1827, his parents being John and Kate (Bellow) Scheld. His father was a wheelwright by trade, that having been the occupation of the family for several generations. Philip Scheld was reared at his native place, and received his education at the Government schools between the ages of six and fourteen years, and assisting his father in the labors of the farm on which the family made their home. In 1845 he came to America in company with his brother Henry, sailing from Bremen June 4, on the sailing vessel Neptune, and landing at Philadelphia July 11. He engaged at the baker's trade at Philadelphia, and remained there two years, his place of employment being located on Callowhill street, between Eighth and Ninth. His brother remained in that city, at the cabinet-making trade, until 1849, when, in company with twenty-four others, he went to New Orleans, and thence by way of Monterey, Durango and Mazatlan, to the Pacific coast, where they took a sailing vessel to San Francisco. He became a miner and is still a resident of California, living at Yreka, where he is a prominent man and the owner of the water-works system, which he constructed. Philip Scheld received a letter from this brother, advising him to come to California, and he decided to leave Baltimore,

where he had been for a year and a half, and try his fortune in the "land of gold." He left Baltimore on the steamer Philadelphia, February 4, 1850, went to Panama, crossed the Isthmus by boat and afoot, his effects being packed across by mule. On the Pacific side he took passage on the steamer California, for San Francisco, where he arrived on the 24th of March. He paid $16 for his passage to Sacramento on the steamer Hartford, being a day and a half on the way. He proceeded on to Coloma, El Dorado County, taking a four-ox team. When he arrived there he learned his brother had departed. The latter had gone to Volcano, but Mr. Scheld did not know his whereabouts, although they met several weeks later at Volcano, where a company was trying to flume the river at Volcano Bar. Mr. Scheld, with a partner, Daniel Troy, started in baking for a hotel; eventually it was found that the landlord could not pay them, and they had to take the property. Their quarters were too small, however, and they built a larger house, and they also built the Sierra Nevada Hotel, which is still running. They continued that business until the fall of 1852, and Mr. Scheld was in Sacramento with a team obtaining supplies on the day of the great fire. It had not commenced when he left, however, and he was informed of it next day, on the road to Coloma. He closed out his business at the mines, and he and his brother sold out between 400 and 500 hogs which they had accumulated, at Sacramento, and they were here when the flood of 1852 came on. Mr. Scheld and brother became engaged in teaming between Sacramento and the mines, and continued in that business for years. Then he rented the brewery on East M street, and a month later bought it. No one could recognize the slightest resemblance between the small plant of that day and the large establishment of the present, known as the Sacramento; yet comparison is easy, as the old building, with shingles off, now stands unused on the premises. On the 22d of February, 1856, the next day after the completion of the Folsom Railroad, he shipped beer to Folsom, getting $21 per barrel, the price now being from $6 to $9. By the flood of 1862 he had considerable malt and barley damaged, and also lost about twenty casks of wine which he had made on the Norris grant. He has rebuilt the Sacramento Brewery with modern improvements, and it now ranks with the best. Mr. Scheld was married in Sacramento, April 7, 1858, to Miss Margaret Fritz, a native of Germany, born near Mayence, on the Rhine, who came to Sacramento in 1857. They have one son, Adolph, who is now traveling in Europe, and who has been trained to the banking business. Mr. Scheld has been a director in the Sacramento Savings Bank for about twelve years. He has large interests in this locality, and considerable land in Southern California, principally in Los Angeles County. Mr. Scheld joined Confidence Company, No. 2, Volunteer Fire Department, in 1863, and is now a member of the Exempt Firemen. He joined the Sacramento Turn-Verein in 1857, and is yet an active member. Mr. Scheld is an enterprising man, and does his share in the matter of public improvements.



A. J. SENATZ, proprietor of the Mississippi Kitchen, Sacramento, was born March 1, 1830, in Philadelphia, his parents being Frederick and Maria (Lingg) Senatz. His father, a native of Berlin, Prussia, was a soldier for the first Napoleon, being on that fateful invasion of Russia and at the burning of Moscow. At the age of fourteen years young Senatz started out in the world for himself and was first employed as third cook on an Ohio River steamboat, and then in a similar capacity on the Mississippi River, all the way from the Falls of St. Anthony to New Orleans. His boat also made trips up the Yazoo and Arkansas Rivers. In 1849–'50 he aided in the transportation of Indians to their territory for the United States Government. In 1852 he came with a party

made up from the boat, the Banner State, overland to California, with ox teams. On the way they ascertained that they were in the middle of the great stream of immigration to this State that year, 15,000 wagons having gone ahead of them. The true cause of this great rush, not generally known or remembered at the present day, was the fact that Congress had extended into that year the privilege of every man and his wife entering a quarter-section of land in Oregon, besides eighty acres more for every child. They avoided coming by way of Salt Lake on account of their taking with them from Fort Laramie Colonel Deadman, who had been active in driving out the Mormons from Missouri; for if he should be found with a train he said the Mormons would kill every one of them! With shrewd and energetic management they got through with their journey with the loss of but one of the cattle. One of the party on the route slyly drank up their gallon of brandy, the only liquor they had for cases of sickness, and had substituted in the demijohn a pomade consisting of alchohol and coffee; and when they administered this to a sick man, thinking it was the brandy, it was the last drink that man ever took. On the way they picked up an abandoned cow with her calf, and took good care of them as they brought them along; and when they reached the Sink of the Humboldt, they overtook parties who claimed them. The decision of the matter being left to other parties, it was determined that the claimant might have them if they would pay $50 for the care that had been taken of them; but it was doubtful whether they ever had been the owners, and even if they had been, it is certain they would have never seen them again had it not been for the energy of others. The experiences of Mr. Senatz and his party were exciting, and would be interesting to relate had we space here. At Bear Valley a man bought all their horses, cattle and wagons, to be delivered at Little York, fifteen miles further on; and there they saw the first house since leaving the Missouri River excepting those at Forts Kearney and Laramie. Each party had paid in $105 at St. Joseph for the expenses of the trip, and now, on the sale of their outfit, each drew $125. Putting up a shake house at Little York, they bought a $100 claim and began mining, but with poor results. Then they came on to Sacramento, arriving here October 14, 1852. Mr. Senatz was first employed as cook in the Golden Eagle Hotel by D. E. Callahan, at $300 a month. The great fire of November 2, 1852, destroyed the hotel, but Mr. Callahan hurried up a shanty and continued business. In the spring he put up a brick hotel. But Mr. Senatz, after making several attempts for an independent business here, went to Pin's Grove, at Sears' diggings, and opened a hotel which he named the Mountain Cottage. This proving a poor investment, he returned to Sacramento and re-engaged with Mr. Callahan. In May, 1855, he went back to Philadelphia, by way of Panama, and in January, 1856, returned to Sacramento and again entered Mr. Callahan's employ. In June, 1868, he went to Victoria, during the gold excitement on Fraser River, leaving his family in San Francisco. He furnished a hotel there, on ground he had leased for a year, and made money; but the proprietors then offered for sale their lots on condition that the purchasers should become British subjects within three years; and this was the occasion of Mr. Senatz's quitting that country. Going again to Philadelphia, in 1859, he commenced business there; but the next year he returned here to Sacramento and went to work for Tubbs & Patten, who had leased the Golden Eagle Hotel; and a few months later he bought a half interest in the City Hotel, and in partnership with James Schoonmaker, ran that establishment. The next year he purchased the latter's interest. At the expiration of the lease he bought the What-Cheer House, now the Grand Hotel, foot of Clay street. The raising of K street cost him so much that he had to quit the place in 1868. Then he kept a restaurant in San Francisco and then hotel at Gilroy. In 1878 he returned to Sacramento and again took the City Hotel, and conducted it until 1881;

since the 12th of March of that year he has had his present situation, where he is enjoying great successs. September, 1856, he married Miss Annie L. Johnson, a native of Philadelphia, and they have one daughter, Mary E. Although Mr. Senatz has had a life so wonderfully varied, he yet appears young and is jovial and genial in his nature. He is one of the organizers of the Sacramento Light Artillery, is a Veteran Odd Fellow, joining El Dorado Lodge, No. 8, in 1862, and passing all the chairs; also a member of Council No. 65, O. C. F. He is a stanch Republican and is a member of the Board of Education.

H. C. CHIPMAN.—Among the enterprising young men of Sacramento, who, while making a success of the lines of trade represented by them, yet take an active interest in the affairs of the day, is the gentleman with whose name this article commences. He is a native of this city, born January 1, 1853, his parents being Seth and Margaret E. (Brown) Chipman, a native of South Carolina. Seth Chipman, a native of South Carolina, was reared in Schuyler County, Illinois, and was there married to Margaret E. Brown, daughter of Daniel Brown, who came to California across the plains in 1850. Daniel Brown was connected with the Pioneer Mills as a millwright in the early days. He also assisted in the construction of the Stockton Water Mills at Folsom, the Sacramento Mills and the Starr Bros. Mill at South Vallejo. His positions were those of foreman and contractor on the work mentioned. Sacramento was for many years his headquarters, and he has a wide acquaintance here, but is now a resident of Monterey. Seth Chipman came across the plains to California with his family in 1851, accompanying an Illinois party and locating in Sacramento. A few years later he removed to Yolo County, and followed stock-ranching there until 1858, when a farm was purchased from F. R. Dray, located in Sacramento County, about six miles below the city. There he continued his business of stock-raising. His death occurred in San Francisco, from cancer. He had been a Whig in the days of that party, but, with the majority of its members, afterward joined the Republican party. The family continued to live on the ranch until February, 1866, when they removed to Sacramento. H. C. Chipman was educated in the public schools of this city. On the 2d of July, 1868, he went to work at the trade of sign and ornamental painting, with James M. Calvyn, a pioneer, and remained with him until February 19, 1883, the first four years as an apprentice and workman, and after that as a partner. His work has been in this city and tributary territory, with headquarters at Sacramento. Mr. Chipman was married August 8, 1878, to Miss Adelaide Weinreich, a native of Sacramento, and a daughter of Henry Weinreich, whose sketch appears elsewhere. They have two children, viz.: Henry W. and Loretta A. Mr. Chipman was a charter member of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, N. S. G. W., of which he was twice president, as well as president of the Grand Parlor. He is an active working Republican, and a prominent factor in the party organization. He was elected a member of the School Board in November, 1886, and re-elected in 1888. He is an artist in his business, and a man generally respected for his many excellent qualities.

CLARENCE N. NELSON.—It is universally conceded by those conversant with the facts that Sacramento has a trade with the outside world quite unusual for a city of her population, and figures can readily be given in support of this statement; yet it is true that the total amount is materially swelled by including the business of some houses generally overlooked in estimates of this kind. The establishment of Clarence N. Nelson, at 327 K street, is a case in point. One might pass it

every day in the year and yet have no idea of its importance. Yet from the most remote points of the Pacific Coast orders are daily coming to Mr. Nelson for large bills of goods, the amounts of which would be surprising to the uninitiated. He manufactures and handles nothing but saddles and their belongings, principally for stockmen's use, and has the only exclusive saddlery house on the coast, which has been built up entirely by his own energetic efforts. As Mr. Nelson is the representative of one of the old families of the city, a brief personal sketch of himself and family has a fitting place in this connection. He is a native of New Haven, Connecticut, born January 9, 1848, and son of A. T. and Harriet (Robinson) Nelson. A. T. Nelson was born at Johnsburgh, New York, and came of an old family of the Empire State. He was reared at Schaghticoke, and after his marriage at Glens Falls, went to Memphis, Tennessee, thence to Norwich, Connecticut, and thence to New Haven. In 1852 he came to California via Nicaragua, but had the misfortune to be a passenger on a steamer that was wrecked, thus necessitating a stay on the Isthmus that extended six months, and the journey to San Francisco being eventually made on a sailing vessel. He came at once to Sacramento, and opened two establishments in the harness-making line, one on the corner of Fourth and K, and the other on J, between Sixth and Seventh. The fire of 1852 reduced both places to ashes. The fire of 1854 destroyed a building he had just constructed at 327 K street (present number). He rebuilt soon afterward, however, and thereafter carried on business at that location. His family came out to join him in 1855, leaving New York on the 2d of February, on the steamer North Star, crossing the Isthmus of Panama on mules and by team, and coming to San Francisco on the steamer George Law, which was afterward destroyed by fire, its name having been changed to Central America. A. T. Nelson was an active business man till the time of his death, which occurred December 23, 1876. He was a pronounced Republican politically, and held posts of honor and trust in this city. He contracted pneumonia (his fatal illness) while serving as chairman of the building committee of the Board of Education, at the time of the construction of the High School. He was at the same time superintendent of the city cemeteries. He was a prominent and active member of the Masonic order, and for seven years was Master of Tehama Lodge. He had also been presiding officer of Sacramento Council, and a member of Sacramento Commandery and Knight Templar. A beautiful gold medal, the gift of his lodge, is now in the hands of his son, Clarence N. It bears the following inscription: "Presented to P. M. A. T. Nelson, by members of Tehama Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., for faithful service as W. M. of said lodge for Masonic years of 5856, 5857 and 5858." He had a legion of friends, and his death was universally regretted. Clarence N. Nelson, whose name heads this article, was but a child when his family came to Sacramento, and he received his education in the public schools of this city and in a commercial college. He commenced the saddle and harness-making trade with his father in 1865, and in April, 1875, became a partner in the business, buying out the interest of J. P. Mason in the firm, which then became A. T. Nelson & Son. He succeeded to the entire business after his father's death. He sold out the harness business in 1886, for the purpose of handling saddles exclusively. Mr. Nelson was married at Santa Clara, to Miss Maggie Prior, a native of New York, who came to California in 1862. They have three children, viz.: Hattie, Lillian and Alton P., all of whom are completing their education at the University of the Pacific, San José. Mr. Nelson is serving his second term as Master of Tehama Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is a member of Sacramento Chapter, No. 3, and of Sacramento Council, also of Capital Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is an active and influential Republican. Mr. Nelson is an enterprising man, and certainly deserves credit for

his success in adding another to the list of Sacramento industries.

NICHOLAS SCHADT, one of the early comers to this country, now a resident of Sacramento, is a native of Prussia, born December 16, 1835, his parents being Peter and Susan Schadt, the father a farmer by occupation. Nicholas Schadt was but a year old when the family came to America, choosing the neighborhood of Tiffin, Ohio, for residence. In 1851 they came to California via New York and Panama. The trip across the Isthmus was an eventful one, six days having been spent navigating the Chagres River by means of a slow barge, pushed by poles, while a two days' journey on foot and by mule-back completed the undertaking. At Aspinwall the family took passage on the steamer Constitution, for San Francisco, the voyage occupying twenty-seven days. A few days later they came to Sacramento, and after three or four weeks in the city they removed to the Yolo side of the Sacramento River. The next year they located on a dairy ranch two miles up the river. In 1853 Peter Schadt lost his wife by death, and in 1855 he sold out his place to his sons, Nicholas and Louis, and his son-in-law, M. Bryte, and went East, where he was again married, and afterward took up his residence in San Francisco. There his death occurred in 1873. Nicholas Schadt received his schooling in Ohio, and grew to manhood on the farm in Yolo County. This farm contained 1,400 acres, and the dairy interest thereon was quite extensive. In 1876 he sold out his interests there and removed to Sacramento. In 1878 he built the large and substantial brick building on K street, between Seventh and Eighth, which has a frontage of forty feet on K, with a depth of 140 feet, while an L forty feet in width extends to Eighth street. This building is well adapted to business and residence use, and the family make their residence on the second floor. Mr. Schadt is a member of Union Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W. He is an honored and respected citizen, and withal an eye-witness to much of the change that has taken place in this region, and to many interesting incidents of history. Mr. Schadt was married in New Brunswick, to Miss Georgiana Stewart, granddaughter of General Stewart. They had ten children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Anna Elizabeth May, Frederick William, Edwin Nicholas, Alice Josephine, George Franklin, Della Florence, Norman Stewart, Lillian Viola, James Lester and Edna Alma.

AREND SCHADEN.—Among the enterprising merchants who have commenced their business career in Sacramento is the gentleman with whose name this sketch commences. He is a native of Hanover, Germany, born on the 9th day of October, 1845, and is a son of Henry and Anna (Winters) Schaden. His father followed a seafaring life, and for years was a cook on trans-Atlantic passenger vessels. Arend Schaden spent his boyhood days at his native place, and attended school from the age of six to fourteen. During the next five years he was at sea most of the time, his first voyage having been from Bremenhaven to New Orleans. This was at the opening of the American civil war, and the vessel he was on having been detained on a bar for ninety-five days, was the last to leave the Crescent City after the blockade had been established by the Union fleet. The vessel returned to Bremen, thence went to Guttenburg, from there to Cape Town, and next to Rangoon, India. From there the vessel returned to Bremen, stopping at St. Helena. He was next promoted to the position of steward, and in that capacity made another trip to the East Indies, this time to Akyab, on the Bay of Bengal. On his return to Bremen he entered the service of another vessel, commanded by Captain Thiernau, this time a light sailor, with nearly a first-class seaman's wages.

While at New York he left the vessel and determined to locate in the United States. He obtained employment in the grocery store of J. Brummerhop, on the corner of East Broadway and Rutgers street, in the capacity of clerk, and was so employed until he came to California. He left New York November 28, 1868, and came to San Francisco via Panama, completing the trip on Christmas day. On the following day he came to Sacramento, and on the 1st of January he entered the employ of his uncle, Herman Winters. He was thus occupied until October, 1870, at which time he formed a partnership with S. D. Fuller in the grocery business under the firm name of Schaden & Fuller, which continued for five years. He then purchased his partner's interest, and five years later moved across the street to his present location in 1880. Mr. Schaden was married in Sacramento, March 8, 1874, to Miss Meta Sanders, a native of Bremen. They have two children, viz.: Alfred and Anna Gesme. Two have died, named Arend Otto and Johnson Henry. Mr. Schaden has made his start in Sacramento, and now holds a high place among business men of the city, which he has reached by his own business ability and integrity. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, as also of Capital Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has passed the chairs in Cosumnes Tribe of Red Men.

JOHN AUGUST LAUFKOTTER, a pioneer of Sacramento, was born in the town of Weinenburg, Province of Westphalia, Germany, July 19, 1812. His parents were Frans and Sophia (Kalthoff) Laufkotter. His father was mayor of the town, had a tanyard, with a tract of land adjoining, a pottery and a hotel. The subject of this biographical outline, the youngest of his eight children, was reared in his native town to the age of ten years, attending gymnasium from the age of ten to fourteen. At the age of eighteen years he volunteered in a rifle company in the Government service, in the Volunteer Rifle Corps, and served one year. October 2, 1834, he sailed from Bremen, and November 28 arrived in Baltimore, on the Johannes. Having a letter of recommendation to a nobleman in Baltimore, with whose sister he was acquainted, he went to Wheeling, West Virginia, being one of four private passengers. He brought with him money, clothes and tools, such as saws of all kinds and chains, etc., and remained in Wheeling for a few days, or until the steamboat was ready, and he sailed on down to Louisville, Kentucky, and a few days later proceeded on his way to St. Louis, with four persons, two brothers and another man and his wife, who had been put in the second cabin. No city in the United States where so many educated Germans as in St. Louis. Some of his fellow-countrymen met him on the wharf, and afterward, as they were standing in the Swiss Hotel, John A. Sutter came up and said to Mr. Laufkotter that he wanted to start a colony, and asked him whether he had tools, etc. The latter replied, Yes. There were many Swiss in St. Louis then, among them captains, professors, etc., who were spending a great deal of money in that city. Twice a week they attended the German club. From two men who had been in the Rocky Mountain region Mr. Laufkotter heard of a company going to Santa Fé to form a colony. Before arrangements were perfected, Sutter went to St. Charles to reside, not far from St. Louis, as living was considerably cheaper there, and in the meantime some parties lost confidence in him. Friends persuaded Mr. Laufkotter to go into business. Accordingly he engaged a partner and rented a building; but before starting in trade he went to Belleville, Illinois, Peoria, etc., hunting a good location; but, not being satisfied, he returned to St. Louis, where a friend met him and proposed to go into business with him at St. Charles, running a grocery and saloon. This offer was accepted, and they made money "hand over fist." Sutter, residing there, would visit him every day. One day he told Sutter there was a chance then for him to get off, there being Frenchmen

in St. Louis who could tell him about Santa Fé. Accordingly, Sutter went to work and by spring got together seventeen men, with a few mules and equipments. They met and appointed Laufkotter, Sutter and Mr. Keiser a committee to go to St. Louis and buy goods. Repairing there, they lived in high style and ran in debt $6,000, the company signing a mutual note for the amount. The goods were insured and sent on the steamboat to Independence. The committee returned to St. Charles and got everything ready for starting, and Mr. Laufkotter went to St. Louis again to say Good by; and while there had a social time with the wholesale merchant, and the Russian consul, etc. From a man who had just arrived from New Orleans to join the party, Sutter obtained $1,300 as his share in the enterprise. But when all seemed ready to start there was no money in the treasury. Sutter hustled around in St. Charles and obtained $100 from a miller, other money from other men, and a doctor gave him a medicine chest worth $80. Most of the party went by steamer to Independence, and eight or ten went by land with wagons; but Laufkotter and Sutter by carriage. This they smashed to pieces in going down a rough hill. Sutter got together $200 more; but Laufkotter endeavored to have him deposed as captain, as fighting was expected on the plains. He sold his interest in the company, $400, to Sutter, for 35 per cent. The faction following Laufkotter had plenty of beef, with mint sauce, while Sutter and his men had only bacon. The latter returned to the States, while Mr. Laufkotter, with a number of picked men and furnished with tools, went to the mines at Rio del Dolores, where the Alcalde measured off a place for them; but for the first ten days' work they obtained only $5 worth of gold. Mr. Laufkotter then kept a saloon on the Plaza in Santa Fé, and afterward added the dry-goods trade and then a billiard hall. Was laid up with sickness, having to lie four weeks on the floor, when the only one to attend to him was a Frenchman who had been a body-guard to Napoleon. On recovery he joined the Americans who were going out to meet the Apaches in Arizona, on a trading expedition. During this journey he experienced many a memorable scene of privation, narrow escape and romantic passage of life. From this trip he returned to the States, and in 1837–'38 made another journey into northern Mexico, also full of exciting adventure. One morning they killed seven grizzly bears before breakfast! During this expedition they found the Apaches hostile to the Americans, and it required several days to convince them that he was not an American. He made peace with them, giving them peace papers. For a number of years after this he was a resident of Missouri, where he was in partnership with a man in a drug-store. On the breaking out of the gold excitement he came across the plains with an ox team in 1849, arriving in Sacramento October 10 with his family. On arriving here he first erected a simple dwelling, 18 x 30 feet, near where the present city cemetery is, sawing out, with the aid of another man, a great portion of the lumber with a whip-saw. For the lumber sheeting he paid $1,400. Afterward he moved into a house which he had to vacate upon the location of the present capitol grounds; and then he bought his present fine property, 20 x 80 feet, being the southeast corner of Tenth and J streets. It was then only a one story structure, but he has since added a second story, and an expensive double portico, and he has always kept the building in a fine condition. He now occupies the second story as a dwelling, while the first story yields him a good permanent income. Mr. Laufkotter married in the old country Miss Jasper, and came with her in 1843 to this country, landing at New Orleans. Settling upon a farm in Jersey County, Illinois, he followed agriculture there for five or six years, and then went to St. Louis, as already mentioned. He has four children living, all residents of Sacramento: William, Clement and Charles are engaged in boring wells, and in other mechanical enterprises; and Emma is keeping house for her father. Mr. Laufkotter has led a remarkable life. He is a

well-preserved, fine-looking old gentleman, courteous, affable and vivacious. His romantic career is referred to in a large German work entitled, "In der neuen Heimath," which is a collection of historical miscellanies concerning prominent Germans in this country; and Mr. Laufkotter has ready for the press a very large work written by himself.

J. C. PIERSON, superintendent of the Capital Gas Company of Sacramento, is a native of Connecticut, born in Fairfield County, May 3, 1852. Both parents were natives of New York State. In the latter part of 1851 the father started for California via Panama, arriving early in 1852. He was for many years engaged in mining in the northern part of the State, but in 1883 came to Sacramento to locate. J. C. Pierson, the subject of this sketch, was reared in New York State, and educated at Huntington, Long Island. He studied engineering with William H. Debevoice, in New York. He became connected with the James F. Joy corporation, operating in the West, and was for some time engaged in exploration and preliminary railroad work for them in Kansas and Nebraska. He was there employed in the Atchison & Nebraska, and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé lines. In 1872 he came to Nevada, and in the following year to California, being connected with the Colfax & Grass Valley and the Central Pacific Railroads. In 1878 he was appointed engineer in charge of the work done by the Sacramento River Drainage District, and conducted the work done by the State on Bear River. In 1879 he was elected county surveyor, taking the office in 1880, and held it by virtue of re-election to 1888, inclusive. In January, 1888, he became superintendent of the Capital Gas Company of Sacramento. Mr. Pierson is a member of the K. of H., and of the K. and L. of H. He is a member of the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast. He was married in 1877 to Miss Susie Boyd, of San Francisco, a native of California. Mr. Pierson is an active, able man, and is a valuable addition to the citizenship of Sacramento.

NEUBOURG & LAGES, wholesale dealers in brewers' supplies and manufacturers of malt, are one of the representative firms of Sacramento. The house commenced business as Bachmann, Lages & Co., in 1866, the members at that time being C. F. Bachmann, C. Lages and L. Neubourg. In 1869 they bought out the interest of C. Weil, in the grocery business, corner of Eleventh and J streets, in connection with F. H. Rusch, and that business was thereafter continued under the name of Lages & Rusch, until the death of Mr. Rusch in 1870. They carried on trade there under the name of Lages & Co., from the time of Mr. Rusch's death till 1875, when they sold out the grocery business. On the 1st of January, 1876, the firm became, by the retirement of Mr. Bachmann, as at present constituted,—Neubourg & Lages. Their extensive building on Fifth street has a frontage of sixty feet, by eighty feet in depth, and is two stories in height with basement, the latter being used in the manufacture of malt. They also have a mill in operation for the manufacture of all kinds of meal. Their trade extends throughout Northern and Eastern California, Nevada and Utah, and is of very large proportions. They also do a heavy business in the exportation of hops throughout the entire United States and Europe. Leonard Neubourg of this firm is a native of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, Northern Germany, born October 31, 1828, his parents being Rev. Carl (a minister of the Reformed Church), and Johanna (Curtius) Neubourg. He attended private school to the age of sixteen years, then entered the mercantile trade as an apprentice, afterward being advanced to the position of clerk. He came to America in 1854, sailing from Bremenhaven on the 31st of August, on

the steamer Germania, afterward used as a transport during the Crimean war. He landed at New York September 20, and a couple of weeks later went to Butler County, and Cincinnati, Ohio. A year later he went to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where he clerked and kept books in a brewery. He came to California in 1859, leaving New York on the steamer Western Star, crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and landing at San Francisco from the steamer Golden Age, October 16. He came to Sacramento and clerked for Weil & Co., until the firm of Bachmann, Lages & Co. was formed in 1866, with him as a member. Mr. Neubourg was married in 1869 to Miss Dora Kerssenbrock, a native of Germany. They have six children, viz.: Clara, Annie, Lottie, Ida, Carl and George. He is a member of Walhalla Grove, U. A. O. D., in which he passed the chairs. He is president of the Germania Loan & Building Association, and has been one of its directors for nine years, and president since May, 1887. He is a pleasant, affable gentleman, and a good business man.

CHRISTOPHER LAGES, of the firm of Neubourg & Lages, was born at Vegeseck, near Bremen, Germany, March 16, 1838, the house in which he was born being directly across the street from the residence of the celebrated German explorer Rohlfs. His parents were Hermann and Meta (Fortman) Lages. He was educated in the Government schools, and at the age of fourteen years engaged in a seafaring life, going on the sailing vessel J. F. Wichelhausen. He followed the sea about one year, making voyages from Bremerhaven to Baltimore and Holland. His next voyage was in 1853 from Bremenhaven to New York, where he severed his connection with the ship. He engaged as clerk in the grocery store of Henry Brandt, on Ann street, and afterward with Henry Hahn, on Frankfort street. In 1854 Mr. Lages came to California, leaving New York by the steamer North Star on the 5th of August, and after crossing the Isthmus of Panama, came to San Francisco on the Yankee Blade, landing on the 31st of August. He became a clerk for John Evers, corner of Montgomery and Vallejo streets, and remained in his employ until 1858, when he followed the stream of navigation to the scene of the Fraser River mining excitement. He went on the Orizaba to Victoria, and was soon engaged in trading in provisions for the mining camp on Fraser River, getting his supplies from San Francisco. His capital was only moderate, but he followed the business successfully for nine months, then returned to San Francisco in the latter part of February, 1859. He came to Sacramento about March 25 of that year, and became clerk for August Evers, on L street, between Seventh and Eighth, and so continuing until the floods of 1861–'62. He next engaged with C. Weil & Co., with whom he remained until the firm of Bachmann, Lages & Co. was formed in 1866. Mr. Lages was married December 23, 1868, to Miss Annie Bergmann, who came here with her father, Adam Bergmann, when a child. She died March 30, 1883, leaving one child, Christopher Columbus Lages, who was born October 5, 1870. Mr. Lages married his present wife June 14, 1884. Her maiden name was Matilda Neuhaus, and she is a native of Oldenburg, Germany. They have three children, viz.: Albert Henry, Meta and Helena. Mr. Lages is one of the early members of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F., having been initiated in 1862. He is essentially a business man, having been schooled from boyhood to a mercantile career, and ranks, with his partner, among the leading merchants of Sacramento.

RICHARD H. WITHINGTON, of the Capital Soap Works, Sacramento, is a native of Genoa, Seneca County, New York, born July 21, 1818, his parents being Daniel and Sarah (Hall) Withington, both of whom were natives of Alleghany County, Penn-

sylvania. When he was a young man he accompanied the family to Monroe, Michigan, where they settled. There he farmed for a time, and then carried on business across the State line, in the northwest county of Ohio. In 1850 he came to California. Going to New York he took passage on the steamer Georgia to New Orleans, thence to Matagorda Bay, and from there he accompanied Captain French through El Paso, and thence proceeded to San Diego. There he took passage on a Boston brig for San Francisco, where he arrived after a voyage of twenty-three days, November 12, 1850. He came up to Sacramento on the steamer New World, and from here proceeded to the mines on Bear River. He mined about five miles above McCourtney's for a year, then went to farming in Ione Valley, where he remained from 1852 to 1862. He then went to Gold Hill, Nevada, and kept public house there for a year and a half. The succeeding year he was so engaged at Meadow Lake. From there he came to Sacramento in 1865, and engaged in the manufacture of soap on J street. In 1866 he took in a partner, and the firm became Withington & Bagley. In 1871 C. F. Williams bought out Mr. Bagley, and the firm remained Withington & Williams until October, 1886, when Sparrow Smith came into partnership, since which time the institution has been known as the Capital Soap Works. There has been a constant advancement in the character of machinery and appliances used in the processes of manufacture, and the factory is now equipped to successfully compete for trade in the markets of the world. Their business, constantly increasing and spreading its limits, already extends over a vast scope of territory. Some of their markets are here given: California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and the Eastern States, especially Michigan and Wisconsin. Their soaps have an unsurpassed reputation, and sell readily on their merits wherever introduced. Mr. Withington gives his entire personal attention to the details of manufacture and the management of the plant. Mr. Withington was married in Michigan in 1842, to Miss Hannah Clark, a native of Ireland, who came to this country when a child with her parents. They have two children, viz.: Sarah, wife of Calvin Williams, merchant, Eleventh and J streets, and Millard C., who is one of the firm of the Capital Soap Works. Mr. Withington is a member of the Sacramento Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He formerly belonged at Ione, and was Past Master of the lodge there. He is also a member of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Withington was a Whig in the days of that party, and has been a Republican since the party was organized. His first Presidential vote was for William Henry Harrison in 1840, and his last for Benjamin Harrison in 1888. He was one of the organizers of the Calvary Baptist Church, and has been deacon ever since its organization. Mr. Withington is a careful, conscientious business man, and well deserves the success that his enterprise has met with.

PHILIP HERZOG, one of the prominent citizens of Sacramento, was born October 4, 1834, in Cincinnati, Ohio, where his father, Frederick Herzog, a native of Germany, had located in 1817. At that early day Cincinnati was a mere village, and the elder Herzog had abundant opportunity to purchase any amount of land, now in the most valuable part of the city, for little or nothing. He did acquire possession of a piece of land there, on which he followed gardening for a while, though he afterward gave up that occupation for that of butchering. He died in Cincinnati in 1858, having witnessed its progress from a backwoods village to the proud rank which it then enjoyed, of the "Queen City of the West." His wife, also a native of Germany, likewise died in Cincinnati. Her maiden name was Hall. Philip Herzog, with whose name this sketch commences, was reared at Cincinnati, where he was educated in the public schools, and afterward

went to work for a brother. In 1854 he came to California, accompanying his sister, Mrs. Todhunter, whose husband kept the City Market in Sacramento, on J street, between Front and Second. He came by way of New York, leaving there October 4, on the steamer Star of the West, and crossing Nicaragua came to San Francisco on the old steamer Cortez, landing on the 31st of October. He came to Sacramento next day, and at once obtained employment with Treat & Stanwood, the latter a brother-in-law of James G. Blaine, who kept the Boston Market. He remained in their employment eighteen months, and then he and Fred Wastier succeeded Treat & Stanwood by purchase, and the firm became Herzog & Wastier. The firm continued some four or five years, doing business on Second street, between K and L. Philip Hartman then succeeded Wastier, but Mr. Herzog soon bought out Hartman's interest, and continued alone for a short time, when he again took in a partner, Henry Shulmeyer. They were associated about four years, when Mr. Shulmeyer's interest was purchased by M. M. Odell. A year later the latter purchased Mr. Herzog's interest. He then went back to Ohio to visit old scenes, friends and relatives. He returned to Sacramento in 1872, and bought in with Alex. Burns in what is now the City Market. About two years later Mr. Burns was thrown from a horse and killed, and Mr. Herzog continued the business alone until 1882, when he sold out to A. & A. Heilbron, and retired from business. In 1885 he again went East. In 1886, having returned to Sacramento again, he bought in with M F. Odell, in the New York Market. They do a heavy wholesale, retail and packing business. Mr. Herzog was married in this city in 1857, to Miss Mary Todhunter, a native of Cincinnati. They have three children living, viz.: Ida, wife of George P. Curtis; Charles and Susie Flora. Mr. Herzog is a Republican politically, and was formerly a Whig, having cast his first vote for Millard Fillmore. He has served with credit on the School Board of Sacramento. He has been associated with Concord Lodge, No. 117, A. F. & A. M., since 1858. He is also a member of the Chapter, Council and Commandery. Mr. Herzog has passed through all the vicissitudes of Sacramento, and was ruined by the flood of 1862. He persevered, however, and now ranks among the leading citizens of Sacramento in all respects.

L. C. CHANDLER, one of the prominent Sacramentans entitled to the distinction of being a California pioneer, is a native of New York State, born at Columbus, Chenango County, on the 15th of August, 1826, his parents being Elijah and Mary (Whitney) Chandler. His father, who was a farmer, was a native of Vermont. The Whitneys were an old Connecticut family. L. C. Chandler, the subject of this sketch, was reared at his native place to the age of sixteen, and there he received his school training. In 1842 he went to Boston, and commenced the printer's trade in the office of the Boston *Journal*. He served a regular apprenticeship there, and worked as a journeyman in Boston and other eastern cities. When the news of the discovery of gold in California, in 1848, electrified the country, he was working in a book and job office in New York city, and he was not slow in making up his mind to try his fortunes in the new El Dorado. He interested himself with others in forming a party for that purpose, and an organization was effected under the leadership of a physician, who, however, finally backed out, and did not go. There were 141 in the company, each of whom put $21.50 in a common fund for expenses. They chartered the bark Mara (Captain Parks), and on the 30th of January, 1849, left New York harbor. They sailed to Vera Cruz, and thence proceeded by the National road through Jalapa, Pueblo, City of Mexico and Guadalajara, to Mazatlan. It had been their intention to take shipping at that port for

California, and most of them did so, but Mr. Chandler was one of twenty who decided to take the trip by land, and, as he expressed it, they "took the hurricane deck of a mule." While in Sonora the party divided, and Mr. Chandler continued his journey via Hermosillo, Tucson, Los Angeles, San Buenaventura and Pacheco Pass, up into Mariposa mines. He afterward went to Stockton, and from there down Livermore Valley. In the spring of 1850 he went back to Stockton, thence to Calaveras mines, and worked along the Stanislaus River, at Mormon Gulch and Angel's Creek. The next scene of his mining efforts was at Ohio Bar, on the Yuba. When the Smith River excitement came on, he went to Crescent City. From there he went to San Francisco, and thence to Marysville. His finances were then at a low ebb, and he obtained employment driving mules from Marysville to American Valley, in Plumas County. In the fall of 1853 he went to work on the Marysville *Herald*. He afterward went up into the mountains and worked for some time on the *Mountain Messenger*. In that country he also carried express on snow-shoes for Adams & Co. In 1855 he came to Sacramento, and went to work at the case on the *Union*. He was one of the five men that started the *Bee*, and followed the fortunes of the paper for nearly a year, then went to work on the *Union* again. He followed the printing trade until 1864, and since that time has been engaged in the real estate business, which he has made a success. Mr. Chandler has always been a champion for the cause of temperance, and has been for twenty years Treasurer of Siloam (Good Templars') Lodge. He was a charter member of Cosumnes Tribe, Red Men. He is now the only living representative of his family. A brother, Bradley Chandler, was a soldier in the Mexican war, and was at the battle of Palo Alto, a private in Company B, First Illinois Infantry Regiment. He was honorably discharged on expiration of service, at Camary, Mexico, June 17, 1847. Since that time trace of him has been lost. Mr. Chandler has been actively associated with Sacramento for over a third of a century, and has been an eye-witness to the vast change which has taken place here in that time. He is a good representative of the better type of the early comers to this State. He has been for many years a member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers.

E. P. FIGG, one of the pioneers of California, who has resided in Sacramento since the early days, is a native of Mercer (now Boyle) County, Kentucky, born in the suburbs of Danville, April 24, 1819, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Roe) Figg. His mother was born in Greene County, Virginia, and was of Scotch ancestry. His father was a native of Virginia, of English ancestry, and died when the subject of this sketch was a a mere boy in years. Before he had reached his majority, E. P. Figg went to St. Louis, and embarked in the fur business on quite an extensive scale, getting his furs in the interior, and marketing them in St. Louis and Cincinnati. In 1844 he located at Lexington, Missouri, and carried on mercantile business there nearly five years. In 1844 he shipped a lot of goods, mostly furs and hatters' articles, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, on the steamer Lancet (Captain Hicks), and he boarded a boat at Louisville. By some mischance he had failed to get a shipping receipt. On arriving at St. Louis he applied to a commission merchant to look after the goods. The boat was burned up and he lost his goods, but whether they were consumed by fire or not, he could never learn. In the spring of 1849 a party was made up at Lexington for the purpose of going to California, and Mr. Figg joined the party, making sixteen wagons in all. They traveled together nearly a month, when Mr. Figg and the occupants of another wagon left the party, and proceeded alone. They traveled all night a good deal of

the time, and made the trip from Lexington to California in seventy-one days, the fastest time ever made with ox teams. With Mr. Figg there were Messrs. Culver, Phipps and Spencer, and the lattter's two sons; when they arrived at the Sink of the Humboldt, Mr. Figg let Mr. Spencer take his wagon to proceed with it by the Carson route, while he himself prepared to strike straight for the Sacramento River on horseback. He took some hard bread, a piece of bacon and some blankets, and started. On the journey he saw a duck fly into St. Mary's River, and he went into a clump of willows to try and get a shot at the duck; he was startled however, to see five Indians rise from the ground and surround him, with bows drawn on him. He was in a bad predicament and supposed that his hour had come. Just at that moment, however, some emigrants appeared in view on an elevated piece of ground across the river, so that they could see Mr. Figg and Indians over the willows. One of them hailed Mr. Figg and asked him if the Indians held him captive. He answered that he did not know how to get away, and the man who had hailed him then headed his horse for the river, crossed and joined Mr. Figg. When the situation was explained, it was agreed that on a given signal they were to level their guns on the Indians, motion for them to go, and if they did not do so, Mr. Figg, who was on one side was to shoot from right to centre, and the other man, who was on the other side, was to shoot from left to center. When the guns were leveled and the signal given, the Indians concluded it was best not to bring on a fight and left. In company with two men, named Cable and Walsh, Mr. Figg arrived at what were known as Hot Springs, which Mr. Figg knew about from reading a Mormon guide book. Walsh was in advance and reached the spring first. His dog lapped some of the water and at once set up a yell. Walsh's mule next stuck his nose in the water but withdrew it in a hurry and came near throwing his rider. Walsh then dipped his hand in the water, and turning to Mr. Figg, who was just coming up, shouted, "Hello, Figg! hell ain't a half mile from here." The latter requested Messrs. Walsh and Cable not to drink any of the water, but Walsh allowed some to cool and drank it. After resting awhile, they proceeded on to what is now Wadsworth, where they found plenty of grass and water, and went into camp for the first time, soon after crossing Truckee River. The next morning Mr. Walsh was sick and could not travel, and Cable insisted upon Mr. Figg remaining with him. As the latter had the least food, he said he could not, and started on. He proceeded on to Sacramento, arriving here early in September, 1849, and put up under some big trees where the Golden Eagle Hotel now stands, at what was then the horse market. His team reached him soon afterward. Mr. Figg engaged as a clerk for Henry E. Robinson, who had a store where the Tremont House now stands, and received $13 a day for thirteen days. On the 16th September, he commenced clerking for Alexander Sibley, who had been a sutler with Stephenson's regiment. He left the item of salary entirely with Mr. Sibley, and the latter paid him $19 a day and board. Mr. Figg remained with him until he had accumulated $5,000, when Mr. Sibley sold out the ground and the building at auction. Mr. Figg bid it in at $8,200, and still owns the property, which fronts on J street, between Second and Third, and adjoins D. O. Mills' Bank. Mr. Figg at once embarked in the wholesale trade in provisions and miners' supplies, and did a very large and successful business. In the great fire of November, 1852, he lost $61,000. At that time the firm was Bullard, Figg & Co., composed of E. P. Figg, John G. Bray and James Bullard. They rebuilt with a brick structure, and continued the business as a firm until a year later, when Mr. Figg purchased the interest of his partners. He afterward took in a nephew, and the firm became Figg & Wand. Mr. Figg also bought out this partner afterward, and again carried on the business alone. He carried on a wholesale merchandise business many years, and also dealt extensively in flour, where the Pioneer Mills

are now. Mr. Figg has since given his attention largely to general trading and to the fruit business. He and J. Green had 320 acres in fruit in partnership, but the ranch (which is on Grand Island), has been divided, and Mr. Figg has 160 acres, which is principally planted in fine peaches and Bartlett pears. He ships fruit to Chicago and San Francisco. He has been for years engaged in the salt business, to a greater or less extent, and now has a large wholesale trade in that staple, handling exclusively the celebrated Mexican and Liverpool salt. Mr. Figg was married in 1855 to Mrs. Hattie McCormack, a widow, whose maiden name was Potter, a native of Deerfield, Ohio. There is one son by her first marriage: Frank H. McCormack. Mr. and Mrs. Figg have two children, viz.: Edward F. and George L. They have also reared two adopted children, viz.: Susie L. and Alvin P. Mr. Figg ranks among the permanent men of Sacramento. He is a member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers, and a life member of the State Agricultural Society. He is also a life member of the California Museum Association of Sacramento, California. He was a Past Grand in Odd Fellowship before coming to California. Mr. Figg has been a Democrat since the days of Henry Clay, but has never been a seeker for office.

JOHN McNEILL.—Among the old-time business men, yet active and prominent in commercial circles here, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and who came to Sacramento in 1853. Mr. McNeill is a native of New Hampshire, born at Antrim, his parents being Abraham and Margaret (McMaster) McNeill, both of whom came of old New England families, and of Scotch and English ancestry. When the subject of this sketch was twelve years of age, his parents moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, and there learned the machinist's trade with Aldrich, Tyng & Co. The latter part of 1851 found him still employed with that firm, but about that time a party was organized among his acquaintances for the purpose of going to California. Among them were John Carter (now of San Jose), William McCall (formerly a commission merchant of San Francisco, now deceased), and others who became well known in California afterward. The party left New York on the 6th of January, 1852, on the steamer Ohio, crossed the Isthmus, and landed in San Francisco February 10, 1852, from the steamer Oregon. Mr. McNeill obtained employment with the commission house of Hamm & Flournoy, corner of Front and Washington streets, where the same building stands to this day. In the following year he came to Sacramento, and in 1854 he entered into partnership with W. F. Benchlay, under the firm name of Benchlay & Co. Mr. Benchlay sold out in 1859, and returned to the East, and the firm was thus dissolved. Mr. McNeill then commenced clerking for Sneath & Arnold, corner of Seventh and J streets. (The firm had succeeded Boyd & Co. in 1851). One year later Mr. Sneath went to San Francisco to attend to the interest of the firm there, Mr. Arnold taking charge of the firm business in Sacramento. A short time subsequently, L. S. Adams bought into the business, and the firm became John Arnold & Co., the membership after this being John Arnold, L. S. Adams, John McNeill and L. A. Upson. In 1865 the interest of John Arnold was purchased by the other partners, and the style of the firm became as at present—Adams, McNeill & Co. (In 1870 Mr. Upson's interest was purchased by the other partners, but no other changes have been made.) The firm was located at the present quarters in 1863. During the floods of 1861–'62, Mr. McNeill was conducting a branch house at Folsom. The firm does a heavy business throughout the Pacific Coast. Mr. McNeill was married in Sacramento, March 24, 1858, to Miss Mary Tozer, a native of New York State. They have one son, Goodwin, who died in October, 1884, in his twenty-seventh year; and one daughter—Mary Margaret, born in 1861, and died in 1871. Mr.

McNeill has been a Republican since the organization of the party. Previous to that time he had been a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Winfield Scott in 1852. He was one of the founders of the Howard Benevolent Society, has alway taken an active interest in its work, and is now a trustee. He is an exempt fireman, and in the days of the volunteers was a member of Alert Hook & Ladder Company. Mr. McNeill has always taken an active interest in matters musical, and was one of the organizers of the Philharmonic Society back in 1854. The celebrated McNeill Club of Sacramento was named in his honor. He is an active man and takes a live interest in everything tending to the advancement of Sacramento. Since the above was written Mr. McNeill died, October 28, 1889.

CHARLES F. GARDNER, son of Zebulon and Mary (Reddish) Gardner, was born in Sacramento, November 13, 1857. He was left an orphan at an early age. His oldest brother sent him to San Francisco to live with Mrs. David Meeker, and he remained with them some years, meanwhile commencing attendance at the public schools. In 1865 his brother sent him East, where he remained several years under the care of Rev. G. F. Tewksbury, at Oxford, Maine, and Gorham, New Hampshire, and while there he attended the Oxford Normal Institute at Paris, Maine. When he had reached the age of fifteen years he returned to California, and took a position in the office of his brother Robert, who was State Surveyor-General. Two years later he went back East and commenced attendance at Phillips' College, Andover, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in the centennial year of 1878. After vacation he entered Dartsmouth College, but a short time later changed to Yale, but was compelled to give up his studies, owing to the fact that he had used up the money he had saved while in the employ of his brother Robert. In December, 1879, he again returned to California, and took a position with James W. Shanklin, Surveyor-General. Three years later, at the expiration of Mr. Shanklin's term, he accepted a position in the Land Department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Portland, Oregon. While in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in July, 1883, he received the appointment from President Arthur of Receiver of Public Money for the Sacramento Land Office, and served in that capacity until April, 1888, when he was succeeded by a Democratic appointee of President Cleveland, since which time he has been practicing as a land attorney at Sacramento. Mr. Gardner is a member of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, N. S. G. W., and of Court Sacramento, A. O. F. He is a member of Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and a Scottish Rite Mason under the jurisdiction of the United States, Territories and dependencies. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Gardner was married in this city, November 12, 1881, to Miss Alice L., daughter of Richard Parker, who came to Sacramento in 1853, and for many years kept the Parker House, corner of Tenth and K streets. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have two children, viz: Alice Mary and Bertha Reddish. Mr. Gardner is a young man of unusual attainments and business ability, and has already made a highly creditable record in life.

ZEBULON GARDNER, deceased, was for years one of the most prominent men in Sacramento business circles, and a man of enterprise and integrity, universally esteemed and respected. He was a native of Exeter, Rhode Island, and the old homestead where he was born July 10, 1810, has been in the family name for 150 years, and is now owned by Senator Herbert Gardner, of Rhode Island. He spent his early boyhood days on the old homestead, but the day he was twenty-one years old he ran away from home with but 50 cents in his pocket, given him by his mother, determined

without friends or money to fight fortune for himself and on his own responsibility. At Fall River, Massachusetts, he obtained employment as laborer in Cook, Borden & Co.'s box factory and planing-mill, and worked his way up, step by step, to the position of superintendent. He was with this firm sixteen years. The discovery of gold in California turned his attention in that direction, and in 1849 he left New York for Panama on a steamer, taking with him two men, whose fares he paid. Crossing the Isthmus they learned that the steamer that was to take them had broken down. A number of them chartered an old sailing vessel, the bark Clarissa (Captain Lamence), in which they resumed the voyage. The craft drifted about on the Pacific for sixty-eight days, forty days on short rations, and on July 2, 1850, they landed in San Francisco. Mr. Gardner went at once to the mines near Auburn, with those whose passage he had paid. Finding, however, that there were other vocations more profitable than mining, he came to Sacramento and bought out the St. John lumber yard, which he thereafter conducted. He extended his business interests beyond this limit, however, and built a flour mill at Knight's Landing, Yolo County. While on a trip up there on the steamer George B. McClellan, August 25, 1861, with coin and checks to pay off grain bills, he was killed by the explosion of the steamer, when within two miles of the landing. The incidents attending the case were peculiarly affecting. It was the custom for intending passengers to book their names with the clerk the day before the day of leaving, and if any were missing, a whistle would be blown as a signal for them to hasten. On the day appointed Mrs. Gardner was sick, and begged her husband not to go. But after the steamer had blown her whistle twice, he kissed his wife and hastened to the landing, just being able to board the vessel before her plank was taken up. His remains only were found, ten days after the explosion. Mrs. Gardner's death followed as the result of the sad accident. Mr. Gardner was a prominent man in many directions in this city. He was a charter member of Union Lodge, I. O. O. F., the first lodge of the order in this city. In politics he was a Republican. He was at all times active in church work. He was identified with the Baptist Church, and gave the lumber for the old church of that denomination.

JUD C. BRUSIE, a prominent though young representative of the Sacramento bar, is a native of La Porte, Indiana, born March 28, 1864, his parents being Luther and Margaret (Coffin) Brusie. Luther Brusie, father of the subject, was born at Winsted, Litchfield County, Connecticut, January 21, 1822, and was a son of a soldier of the war of 1812, and grandson of a Revolutionary veteran, while his great-grandfather served in the Colonial forces in the French and Indian wars. He came to Indiana when young with his parents. After finishing his common-school education he began the study of medicine, and on the 27th of February, 1847, was graduated at Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis. In the fall of 1850 he came out to California across the plains, and engaged in merchandise at Pult's Bar, in Amador County. In 1854 he went back to Indiana, and gave his attention to the practice of his profession until the breaking out of the civil war. He offered his services in behalf of his country, and on the 22d of October, 1861, was commissioned by Governor Oliver P. Morton as Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-fifth Regiment (Third Cavalry) Indiana Volunteers. He served his country faithfully and with credit and honor to himself, and was wounded and disabled in action. In consequence of his injuries he was honorably discharged from the service. In 1869 he again came to California, bringing his family, via Panama. He located in Amador County, where he was a physician of high standing and a prominent citizen until his death, which occurred in May, 1887. He was a stalwart Republican, and devoted to the interests of his party. He represented the dis-

trict in which he resided in the State Legislature of 1880. He was an active member of the State Medical Society, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Jud C. Brusie, with whose name this sketch commences, was reared in Amador County, and educated there and at the University of the Pacific, in which institution he took the Latin and Scientific course. He commenced reading law with Judge A. P. Catlin, and continued his legal studies in the office of Clunie & Knight, San Francisco. He then returned to Amador County, and was there admitted to the bar in 1885. In 1887 he formed a legal partnership with Frank D. Ryan, which continued one year, since which time he has been alone. Mr. Brusie represented Amador County in the Legislature of 1887–'88, of which he was the youngest member, and served on the Committee on Education, on Mining, on Federal Relations, on Judiciary, and on Elections. He is a member of the Leland Stanford Camp, Sons of Veterans. In politics he is strongly Republican, and last year he made a canvass of the State for Harrison. Mr. Brusie is a young man of unusual attainments, and is popular in and out of his chosen profession. He is now of the firm of Brusie & Taylor, attorneys and searchers of records, Ed. D. being a son of L. S. Taylor, of Taylor & Holl.

DR. WILLIAM ELLERY BRIGGS, prominent in the medical fraternity of Sacramento, is a native of Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio, born March 31, 1853, his parents being Abiel and Harriet C. (Dinsmore) Briggs. His father, a fruit-grower, was a native of New York State, and came to Ohio with his parents when a child. He died in Yolo County, California, in 1878, having come to the State in 1876. His mother was a native of Maine; she is now a resident of Oakland. Dr. Briggs was reared at Wadsworth and educated there and at Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio. He commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Wallon A. Briggs (now of Sacramento), and took his first course of lectures at the medical department of Ann Arbor (Michigan) University. He was graduated at Wooster Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, and also took a degree from the medical department of the Western Reserve Medical College. In 1877 he went to Europe, and attended London Hospital and Moorefield's Eye Hospital. He then attended the general hospital for a further period before resuming his specialties. From London he went to Paris and thence to Vienna, taking special courses on the eye, ear and throat. In 1879 he established himself in practice in Sacramento, and it is only what is due to the accuracy and completeness of this volume to say that his success has been as remarkable as it is gratifying to his professional friends. Mr. Briggs is an active member of the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement, and has been its president. He is a member of Sacramento Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a Knight Templar.

J. FRANK CLARK, Coroner of Sacramento County, and one of the best known citizens of Sacramento, is a native of Yates County, New York, born July 7, 1829, his parents being Stillman and Lucinda (Thayer) Clark, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter born in Vermont. J. Frank Clark was educated at Middlesex, Yates County, New York, his native place, and at Whitesburgh Seminary, near Utica. He learned the carpenters' trade in Oneida County, and followed it nearly six years. Then he went to Detroit, Michigan, and there attended Gregory's Business College, where he was graduated about 1853, and then went into the State Land Office at Lansing. After that he was for a year on the Lakes, and then went into the banking house of Andrews, Waterman & Co., Detroit. He remained with them two years, then went to Buchanan County, Iowa. About the 1st of April he started for California overland via Salt Lake. Some twenty

miles east of South Pass City he sold out his outfit, and completed his journey by stage, bringing up in Sacramento, August 7, 1861. He engaged as bookkeeper for Houston, Hastings & Co., and remained with them until the fall of 1862, when he went upon a ranch. Two years later he went into the office of State Treasurer Pacheco, with whom he continued one year. Then Mr. Cornell was elected and he continued with him eighteen months. He next engaged in the grocery business, as a member of the firm of Bronner & Clark, and so continued for a little more than a year, when he engaged in the undertaking business with R. K. Wick. The undertaking establishment of Wick & Clark was opened in February, 1872, that firm continuing two years. Then Richmond Davis succeeded R. K. Wick, and the firm became Clark & Davis. Two years later Mr. Clark bought out his partner's interest in the business. Mr. Clark has held the office of Coroner since January, 1883, and is now serving his fourth term. He was married in Detroit to Miss Rosella Lowell, a native of New York State. They have three children, viz.: George H., who is associated with his father as funeral director; and two daughters, Effie R. and Dillie A. Mr. Clark is a member of Union Lodge, No. 58, A. F. & A. M.; of Sacramento Chapter and Commandery; of Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.; of Occidental Encampment, and of Sacramento Lodge, No. 11, K. of P. He is a past presiding officer of the Odd Fellows' Lodges. Mr. Clark is an active Republican, and has always taken a leading part in the party organization. He is a very popular man, and has a large coterie of friends.

JUDGE HENRY STARR, or "Colonel" Starr, as he is generally known on account of his military rank, is a native of Nova Scotia, born at Starr's Point, Cornwallis Valley, on the 24th of September, 1819. The Starrs are an old American family, and those on this continent sprang from Dr. Comfort Starr, who landed at Boston from England in 1635, and whose descendants now number nearly 8,000 Among his children was Dr. Thomas Starr, and he had three sons,—Josiah, Comfort and Samuel,—who emigrated to Connecticut. Josiah (the ancestor of the Starrs of Vallejo and Oakland) settled at Danbury; Comfort settled at Middleton, and Samuel located at New London. The latter was the direct ancestor of Judge Starr. When the French Acadians were driven out of Nova Scotia the English Government held out inducements to new settlers, and they came in by the ship-load. A large proportion of them were from the American colonies, especially Connecticut, and Massachusetts (at that time including Maine), and the great-grandfather of Judge Starr headed a party that went to Nova Scotia from Norwich, Connecticut, in 1759. They selected their land in Cornwallis Valley, at the head of the Bay of Minas, which is at the head of the Bay of Fundy. Thus the Starr family was established in Nova Scotia. Joseph Starr, grandfather of the Judge, while born in Connecticut, was yet a mere child when the family removed to Nova Scotia. When he arrived at a suitable age he was sent back to Norwich, Connecticut, to be educated, and was at school there when the Revolutionary War came on. He joined the Patriot forces, and served gallantly throughout the war. After peace was declared he married a Miss Starr, a cousin, and located in Connecticut. As his father advanced in age, however, he was called upon to go back to Nova Scotia, and run the farm, which he did. Charles Starr, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Connecticut, prior to the return of his family to Nova Scotia, and was the oldest child of the family. According to the habit of the family he was sent back to Norwich, Connecticut, to be educated, and while he was there the war of 1812 broke out, and he joined the army of the United States. After the close of the war he went back to Nova Scotia, and took possession of the family homestead. He married Paulina, daughter of Henry Cox, who went to



E. H. Rennie

Nova Scotia from what is now Portland, Maine. Henry Starr, subject of this sketch, was the first born of his parents' children. He commenced his education at Starr's Point, his native place, and finished at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, in 1840. During the winter of 1840–'41 he taught school at Turner, Oxford County, Maine, on the Androscoggin River, and among his pupils was Eugene Hale, now United States Senator from Maine. In 1841 he went to the old family home in Connecticut, and clerked in a boot and shoe store about a year. He then joined his parents at Boston, and they proceeded to Chicago. There he read law with John J. Brown, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in May, 1844. He went to Morris, Grundy County, Illinois, where he was successful in practice, and in 1849 was elected county judge. He held the office until 1852, when he resigned in order to come to California. In January of that year a large number had mutually agreed to go to California when the weather opened up. About April they commenced backing out of the bargain, and finally Judge Starr found himself alone. He went to St. Louis, thence took a steamer to St. Joseph, and joined a party of Missourians bound for California. He accompanied them as far as Fort Laramie, and there changed to a Wisconsin company, with whom he went as far as Salt Lake. From there he packed to California, arriving at Placerville on the 6th of August. He mined for six months at French Hollow, then came to Sacramento, where he has ever since resided. He was elected city attorney in 1856, and served two years. In 1859 he was elected to the Legislature, and served in the sessions of 1859–'60. In 1871 he was elected district attorney, and served one term in that capacity. Judge Starr has ranked as a prominent lawyer ever since his advent to Sacramento. He became connected with the National Guard of California in 1861, first as Lieutenant and after as Captain of the City Guard. He was afterward chosen Major, and finally Colonel, commanding all the companies of Sacramento. He is not now, however, connected with the military. Judge Starr was married in Iroquois County, Illinois, July 20, 1845, to Miss Sarah Ann Shipley, a native of Burgettstown, Washington County, Pennsylvania. They have three living children, viz.: Albert (now inspector of buildings, and sanitary inspector of Sacramento); Clara (wife of Seneca B. Wood), and Charles, a resident of this city. Judge Starr takes an active interest in politics. From 1840 to 1860 he was a Democrat, and was elected to the Legislature as a Douglas Democrat, being the only one elected on the Legislative ticket. Since that time, however, he has been a strong and active Republican. Judge Starr is an able, forcible writer, and many of his newspaper articles have attracted wide-spread attention, notably one on the subject of the annexation of Canada to the United States, which brought out some salient points which had been entirely overlooked, in favor of the position, and a copy of the article was called for by a leading Eastern member of Congress who is agitating the question.

COL. PERRIE KEWEN, Assistant Adjutant General of California, is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, born October 10, 1857, his parents being Col. E. J. C. and Frances (White) Kewen. The Whites were one of the oldest families of Virginia. The mother of the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an aunt to President Jefferson. Dr. Thomas Jefferson White, father of our subject's mother, was one of the most eminent and distinguished surgeons of his time, and a prominent public man. He had two brothers, Joseph M. White, Congressman from Georgia and honorary member of the Georgia Historical Society, who was appointed by President Jefferson to compile the laws for the government of the Mexican territories subservient to the laws of the United States; the other brother, Philip White, repre-

sented Florida in Congress for seventeen years, consecutively, and died in his seat in the House of Representatives. Dr. Thomas Jefferson White was one of the founders of the medical department of Jefferson (now Lee) College, and was the first surgeon to successfully transplant flesh. He came to California with the troops in 1849, and was in Sacramento in December of that year. He was a member of the first constitutional convention, and was Speaker of the House in the first Legislature. His wife was Frances Jane Perry, of Richmond, Virginia, a daughter of John Perry. Dr. White died at Los Angeles, December 17, 1859. Colonel E. J. C. Kewen, father of our subject, was a son of Captain Edward Kewen, of the Royal English Navy, who served in the Irish department of the channel squadron. He came to this country and was appointed on the staff of General Andrew Jackson. He served with distinction under that commander in the war with England, and was decorated for gallantry at the battle of New Orleans. He afterward became an Indian merchant, and later, was killed in a duel in Tennessee. He left three sons, the oldest of whom was the father of our subject. Colonel Edward J. C. Kewen, father of our subject, was born at Columbus, Mississippi, November 2, 1825. At thirteen years of age he became a student in the Wesleyan University, located at Middletown, Connecticut. He had been there some three years when the untoward speculations of his guardian hurried him to his Mississippi home; and on his arrival there to learn that his once princely inheritance had dwindled down to a mere pittance. Thus reduced from affluence to comparative poverty, with his two younger brothers dependent upon his exertions for subsistence, he resolved upon the profession of the law. He betook himself to solitary study, with a persistence and assiduity almost unprecedented in those of his extreme youth. He had reached the age of nineteen, with but few acquaintances and associations in his native town. This was in 1844, in the middle of a most exciting political contest. By some means he was selected to deliver the opening address before what was then styled a "Clay Club." His primal efforts on that occasion acquired for him at once an extraordinary reputation for oratory. His extreme youth, peculiarity of style, copiousness of diction, earnestness and polish of manner, gave him sudden and unwonted fame. He was seized upon by the leading spirits of the party to which he belonged, in a section of country distinguished for its eloquent men, as one of their most efficient speakers, and dispatched to remote sections. The writer of the present notice has heard an incident illustrative of young Kewen's daring and fervid elocution. At a prominent point in his native State the people of both parties had massed together to enjoy barbacued provisions and the attraction of oratory. Two whole days had passed away in social and political revel, but very much to the discomfiture of Whig doctrines. Such giants as George R. Clayton, and H. L. Harris, and John B. Cobb, from unaccountable reasons, had failed to present themselves to effulge upon the beauties and strength of a protective tariff and other germane Whig topics. In despair, and at the very finale of the meeting the young stranger Kewen, a beardless boy, was reluctantly thrown before them. He had now some experience, it is true, in public declamation; and youth has its magnetism and sympathies; yet, they say, astonishment soon melted into earnest admiration, and the comparative boy ran away with the hearts and the judgments of the serried crowd. Regardless of party discrimination, they did a strange thing for that region. They seized hold of the juvenile orator as he finished his glowing peroration, and bore him around upon their shoulders, and would not be content until he had given them another specimen of his eloquence the same night, in a neighboring court-house. Such triumphs are very rare. After the election of 1844, Mr. Kewen became the editor of the Columbus *Whig*, and remained in that occupation for two years. Removing to St. Louis, Missouri, for the purpose of practicing law, and

meeting with peculiar success, we find him again upon the hustings after the nomination of Zachary Taylor for the Presidency. The papers of that day teem with the most extravagant encomiums upon his oratorical abilities. In commendation of his forensic efforts, partisanship lost its rancor, for praise flew equally from his opponents and his friends. In his fervid pilgrimage he traversed several of the Middle and Southern States. The reader of this sketch has already detected in its subject a peculiar restlessness so characteristic of men of his ardent temperament, and will not be surprised to learn that he became one of the innumerable throng that hurried to this western El Dorado forty years ago. Perhaps the blind boy, Dan Cupid, was one of the impelling causes of his sudden migration. It is very certain that he fell in with the caravan of Dr. Thomas Jefferson White and family, and meandered across the "plains" in their companionship and became the fortunate husband of the Doctor's accomplished daughter upon their arrival at Sacramento, December 10, 1849,—this being the first American wedding in California. It seems that his fame as an orator had anteceded him. Some occasion prompting it, he was summoned to the rostrum the very day his weary footsteps first traversed the then primitive city of Sacramento; and his instantaneous popularity was evinced by his election to the responsible office of Attorney General, by the State Legislature soon after his advent upon our coast. This office he resigned, as it compelled his residence at a distance from his adopted city, in which he had sprung into a lucrative practice in his profession. If other evidence of moral and physical courage were wanting, his character in this respect was especially manifest in his enlistment against the squatters, who, at that early period of our history had banded in murderous clans. Under threats of assassination he boldly repaired to one of their convocations on the levee and succeeded by the audacity of his tongue in dispersing the threatening and insurrectionary crowd. In May, 1851, he was nominated as a candidate on the Whig ticket for Congress, and it was in that canvass that he displayed the full maturity and strength of his peculiar powers. Often speaking several times during the same day, he seemed exhaustless in mind and body; though successful, the small majority obtained by his opponent was a high compliment to the zeal and eloquence of Colonel Kewen in a State Democratic at the time by many thousand. Leaving Sacramento in the summer of 1852 for San Francisco, he practiced his profession in the latter city with eminent success, until his restless and daring mind drove him into a new career. His brother, A. L. Kewen, second in command to General William Walker, was shot and killed in the first battle of Rivas, Nicaragua, in June, 1855. Thomas, the youngest of the three, had died the preceding year on the island of Tobago, in the Province of Panama. Alone in the world, and we may naturally suppose brooding in deepest melancholy over the early death of his only and loved kindred, it is not surprising that one of his ardent and generous impulses would seek relief in the first daring enterprise that offered. He was an intimate friend of General Walker, and had hitherto resisted his earnest importunities to embark in his wild adventure. Walker, now the military head of the new government, welcomed him with open arms, and at once commissioned him as the financial agent of the republic as well as judge advocate general on his staff; and it was not long before he became a member of a judicial tribunal organized to adjust the rival claims of Vanderbilt and Garrison & Morgan. The result of the deliberations of that body was that Vanderbilt was indebted to the Rivas-Walker government to the amount of one-half million of dollars. Pending the decision, were fought the memorable battles of Rivas, Massaya and Granada, in each of which Colonel Kewen took an active part as aid to General Walker. Though disapproving the measure, Colonel Kewen was instructed to take possession of the steamers belonging to Commodore Vanderbilt, plying in Lake Nicaragua. That arbitrary and

impolitic act, in which he was made the unwilling agent, resulted in the disastrous consequences that he predicted to his superior. It drove the powerful capitalist to collide with the authorities of Costa Rica, and eventually caused the ruin of the Walker dynasty. The Colonel was now dispatched upon an embassy to the Southern States of our Union for additional means and forces. Establishing his headquarters at Augusta, Georgia, he soon succeeded in rallying about him a force of eighty men, completely equipped, with ample supplies of provisions. The enthusiasm with which he was greeted and the ready response made to his persuasive appeals, are part of the history of our country. He had just negotiated with his former friends, Garrison and Morgan, the conveyance to their destination of his forces and implements, when the news reached him of the capture of Walker by Commodore Paulding, under instructions from Washington, and so terminated the Rivas-Walker government, and with it were dashed the hopes of its most efficient and brilliant supporter. In December, 1857, the Colonel returned to San Francisco, and in January of the succeeding year became a citizen of Los Angeles, where he resided up to the time of his death. In his new abode the people have once elected him to the office of District Attorney, and have twice dispatched him to the lower branch of our State Legislature. In the Presidential campaign of 1868 he was complimented with the highest number of votes as an elector on the Democratic ticket. We have thus sketched in brief the leading incidents in the life of one of our most prominent citizens. Perhaps no man is so thoroughly known within our State limits as Colonel E. J. C. Kewen. Of manners peculiarly genial, and a temperament ardent, enthusiastic and restless, and impulses generous and noble, and a tested courage more often mettlesome than discreet, charitable to profusion, he is essentially the finest type of his combined Celtic and Mississippi origin. Such men often provoke enmities, but only melt into enduring friends. His oratorical abilities, so eminently peculiar, have often been condemned by those most fascinated by their display. Criticism has always been launched at eccentricity. The scholar, while he wonders, condemns the strange affluence of diction that floats before him in such luxuriant profusion. Seldom before did man have such command of language. It is as exuberant as the monthly growth of the tropics, as gushing as the warble of the wild bird. Under proper control, and with the woof of logic, it is the richest gift of intelligence. Those that heard the Colonel some years since, wondered at and deplored this wild luxuriance, did in later years admire how he had subjected this verbal wealth to logical control. Had Colonel Kewen confined himself, without political and other deviation, to his profession, there is no doubt he would have attained in it the rarest eminence. He had not reached the full fruition of his powers, though he had the reputation unequaled upon our coast as an advocate and a public declaimer. The storms of his life are over. Colonel Kewen died of paralysis, on the 26th of November, 1879, at his beautiful home "El Molino," Los Angeles County, surrounded by his family. His accomplished wife survived him but a few months. Mrs. Kewen was a woman of the rarest qualities of mind and intellect, who endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact. She merited and received the highest tributes that loving friends could bestow upon one of the noblest works of God, "a perfect woman." Two children, a son and daughter, are all the family that survived them.

Colonel Perrie Kewen, with whose name this sketch commences, was but four months old when he accompanied his mother to California. He attended college at Santa Clara, and afterward at St. Augustine Military Academy, but in 1876 he returned home, on account of his father's illness, to take charge of El Rancho del Molino. After his father's death he removed to San Francisco for the purpose of earning his

own livelihood and that of his baby sister, and also to pursue the study of law. In the settlement of his father's estate, which was heavily encumbered with debt, and owing to the depression in real estate and the number of failures at the time, he realized nothing from what was supposed to have been a rich inheritance. Shortly after his arrival in San Francisco he accepted the position of bailiff of the Supreme Court, which he held but a short time, having been appointed private secretary to Chief Justice R. F. Morrison. He held this position five years, and resigned it in 1886. In the meantime, and in conjunction with that position, he had studied law and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of California, on the 24th day of July, 1881, and in 1883 was appointed Registrar and acting Dean of the law department, University of California, which post he resigned November 27, 1886. His military career is quite extended. He enlisted as a private in Battery A, Second Regiment of Artillery, March 13, 1882; promoted Corporal May 1, 1882; First Lieutenant, June 26, 1882; promoted Captain and Aid-de-Camp, staff of General W. H. Dimond, Second Brigade, February 24, 1883; promoted Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General of California, May 12, 1886. He has served on the staffs of General Stoneman, of Governor Bartlett, and of Governor Waterman, and has also served as Acting Adjutant-General at various times since 1886. Colonel Perrie Kewen has inherited many of the traits and characteristics of his father. Perhaps no young man is so well known within our State, possessing as he does the secret of popularity, whereby he makes friends easily and retains them. Of manners polished and refined, peculiarly genial, a temperament ardent, enthusiastic, with impulses generous and noble, he is ever found the amiable and hospitable gentleman. Colonel Kewen is a member of the San Francisco Society, California Pioneers. In Sacramento he is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., Union Degree Lodge, No. 2, and Pacific Encampment, No. 1. Colonel Kewen comes of a historic family, many of whose members have figured prominently and with honor in State and National affairs.

DAVID JOHNSTON, one of the well-known old Californians now and for many years resident in Sacramento, is a native of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, born June 30, 1827. His father, J. R. Johnston, was a native of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, a farmer and a tanner by trade. His mother, whose maiden name was Isabella Matthews, was also a native of Pennsylvania. David Johnston, the subject of this sketch, was reared at Kittanning, there read law, and for a time served as clerk of the Orphans' Court of the county. On the 14th of October, 1852, he was married, and on the same day started for California. The next week he was in New York city, and on the 21st they left there on the steamer Cortez. He was detained at Panama a week, waiting for the steamer on the Pacific side, and landed at San Francisco November 23, 1852. The great fire had occurred at Sacramento while they were on their way, and in December came the great flood here. Mr. Johnston remained in San Francisco that winter, and the following spring came to Sacramento. From here he proceeded to Bear River, in Nevada County, fourteen miles below Grass Valley. As the children grew up it was thought proper to remove the family to the vicinity of educational institutions, and in 1868 they came to Sacramento, where they have since resided, and where Mr. Johnston has his headquarters for the transaction of his business as a mining and United States land claim attorney. The field of his operations covers this land district, including Amador, Placer, El Dorado, Calaveras and Nevada counties. Mrs. Johnston was, before her marriage, Miss Nancy S. Glass, a native of Pennsylvania. Her father was a prominent man and had been treasurer of Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. Her second brother,

J. P. Glass, was a Colonel in Sickles' celebrated corps during the war of the Rebellion. Both of her parents died in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have three living children, viz.: Robert G., who is with Wells Fargo Express Company, Sacramento; A. J., of the large printing house of A. J. Johnston & Co., Sacramento, and Belle, wife of W. H. Prouty, of Truckee. Mr. Johnston had a brother among the pioneers of California, J. R. Johnston, who came here in 1849, and died in Placer County, January 6, 1888. His parents also came to this State, and his father died in Nevada County, August 12, 1860. His mother is yet living. She was born in the summer of 1809. Mr. Johnston has passed the chairs in Eureka Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Pacific Encampment, No. 2; is a veteran Odd Fellow, and has been a member of the Grand Lodge. He has a tract of land about three miles from Auburn, embracing 700 acres, and there pays considerable attention to fruit-growing. He has 7,000 fruit trees, among them 1,000 olives and pears, the remainder being peaches, cherries, oranges, etc. He also has about 12,000 vines of table grapes, among them White Muscat, Rose of Peru, Flaming Tokay, and Black Morocco. Mr. Johnston was elected a member of the Board of Education of Sacramento city, and served for two years.

JUDGE GEORGE A. BLANCHARD.—Among the representative members of the bar of Sacramento to-day is the gentleman with whose name this sketch commences. He is a native of Erie County, New York, born April 15, 1848, and son of George G. and Philinda (Keyes) Blanchard. The latter was a native of New Hampshire, and her grandfather, an Irish Presbyterian, settled in the town of Derry in that State. The Blanchards are an old New England family. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, a Massachusetts man, removed after his marriage to Antrim, New Hampshire, thence afterward to Aurora, New York, and finally to Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York, where he bought from Mr. Seward, agent, a farm of the Holland Purchase, early in the '50's. He still lives at the farm, at an advanced age. George G. Blanchard, father of the subject of this sketch, was educated at Jamestown Academy, but his brothers were all Dartmouth graduates. He was married at Jamestown, and moved to Erie County, where he taught school. His wife died while he was there, and soon after he left there and went South, where he resumed teaching. He afterward migrated to Wisconsin, and from there came to California across the plains. Arriving in this State, he first engaged in mining in Nevada County, and afterward removed to El Dorado County, where he mined and followed saw-milling and lumbering. He finally embarked in the legal profession, made his mark as a lawyer, and is now one of the leading members in the profession. George A. Blanchard, subject of this mention, was reared at Jamestown, New York, to the age of twelve years, when he came to California via Panama, taking passage at New York on the Northern Light, and landing at San Francisco from the Golden Gate in May, 1861, just after the breaking out of the civil war. He went to the town of El Dorado and was there prepared for college by sundry learned college men from Yale, Amherst, and other celebrated institutions of learning, all of which contributed their quota to the personnel of the California mining camps. At the age of sixteen years he went to Dartmouth College, was matriculated, went through the four years' academic course, and was graduated in the class of 1868. He then went to Buffalo, New York, and there studied law with Amos A. Blanchard, who had studied law with Millard Fillmore, in the firm of Fillmore, Hall & Haven. During this time he was deputy clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, in which Grover Cleveland had practiced. He was admitted to the bar on examination, in the eighth judicial circuit of the Supreme Court of New

York, Judge Richard P. Marvin, presiding judge, in November, 1869. The next spring he came back to California, and in 1871 he came to Sacramento by invitation of Attorney-General John Lord Love, to take the position of Assistant Attorney-General in his office. He so continued during four years, and for a considerable portion of the time was acting Attorney-General. At the expiration of General Love's term of office, and after one month with his successor, Jo. Hamilton, Mr. Blanchard opened an office on the corner of Second and K streets, Sacramento, and soon afterward formed a partnership with W. C. Van Fleet (now judge), and the firm of Blanchard & Van Fleet moved into the office vacated by Henry Edgerton, corner of Sixth and I streets. That was in 1875. Mr. Blanchard was elected District Attorney in 1878, and Mr. Van Fleet conducted the civil business of the firm until 1880, when the partnership was dissolved. At the expiration of his term as District Attorney Mr. Blanchard was appointed Assistant Attorney-General by General A. L. Hart, and served first in this capacity under the new constitution. About a year and a half later he was appointed by Governor Perkins to fill the vacancy on the Superior bench of Colusa County, caused by the death of Judge Hatch. He served out the unexpired term, was nominated for the position by the Republican convention, and at the ensuing election failed of being chosen for the position by 140 votes, though there was a Democratic majority in the county of 1,000, and this though he had never been in the county previous to his appointment as judge. He practiced law there until January 1, 1888, when he came to Sacramento and formed the present partnership with Judge Amos P. Catlin. Judge Blanchard was married to Miss Annie L. Hatch, daughter of Dr. F. W. Hatch, deceased, mention of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Judge Blanchard has always taken an active part in public affairs and in the Republican party organization. He was a member of the State Central Committee for Colusa County, and was a member of the State Convention of 1886. It is generally conceded that he could have had the nomination for Attorney-General had he so desired. His record on the bench and at the bar place him in the front rank of the legal profession.

EDWIN H. McKEE, auditor of the city of Sacramento, has been a resident of the city since 1855. He is a native of Vermont, born at Essex, Chittenden County, on the 16th of May, 1847. His father, George McKee, a native of Ireland, came to America with his parents when a mere child. He was reared in New York State, and in Vermont, and in the latter State was married to Miss Mary M. Curtis. In 1852 he joined the throng of emigration to California, making the journey via Panama, and landing at San Francisco. He was soon engaged in mining, and followed that occupation at Mokelumne Hill, Hangtown, Michigan Bar, and other places. In 1855 he was joined at Sacramento by his wife and two sons, Homer L. and Edwin H. Edwin H. McKee was reared to manhood in Sacramento, and was educated in her schools. At the age of seventeen years he commenced the moulder's trade in the shops of the Central Pacific Railroad, and when he had reached his majority, was a journeyman. He continued the prosecution of his trade until March, 1877, when he was elected to the position he now holds. In his office he has given entire satisfaction to the people of Sacramento, and his record has been one of integrity and conscientious work. Mr. McKee has been for many years actively identified with the National Guard of Sacramento, having first joined the old company A as private, and from that position progressing through the ranks of Fourth Sergeant, First Sergeant, and Lieutenant. When he attached himself to the artillery regiment, he was chosen its Major, and is now Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. He was married in Sacramento to Miss

Emeline L. McKee, a native of Philadelphia. He is Past Sachem of Owosso Tribe No. 39, Improved Order of Red Men. He is Past Chief Ranger of Court Sacramento, A. O. F., and has been commander in the Uniform Rank of Knights of Sherwood Forest; he is Past Chancellor Commander of Columbia Lodge, K. of P., and is a member of Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Sacramento R. A. C., No. 3. He has been intimately connected with the city fire department, and at the time of his election to his present post was foreman of Engine Co. No. 1. It thus happened that his first duty as auditor proved to be the signing of a warrant for himself as foreman- a singular coincidence. Mr. McKee has grown up among the people of Sacramento, was educated in her schools, learned his trade amid her artisans, and in all capacities in which he has served he has remained the same modest gentleman and enjoys the confidence and respect of the people of Sacramento.

WILLIAM S. CHURCH, City Attorney of Sacramento, is a native of Woodford County, Kentucky, born near Versailles, May 19, 1851. His father, James C. Church, was a native of Indiana, but located in Kentucky, where he studied surveying, and where he was married to Miss Fannie Smithers, a native of Kentucky. In 1852 he removed with his family to Kansas City, Missouri, and the following year came out across the plains to California, locating in American Valley, Plumas County, where he bought a ranch. He afterward removed to Indian Valley, where he died in 1886. His widow yet resides there. He followed his profession of surveyor for some time after coming to the State, and held the office of county surveyor for one term; but his fine set of instruments were destroyed by fire, and thereafter he devoted his attention to ranching. William S. Church, subject of this sketch, was but two years old when the family removed to this State, and he was reared in Plumas County. He was educated in the public schools, and in the winter of 1867 commenced attendance at Heald's College, San Francisco, where he was graduated in May, 1868. He then came to Sacramento and obtained employment on Whitcomb's ranch, in the southern part of the county. He worked there some time and then went home on a visit. In 1870 he went to Yolo County, and clerked in a store in Capay Valley for a year and a half. He next engaged in teaching school at Fairview. In 1873 he went to Nevada, and taught writing school at Virginia City and at Reno. Later in the same year he returned to California, and while in Solano County, was elected superintendent of schools of Plumas County, and by virtue of re-election, served from 1874 to 1878. He then began to think of some permanent profession other than teaching, and turned to the law, for which he then began reading. In 1880 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for district attorney, in the county of Sierra, but of course was unsuccessful, as the county was hopelessly Republican. In 1881 he received his life diploma as a teacher. Early in that year he came to Sacramento and read law with Colonel Creed Haymond and W. A. Cheney (now Superior Judge of Los Angeles County). On the 7th of May, 1881, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California. After his admission he went to La Porte, Plumas County, and there practiced law for two years. He was a candidate for county clerk on the "New Constitution" ticket, in 1881, but was defeated. On account of the stoppage of hydraulic mining, everything was dull in Plumas County, and Mr. Church came to Sacramento and engaged in law writing. He wrote a book entitled "Habeas Corpus" for Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. In the Legislature of 1884 he was clerk of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. In 1885 he went to Galt, and practiced there a couple of months, and then went north to Washington Territory and British Columbia. Two or three weeks later he

returned to Sacramento, and was engaged on the "American Decisions" for Bancroft & Co., and continued his writing on this work until elected city attorney, in 1888. In 1886 he made the race for district attorney of Sacramento County unsuccessfully. Mr. Church was married in Sacramento, April 11, 1886, to Miss Tillie Beauchamp, a native of Chicago, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beauchamp. Mr. Church is a member of Tehama Lodge, F. & A. M.; Sacramento R. A. Chapter No. 3; Sacramento Council, No. 1, R. & S. M, and of Court Sutter, No. 7,246, A. O. F. In the latter he was, at one time, chief ranger. He is a man of broad attainments, and although already considerably experienced in professional and official life, may be said to have just commenced his career, being yet a young man.

DR. ALEXANDER MONTAGUE, one of the eminent practicing physicians of this State, and a resident of Galt, was born in Wake County, near Raleigh, North Carolina, September 16, 1845, son of Dr. W. H. Montague, a prominent physician. In the family were six sons and six daughters, one of whom, besides the subject of this sketch, is a physician, in Winston, North Carolina. Dr. Montague received his early education at the Wake Forest College, and in 1865 graduated at the State University at Chapel Hill, formerly one of the largest institutions in the South. While pursuing his collegiate course he was gradually drifting into medical studies, and afterward he read in the office of his father two years, and received his diploma in 1868 from the University of the City of New York, after attending the required course of lectures there. Until 1877 he practiced his profession in his native State, and then came to California, locating at Shasta City, where his competency soon became known and he was appointed surgeon to the County Hospital. He remained at that place nine months. In 1878 he came to Galt, where he has since resided and had a large practice, excepting the three years 1885–'88, when he was in New York city, prosecuting special studies. Thus the people of Galt and vicinity have the satisfaction of knowing one physician at least among them who is probably as well qualified to treat them as any other general practitioner in the State.

SAMUEL E. WRISTON, a resident of this county since 1852, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, March 19, 1834. His father, James, a native of South Carolina, emigrated to Illinois when a young man. In Morgan County he married Miss Catharine P. Sage, a native of Terre Haute, Indiana, had three children, and died in 1839 at the age of thirty-four years. Samuel, our subject, is the only one now living. The eldest son, William B., came to this State in 1849, and was accidentally killed in "Russell Pocket," four miles from Galt, July 7, 1856. The other son, Elihu R., came to California in 1859, and died in Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, June 27, 1877. In after years Mrs. Wriston married John Raffety, who also is now deceased. The widow is now living in Pella, Jasper County, Iowa, at the age of sixty-nine years. By the last marriage there were six children, of whom four are still living. Mr. Samuel E. Wriston, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on a farm. In April, 1852, when seventeen years of age, he came to California overland with mule teams, in company with three families and twenty-seven men, consuming exactly three months on the trip from the Missouri River. When he arrived in Sacramento his brother William was living in the "Pocket." He intended to go over the mountains to Carson Valley, but chills and fever attacked him and prevented him from going. After recovery he began to work on ranches, meanwhile owning some live stock in company with his brother. After the death of the latter he took charge of all the stock for

awhile, and then disposed of it. In November, 1857, he returned East on a visit. Arrived in Sacramento again June 1, 1859, and again entered the live-stock business, buying and selling and dairying, and followed this business for nine years in partnership with C. W. Harvey, in the meantime owning some land which he had bought before going East. Up to about three years ago his business was mainly stock-raising, but lately he has paid more attention to general agriculture. His farm consists of 422 acres, on the Laguna, five miles east and north of Galt. He has made his residence in this village since it was started in 1869. Mr. Wriston is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, and of the A. O. U. W. of Galt. Politically he is a Republican, although his first Presidential vote in 1856 was cast for Buchanan. In 1860 he was a Douglas Democrat, and since then he has been a Republican. He was united in marriage, June 14, 1870, to Jennie V. Ferguson, a native of Illinois, and reared in the city of Chicago. They have had three children, as follows: Carrie F., born May 13, 1872, and died December 24, 1880; Charles R., born October 3, 1874; and Samuel C., born September 3, 1877, and died February 17, 1878.

SOLOMON KREEGER, farmer, Dry Creek Township, was born December 17, 1829, in Mt. Pleasant, Forsythe County, North Carolina, son of Jacob and Mary (Fulps) Kreeger, natives also of that State. Both the grandfathers of Mr. Kreeger were in the Revolutionary War seven years, and they lived to be respectively 103 and 105. Jacob Kreeger was a farmer all his life and died in his native State, at the age of sixty-eight years, in 1846. He had five sons and six daughters; the sons were George W., Jacob, John, Henry and Solomon; and of these only three are now living. Some of the family still remain in North Carolina, and some are in Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri. Solomon was raised on a farm in his native State, graduated at Trinity College, North Carolina, when twenty-one years old, and then he started for California, but stopped near Independence, Missouri, and taught school there a year in Jackson County. In 1851 he started again for the Golden State, with others, coming overland with ox teams. Had some trouble with the Indians, who endeavored to steal their cattle. By such delays their trip was extended five months and five days. Stopping first at Diamond Spring, El Dorado County, Mr. Kreeger mined about two months, and then followed the same occupation at Michigan Bar, Sacramento County, about four years, with moderate success. Then he located upon his present property in Dry Creek Township; but subsequently removed to Sacramento, opened a hay and grain store on the corner of Eleventh and J streets, known as the Elephant Feed Store, and ran it about five years, then returned to his ranch. Here he has splendid improvements, rendering the place exceedingly attractive. He has two farms, the home ranch of 451 acres, and the Briggs ranch of 468 acres, on which he has about 200 acres of alfalfa. He has been a member of the Masonic order ever since he was twenty-one years of age. He is a charter member of Nebraska Lodge, No. 71, and of Galt Lodge, No. 267, and in 1886 was a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of California. He is also a member of the Lodge of the Golden Shore and of the Chosen Friends. In 1863 he married Jane Cunningham, a native of Illinois, and they have seven children living, three deceased. Their names are Virgil, Lillie, Lettie, Zena, Tully B., Creed H., and Saul Cleveland.

F. PHELPS, the jeweler, stationer and music dealer of Galt, has been a resident of that place since 1878. He was born in Burlington, Vermont, May 31, 1833, son of Francis and Helen Phelps, both natives also of that State, who resided there until their death.

Being a natural musician, and having an excellent training from the best teachers, Mr. Phelps was set to the systematic study of music at the age of five years. Among his teachers was the noted Lowell Mason. After leaving home, at the age of twelve years he continued his favorite study, mostly by himself, adapting himself to almost any kind of musical instrument. In the early '50's he spent a winter in Chicago, where he played violin in the amphitheater, and traveled with a circus during the summer. He continued this mode of life up to the age of twenty-two years, when he began learning a trade in Cleveland, Ohio. He entered a store there kept by a German named Keselmyer, who had a small business, principally in the way of repairing, and worked with him two years. He then traveled, repairing musical instruments and soliciting his own work until he came to California in 1857. He came from New York by way of Panama, landing in San Francisco in March. He mined in Calaveras County ten years, in the meantime prospecting considerably, and when short of money would resort to his old trade. At length he abandoned mining and prospecting, and devoted himself exclusively to the repairing business again, until he located in Woodbridge, September 1, 1868, with no means but his kit of tools; and he also taught music some. Much can be credited to Mr. Phelps for what he did for Woodbridge and that section of the country in the way of creating a taste for music and raising its standard. He taught in the public schools and led societies free of charge, receiving pay for instrumental instruction only. As the place advanced in population, wealth, and in other respects, his classes in music increased, and his reputation widened, bringing pupils from greater and greater distances. The people of Woodbridge, acknowledging their indebtedness to Prof. Phelps, presented him a beautiful gold-headed cane, appropriately engraved with the inscription and date, and the head embellished with a beautiful setting of gold quartz. In his business he naturally collected around him a considerable stock of jewelry and musical goods. For business reasons he came to Galt, in June, 1878, and opened a store in his line, where he has deservedly prospered. He was married in 1863 to Julia A. Carter, a native of Wisconsin, and they have three children: Cora A., Carry L. and Alton D.

HENRY S. PUTNEY, farmer, Dry Creek Township, was born May 13, 1828, in Yates County, New York, a son of Jedediah and Caroline S. (Gartwell) Putney, of English descent. His father, who was also a farmer, died in Yates County in 1850, at the age of forty-five years. In his family were four sons and four daughters; the sons were Decastro A., Henry S., George S., and Lyman D. Decastro died on shipboard, on the Pacific Ocean, in 1853, of pneumonia. Mr. Putney was reared upon the farm in New York State until he was of age, in 1849, when he sailed from New York city, February 14, for California, on the Crescent City to Panama, and on the whaling ship Sylph for San Francisco, landing at that city July 28. Coming to Sacramento by sail-boat, he went directly to the mines near Auburn, and mined for gold about a year, with moderate success. In the fall of 1850 he went to San José and entered a tract of Government land, which he afterward exchanged for a claim in this county where he now resides, twenty miles from Sacramento. It contains 530 acres, well adapted to grain, hay and live stock. All the improvements now seen there he has made himself, having lived there since 1851. A good orchard and vineyard are on the premises. He came with nothing and was $16 in debt, and he has made all his property by his own honest earnings. He was the first man to run a Separator threshing machine in Sacramento County. Mr. Putney, December 27, 1862, married Miss Rhoda A., daughter of Calvin and Eliza W. (Bixby) Bates,—her father a native of Vermont and mother of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Put-

ney have five children: Melvina E., born September 13, 1863; George S., January 5, 1865, and died June 12, 1887; Julia M., born January 28, 1866; Eliza C., October 24, 1873; and Frankie M., May 11, 1879. Melvina is the wife of Frank S. Wardrobe, of this county; the other children are still at their paternal home. Mrs. Putney crossed the plains in 1859 to this State with her brother George O. Bates and family, who now reside in Sacramento city; they were six months on the route. She and her daughter Julia are members of the Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 36, of which Miss Julia is Noble Grand. Mr. Putney is a member of Elk Grove Lodge, No. 274, I. O. O. F.

MRS. JANE MAHIN, of Dry Creek Township, is a daughter of Henry Murray, and was born in Cedar County, Iowa. Her father, a farmer, was a native of Ireland, and his genealogy can be traced back to the Scotch-Irish. He was raised on a farm in his native country. He was born May 3, 1812, and married Miss Jane Adair, in Ireland. Emigrating to America, he located near Point Pleasant, Ohio; subsequently he moved to Iowa, where Mrs. Mahin was born, and still lives there, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife died in 1872, at the age of sixty-four years. In their family were eleven children, six daughters and five sons; three daughters are in this State. Besides Mrs. Mahin, there are Mrs. William Frazer and Mrs. D. L. Davis, both in this county. Mrs. Mahin came across the plains and mountains to California in 1864, and purchased the property which she now occupies, twenty-two miles from Sacramento and one mile east of the upper Stockton road. It now contains 423 acres, and is in a very fine state of cultivation, the soil being well adapted to general farming; and the improvements are good. There are also a number of magnificent oak shade trees on the place. Mrs. Mahin has two sons and two daughters, namely: Jennie, wife of E. M. Curl, of Los Angeles; John R., who lives in this county; Nelita, wife of William Stuart, of Los Angeles; and William, a resident of Sacramento. Mrs. Mahin visited her old home in 1870, but says she is willing to make her home in California during the remainder of her life.

WILLIS WRIGHT, a pioneer and successful farmer of Dry Creek Township, was born in Rutland County, Vermont, February 2, 1823. His father, Elihu Wright, was also a native of that State; and his grandfather, also named Elihu, was born in Connecticut and emigrated to Vermont when about twenty-one years old. His only son, the father of Willis, married Minerva McArthur, a native also of the Green Mountain State. Her father, Charles McArthur, was from the Highlands of Scotland, and married a Vermont lady after coming to this country. In 1836 Elihu Wright, Jr., and family emigrated to Illinois when the tide of immigration was to the Western States, and he located thirty miles west of Chicago, on the line between Cook and Kane counties; but that part of the country was afterward taken from these counties and organized into Du Page County. Mr. Wright made his home there until his death, about 1851; his wife died in the spring of 1850. Of their three sons the subject of this sketch was the youngest. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age, by which time he had land of his own. He then went upon his land and worked it, at the same time assisting the family, which then consisted of four members. In 1853 he came overland to California, arriving at Hangtown October 12, being six months on the road; and six weeks later he went down into Dry Creek Township with a band of cattle which he had brought across the plains; with this stock he went into the cattle business and general farming, which he continued up to 1862, in "Russell Pocket." During this time he kept a team on the road hauling hay and

lumber to and from the mountains. In 1862 he took some of the stock into the mountains, and during the summer months for eighteen years ran a dairy and raised cattle. He has been a resident of Galt for about seven years, living a more retired life and enjoying what he has worked so hard to attain for so many years. His marriage occurred December 22, 1846, when he wedded Marietta Angeline Van Emburgh, who was born in Rutland County, Vermont, November 6, 1824. She became the mother of seven children: Frederick, born September 25, 1847; Albert W., born April 25, 1849; James C., May 20, 1852; Eva, born October 2, 1854, and died October 12, 1884, the wife of Edward Humphreys, of Sacramento; Frank M., April 12, 1857, and died June 13, 1862; Edward E., born May 26, 1859; and Hattie M., August 1, 1867. Mr. Wright was again married December 24, 1882, to Mrs. Eliza A. Summers, *nee* Arnold, also a native of Rutland County, Vermont. Her marriage to Daniel B. Summers took place October 14, 1845; and they came to California by way of Panama, landing in San Francisco, and then at Sacramento May 22, 1852. Mr. Summers died July 13, 1878, an old resident of this county. By this marriage there were eight children, of whom five are now living, four daughters and one son, all married.

GEORGE NEED, a general farmer in Dry Creek Township, was born September 27, 1836, in Germany, and emigrated to America in 1840 with his parents, Francis and Dorothy Need, landing at Baltimore and settling near Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Indiana. There they were on a farm until the father's death in 1874, at the age of seventy-two years; the mother died in 1849. In their family were four sons and one daughter, viz.: Michel, George, Valentine, Christopher, and Laney, wife of Louis Lehr, of Indianapolis. Michel came to California in 1852, and died in 1868; Christopher was killed in the Civil War; Valentine also served in the war and now lives in Indiana, George remained with his father on the farm until he was twenty years of age, and then, in 1857, embarked at New York and came by way of the Isthmus to the Golden State, and at once located where he has ever since resided, except a short time in Fresno County, when he was in the stock business. In 1867 he purchased his present fine property of 775 acres, five miles from Galt, and where he has made all the improvements now on the place. In 1867 he married Miss Sarah J. Ehler, a native of Indiana, and they have had six children, two of whom are deceased, namely: Effie R., born October 18, 1868, died November 25 following; Louisa J., born March 15, 1871; George C., July 2, 1873; Isabel E., June 24, 1874; Francis, born December 6, 1876, died April 19, 1877; and Henry J., born September 27, 1878. Mr. Need is a gentleman of kindly disposition, industrious habits and sincere in his morals. Politically he is a Republican; his first Republican vote was cast for Ben Harrison.

JAMES K. McKINSTRY, of Galt, was born in Rochester, New York, February 9, 1835. His father, John, and his mother, Jane (Kelso) McKinstry, were both natives of the North of Ireland. About 1834 they emigrated to the United States, having at that time two children, one of whom died while crossing the ocean, and the other died in Sacramento, in May, 1853. Both were daughters. On arrival in this country, John McKinstry first located in New York State, where the family resided until 1837, in Chicago till 1840, and from 1840 to 1850 in Galena, Illinois. The mother is now living with her son James, in Galt. On coming to this State about the middle of August, 1850, they stopped first in Sacramento. In May, 1851, James McKinstry (our subject) went to the mines, and for about four years was engaged among them in El Dorado and Placer counties.

He then came to the vicinity of Galt, where he has since been an honored resident. There he followed the dairy business for about fourteen years, driving cows to the mountains, making butter and raising stock. From 1872 to 1879, with the exception of one year, he was salesman in Whitaker & Ray's store. In the meantime he started a livery stable in Galt, and for the last ten years he has given his personal attention to the business. His stable was first erected in Old Liberty by Robert Brown. After a time it fell into the hands of Calvin Briggs, along with the Devins Exchange Hotel, and was moved to Galt and set on the corner of Fifth and C streets, where it now stands. Thomas Briggs was the first to run it as a livery stable. He sold to William F. Brewster and Benjamin F. Howard, about 1873. After awhile Brewster sold his interest to Mr. McKinstry, and the firm of Howard & McKinstry continued until Mr. Howard disposed of his interest to his brother Caarles B., the firm name remaining the same. In 1879 or 1880 Mr. McKinstry bought out his partner's interest, and since then has been the sole proprietor. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman, thoroughly understanding business principles. He has been moderately successful in life, and he now has the finest livery stable in the place. He is a member of Phœnix Lodge, No. 239, I. O. O. F., and of the Galt Encampment, No. 65, both of Galt. He has a ranch of 160 acres two miles from Galt, and another of the same size eight miles from town, devoted to general farming. July 19, 1858, is the date of his marriage to Fanny, daughter of Thomas Armstrong, one of the early artists and engravers on .this coast, who did a great deal of work in San Francisco and Sacramento; indeed, nearly all the illustrated works issued on the coast at that time were executed by him. Mr. and Mrs. McKinstry have brought up a family of five children, viz.: Clara, wife of C. C. Clement, justice of the peace at Galt; Lizzie, wife of W. R. Cole, residing near Centerville, Alameda County; Edgar, assistant agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at Lorenzo; Charles W., who manages the business of the stable; and Tom, the Southern Pacific Railroad agent at Stege, in Alameda County; he was appointed at the age of fifteen years, being given the entire charge of all the departments,—the business of the railroad company, of Wells & Fargo's Express and the Western Union Telegraph, being the youngest agent in the employ of the company. In political matters Mr. McKinstry has always been a Republican, and takes an active part in the public affairs of the county. He has served the people of Dry Creek Township as justice of the peace and notary public for two years.

JOHN H. SAWYER was born February 4, 1830, in Strafford County, New Hampshire, in that portion which has since been set off as Carroll County. His parents, Joseph H. and Abigail B. (Hall) Sawyer, were also natives of the same locality. All the four children of the family of Joseph H. Sawyer are now residents of California, viz.: Mrs. Addie S. Grant, of Sacramento; John H., the subject of this sketch; James C., of Galt; and Mrs. Susan Hughes, of Oakland. The boyhood days of John H. were "pretty tough." One year was all he had in school; he had to work hard and constantly. When he was fifteen years old the father died, and he had the responsibilities of caring for the family. From his father, who was a carpenter, he partly learned the same trade, and he followed it most of the time until he was of age. He then spent a year in New York, then a winter at Bristol, Kenosha County, Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1853, in company with his brother J. C., started with horse teams overland for the Golden State. Setting out alone, he fell in afterward with company. The journey was comparatively pleasant and the party arrived at Placerville, August 7. That was then a lively camp. After remaining there about a month, they went down into Dry Creek Township to

build a house for Dr. Selan Russell, a large cattle dealer, who with others have taken up a large tract of land in what was called "Russell's pocket." Since that time, with the exception of three years, Mr. Sawyer has been a resident of that neighborhood. One year he passed in San Francisco. In the fall of 1856 he returned to Wisconsin and was married, and remained there two years. In the spring of 1859 he came again to California, bringing with him his wife, mother, and two sisters. His mother died in 1880, at the age of seventy-seven years. After his arrival here he worked steadily at his trade for four years. He then turned his attention to dairying for eighteen years, during which time it was a profitable industry. The first land he purchased was in 1878, when the town of Galt was started, his selection being a tract of 400 acres on Dry Creek just a half mile south of town. He also purchased 680 acres, the west boundary line of which was two miles east of town. Since that time he has been a resident of Galt, farming, raising cattle and horses, and building houses. He has built, or assisted in building, all the houses in the place. In 1859 he erected the Devins Exchange Hotel, which was afterward moved to Galt when this town was started. He also built the mercantile house of Whitaker & Ray, the school-house and two of the churches. One of these, the Methodist, was first erected for a school-house. Probably the first upland orchard in this section was set out by Mr. Russell on his place, and Mr. Sawyer built a windmill to irrigate it. This was the first windmill erected in the county. Mr. Sawyer belongs to Phœnix Lodge, No. 232, I. O. O. F., to Galt Encampment, No. 65, Rei Rebekah Degree Lodge, and to Galt Lodge, A. O. U. W.; he is a charter member of all these. The date of Mr. Sawyer's marriage was November 4, 1856, when he wedded Miss Jennie C. Newcomb, a native of Rochester, New York, and a daughter of Samuel E. Newcomb, who is now making his home with her; he is eighty-five years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer have four children: Frank N., Wallace B., Jean and Thomas. The eldest was born in Wisconsin, and the others are natives of this State.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BATES, dentist at Folsom, an honored and old-time citizen of California and Folsom, is a native of the district of Greenville, South Carolina, born November 24, 1829. John Bates, his father, was also a native of that State, and passed all his life there. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Elizabeth Springfield, was also a native of the Palmetto State, and died in 1846 or 1847. She had twenty-one children, most of whom grew to years of maturity, settling principally in South Carolina. Dr. Bates passed his boyhood on a farm, deprived of school education, but acquired a good practical one. At the age of seventeen he worked at the carpenter's trade and commenced the study of dentistry in North Carolina. He followed the business of carpentering for a short time in Georgia; then came to California, sailing from Charleston on the brig Emily, to Havana, and thence on the steamer Isthmus. The steamer came near sinking on that voyage; indeed this was the last trip she made. He arrived in San Francisco April 15, 1852, and went immediately to the mines on Weaver Creek, El Dorado County, remaining in that county nearly two years; then went to Yuba County, where he bought a mining claim near Camptonville. After working this claim about one year, he sold out and returned to El Dorado County, where he invested money accumulated from mining in a ranch. After improving this considerably, he sold at a sacrifice; then in 1855 came to Sacramento County, stopping at Folsom, where, with G. W. Gaylord, he resumed the study and commenced the practice of dentistry, subsequently practicing with Dr. Esterly at Sacramento. Since that time he has been a resident practitioner of his chosen profession at Folsom. During the many years resident of this State he has been successful in almost

every undertaking. The most of his property and means has been acquired by thrift and enterprise in his profession. He has, since residing at Folsom, taken a great interest in its growth and prosperity. He has been a member of the Masonic order since he was twenty-one years of age; at present is a member of Natoma Lodge, No. 64. In political matters he has always been Democratic. From 1857 to 1864 he made regular annual trips into Amador, El Dorado and Calaveras counties, taking about six months to each trip. There being at that time very few dentists in the country, his visits were always hailed with delight. In 1864 he married Mrs. Jennie S. Bates. Their only child, Jennie E., died April 21, 1881, in her eighteenth year.

W. W. BRISON, guard at the State Prison, Folsom, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, December 20, 1828, a son of Oliver and Mary (Wiley) Brison, the former of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The parents emigrated from West Virginia to Missouri in 1838, and resided there in Marion County until 1850. In the spring of the latter year father and son started across the plains to California, leaving Independence May 9. At Devil's Gate, on the Sweetwater, about 150 miles west of Fort Laramie, they stopped eight days, and at Salt Lake two weeks, being there on the 24th of July, which is the Mormons' principal holiday. Striking northward from this point, they came to the old Fort Hall road, and onward until they arrived at the head of the Humboldt, and thence down that river to the sink. Soon they struck the forty-mile desert, which they crossed during the night. They reached the Carson River at a point called Ragtown, and went up to the town of Genoa, in the Carson Valley, at the foot of the Sierras. After crossing the summit they came down the old slippery Fort road, an old emigrant trail, to Placerville, arriving there August 19. They commenced mining on the south fork of the American River, near Sutter's Mill, where Mr. Brison saw the first gold in California. In the fall the river rose so that they had to abandon that place, and they went over to Diamond Spring, El Dorado County, and wintered there. In the spring Mr. Brison, senior, "took up" a quarter section of land, forty acres of which he fenced, and twenty-five he plowed, assisted by his son. It was their intention to use it for garden purposes; but after working it awhile, and finding that they could do nothing with it during the dry spring of 1851, they abandoned it. The land was afterward found to be in the Sutter grant, and the Brisons lost it. A part of it is now in Sacramento city. They then purchased a couple of teams and started to Vacaville in Solano County, cut wild hay and hauled it to Cache Creek Slough, about fifteen miles distant, shipping it by a little boat called the Ohio, to Sacramento, where they sold it. During the winter of 1851–'52 they mined at Kelsup Diggings, near Georgetown, El Dorado County. In the spring the elder Brison went down to Cache Creek in Yolo County, and entered 160 acres, and about a month afterward the junior Brison also entered another quarter section. They fenced in about ten or fifteen acres, and tried to buy it of the grant (the Berryesa grant), but the owners would not give it up. The settlers on the grant then clubbed together and hired a good lawyer to fight the case in the courts at Washington, but they lost their suit. In the spring of 1853 Oliver Brison returned home by water, while W. W. Brison went back to the Diamond Spring mines in 1854, where he continued until 1858. He was then employed by the Eureka Canal Company as agent to collect the water rents. In 1861 he came to Sacramento and took charge of the Western Ditch, which was leased by that company, they giving Mr. Brison full control. The next year he was employed by the Eureka and Natoma Water Companies together to sell water at Farmer's Diggings on the American River. In 1865 he returned and took charge again of

the Western Ditch in this county until 1867, and the next year bought a ranch on the Folsom grant, sixteen miles from Sacramento, on the Sacramento Valley Railroad. This farm he conducted until 1877, when he purchased a half interest in a wholesale and retail grocery store on the corner of Tenth and K streets, a store which was formerly owned by Cox & Jones. Running that business until 1880, he sold out his interest to his partner, John Lambert, and May 16, 1881, he left for Arizona on a mining excursion. In September, 1886, he returned to this county, and May 21, next year, was appointed as guard at the Folsom State Prison, which position he has successfully filled to the present time. Politically Mr. Brison is a Democrat, and in former times was very active in public affairs. At one time he was treasurer of the Democratic County Central Committee. March 8, 1866, he married Miss Carrie, daughter of Newell Kane, Sr. They have two sons, Oliver O. and William William, the latter named after his father.

BRAINARD F. SMITH was born in Madison, Indiana, July 4, 1849. His father, Samuel F. Smith, a native of England, came to the United States when he was eighteen years of age, in 1824, locating in Cincinnati, and engaging in the wholesale boot and shoe business there, being one of the pioneer merchants of that city. He moved to Madison, Indiana, on the Ohio river, where he carried on the boot and shoe trade, and also a tannery. In 1857 he moved to Indianapolis, and there had a large factory for the manufacture of wagon and carriage material, which was finally merged into the manufacture of the Sarven wheel, Mr. Smith having introduced it. He employed about 1,200 men, and the establishment was at that time the largest manufactory in the West. He also had a large store in St. Louis, where he had a partner, making it a depot for the wheels and for the wagon and carriage material which he manufactured. About 1871, after he had accumulated a large fortune, he sold out to his partner and traveled in Europe, enjoying the fruits he had so faithfully earned by a life of toil. He died in 1878, of paralysis. He was married in Madison, Indiana, to Belvidere Roberts, a Yankee school-teacher from Vermont. She died in 1866. Of that family there are four children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. He obtained one year of his preparatory education at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, of which his uncle, Rev. Henry Curtis, was president. His second collegiate year was taken at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana. He entered the freshman class at Yale College in 1866, and upon the death of his mother he returned home and afterward finished his collegiate course at Wabash College, graduating in 1870. During his college vacation he took a business course at Indianapolis. After graduating he entered the office of his father's factory and remained there until the ensuing autumn. Hearing a great deal of California, his curiosity was excited to spend a winter here. Carrying out his contemplated programme, he liked the climate so well that he has ever since remained here. In 1871 he came to Sacramento with E. E. Ames, who was agent for the Studebaker wagons and for his father's patent wheels, and remained with him first as commercial traveler and afterward as business manager until 1879, when he went to San Francisco to assume the management of a large agricultural house there. Filling that position until 1883, he returned to Sacramento and opened a house of his own, under the firm name of Brainard F. Smith & Co., the partner being George A. Davis, of San Francisco. The failure of Mr. Davis in San Francisco, in 1885, caused Mr. Smith to close business. Since that time he has devoted his attention principally to the collection and settlement of his old accounts. Since August 1, 1888, he has been secretary of the Folsom State Prison, and May 2, 1889, he was elected the secretary of the Preston School of Industry, to be located in

Amador County. Ever since he became a resident of this county he has taken an active interest in politics as a Republican, having identified himself with almost every political movement.

CHARLES AULL, Warden of the State Prison at Folsom, was born in Clay County, Missouri, May 23, 1849. His father, Dr. T. M. Aull, a native of Kentucky, in 1832 joined the first regiment of United States dragoons enlisting from that State; they went to the Rocky Mountains, and afterward were stationed at Fort Leavenworth. The Doctor was in the Government service three years, and then went to St. Louis, attended medical lectures at the State University and graduated, and settled in northwestern Missouri, where he practiced his profession. For two terms he represented Atchison County in the State Legislature. In 1852 he came overland with a large train to this State, arriving in November at Marysville, but was soon driven out of that place by a flood, the same year. He next resided in Martinez, Contra Costa County, two years, and then, in 1854, located about on the line between Dry Creek Township, this county, and San Joaquin County, when the settlers were few and scattered. There were only two or three families at Hicksville, and one or two at Elk Grove. Dr. Aull pre-empted a tract of land, and resided on it for seventeen years. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature from San Joaquin County, and served one term. In 1872 he removed to Modesto, Stanislaus County, and died there in 1873, at the age of sixty-seven years. In Missouri he married Clara Fugitt, a native of that State, and she died in Sacramento city, in July, 1888. Of the ten children in this family five are living. The first business in which Mr. Charles Aull engaged was the mercantile, at Liberty, near Galt. In 1870 he went to Modesto and was employed in a store there for nearly a year, and then, after assisting his father to move to Modesto, he fitted up a drug store for him there. He himself also had considerable experience as a druggist. In March, 1872, a bitter fight arose between two factions of the Democratic party in respect to under-sheriff. The sheriff, John Rodgers, finally solved the problem by tendering Mr. Aull the appointment, although he had never been an applicant or in any way connected with the matter. He accepted the appointment, and in that office he obtained his first knowledge of criminal business. This branch of the public service of the county fell into his hands, and at that time it was very voluminous. Having got through with some pretty hard cases successfully, he evinced that he was an ingenious and energetic officer. He held that position three and a half years. In 1875 he was appointed turnkey of the San Quentin prison, under Lieutenant-Governor Johnson, who was at that time ex-officio warden of the prison; and during his administration of four years Mr. Aull held nearly every position under him, which gave him a practical idea of the minutest details of prison management. During Ames' administration as warden of the prison, a clean sweep was made of all the officials in 1880, for political reasons. For the succeeding three and a half years Mr. Aull was employed most of the time by the Wells-Fargo Express Company, looking after criminals. He had charge of several cases, having to travel over the Pacific Coast several times. One of the most noted of these cases was the capture and conviction of the murderers of Banker Cummings, of Nevada County, who was captured in the East four years after the commission of the crime. The details of the pursuit and capture and trial would fill a large volume, and are fresh in the minds of many in this State. Many important circumstances of the case were in Sacramento city. Mr. Aull was appointed deputy warden of the San Quentin prison by Hon. Paul Shirley, in November, 1883, and served four years, resigning November, 1887; and thirty days later he was elected warden of the Folsom prison,

which position he now fills. He was married in December, in 1887, to Miss Maggie Anglon, of San Francisco. Politically Mr. Aull is a Democrat, and he has always taken considerable interest in the political affairs of the State, having often been a delegate to the State conventions.

JACOB AND OSWALD BRODER. Christian Broder, the father of these gentlemen, was a farmer and a stock-raiser in Switzerland, owning the property he occupied, and was a man of energy and good business qualities. He was born in 1792, married Ceophe Roupe, and died in 1879; his wife died in May, 1844. They had eight sons and one daughter: Christian, Anton J., Oswald (deceased), Oswald (living), John, who died in Sacramento in 1850, Bena Hilvica, Elizabeth (deceased), Frank Broder, who died in August, 1868, and was buried at Mormon Island. Jacob Broder was born February 22, 1833, in Sargans, Switzerland, and was reared on a farm. In September, 1848, he and his brother left home and sailed from Havre de Grace for America, landing in New Orleans. In that vicinity they worked on sugar plantations and in vegetable gardens for about two months. In December, 1848, he left New Orleans for St. Louis, Missouri, on the steamer Great Missouri, which is long to be remembered as the boat that first conveyed the Asiatic cholera to St. Louis. Half of the ship's crew, mostly negroes, died of this disease. Landing at St. Louis New Year's Eve, the brothers went into Madison County, Illinois, and remained there until April 11, 1850, employed on a farm; and while there they saw whole families dying of that dread scourge, cholera. On the date mentioned they started for California across the plains, there being now three brothers in the party,—Jacob, Oswald and John. They had a very pleasant trip, and halted first in Sacramento, September 7, remaining there about two months, during which time John died for want of medical attendance. Jacob and Oswald were obliged to sleep beside their dead brother in the tent, and the following day dug his grave and begged the use of a wagon, paying $10 for it, to haul the corpse to its final resting place. Those distressing times here are described elsewhere in this volume. The surviving brothers then went to Marysville and mined for a month, and from there to the North Fork of the Salmon River, in Klamath County, where they had to pay $2.50 a pound for flour; 900 pounds were dealt out at that price within three hours. They mined there for about two years, at a profit of $10 a day, the cost of living being about $2 a day. Meat averaged about 60 cents a pound, potatoes 75 cents, and butter was often as high as $4 a pound. In 1853 Jacob came to Sacramento County, and purchased his present ranch three miles from Folsom, containing 160 acres, and at present 1,100 acres, well adapted to orchard and vineyard as well as grain, hay and live stock, being well supplied with running water. It is as good for irrigation as any valley in the world. Mr. Broder has a fine house, built in 1878, of granite, on the side of a hill, whence a most beautiful view of the ranch and surrounding country is to be had. He made all the improvements here himself, and the ranch is one of the best in the county. When he first came here he was told that he would starve to death on such land. Although he has seen some sad experiences in early life, he is now well circumstanced. He is a man of courage, foresight, business ability and integrity. He was married November 16, 1869, to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Mary Studarus, of Brighton Township, this county, and they have seven children: Mamie J., born November 3, 1870; Frances, October 31, 1873; Jacob, July 9, 1875; Joseph, December 17, 1877; Irene, September 23, 1880; Walter, June 7, 1883; and Edith, September 20, 1885. Mr. Broder is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding his membership in Natoma Lodge, No. 64. Oswald Broder was born April 26, 1826, and in 1864 married Miss Frances Bainbridge, a native of

England. When he was on the Salmon River he was stricken with a fever and started for Sacramento for medical aid, and while on the way was attacked by a highwayman. By a mere chance he escaped by jumping down into the brush about one hundred feet. While lying quietly on the ground he could hear their remarks to the effect that they intended to kill him. While lying there quiet for two days, sick, he heard the shooting of guns and the cries of people, but supposed they were of the enemy. Many other narrow escapes with his life has he had. To-day he is surrounded with all the comforts of civilization, his farm adjoining that of his brother, just described.

CHARLES M. SLAYBACK, M. D., Folsom, was born July 19, 1845, at Hillsboro, Montgomery County, Illinois. His parents, Crosier and Minerva Slayback, came to Folsom in 1875. His father died October 13, 1889. They have had seven children, namely: Mrs. S. E. Yarrick, at Dunnigan Station, Yolo County; Charles M., the subject of this sketch; Olive, in Folsom; Mrs. Amelia A. Lillie, at Dunnigan Station; Byron A., who died in Illinois before the family came to this State; W. L., residing at Knight's Landing, Yolo County; and Mrs. E. L. Wilkinson, living in Orange Vale, this county. Dr. Slayback was brought up in his native town; graduated at Hillsboro Academy in 1863; commenced the study of medicine in 1866, continuing two years in the office of Drs. Owen & Stratton at Hillsboro; and attended a medical lecture course at Cincinnati, 1869-'71, graduating; the next two and a half years he practiced his profession at Butler, near Hillsboro; attended a winter term of the American Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, and in the fall of 1874 came to California. The first year here he spent traveling throughout the State, and then located at Placerville, where he practiced over two years, and the remainder of the third year he was at the town of El Dorado. In February, 1882, he came to Folsom, where he has since resided; and since that date he has been a member of the order of Odd Fellows, holding his membership in Diamond Spring Lodge. January 1, 1882, the Doctor married Miss Ella M. Donovan, daughter of Michael Donovan, an old Californian, and a resident of Sacramento.

G. B. TOWNSEND, rancher, near Folsom, was born January 28, 1823, in Westbrook, Maine. His parents were George and Hannah (Baker) Townsend, both natives also of that State. His father was a tanner by trade, most of his life spent in Maine, and died at the age of seventy-five years. In the family were four sons and six daughters. The subject of this sketch was brought up in the village of Derring's Point until he was twelve years of age, when he started out for himself, commencing in a stoneware factory and then in a mill. He next visited Georgia a short time, and returning was engaged by Levi Morrill, a great politician and elector from Portland for President Polk. Mr. Townsend remained with him ten years. In 1846 he married Miss Rachel Hodskins, a native of Maine, and in 1853 sailed from New York to California, by way of the Isthmus, on the John L. Stephens, and by steamer to San Francisco. The first six months here he followed mining at Jennie Lind Flat; he then purchased a milk ranch, two and a half miles east of Folsom, where he has since remained. When he began here the dairy consisted of seventeen cows, and he had two horses; but there were no buildings on the premises. The ranch now comprises about 350 acres, and is particularly well adapted to dairying and stock-raising. Mr. Townsend has also followed butchering to some extent. In 1855 he visited the East, going and returning by water, and bringing his family with him. He is a member of the order of Chosen Friends. He has one child by his first marriage and four by his

second, which was in 1874, when he wedded Miss Mary S. Powderly, of Sacramento, who died in 1886. The living children are Lillian F., wife of George Strong; George William, Dora and Lydia; and there are four step-children—Monroe, Mary, Ella and Ida.

PETER HAASE, farmer and stock-raiser, was born January 18, 1830, in Hanover, Germany. When eighteen years of age he went to England and remained there five years. Then he emigrated to America, arriving in New York city March 4, 1853. After remaining there a year he came to San Francisco, by the steamer Yankee Blade. First he worked in the Butte County mines two years, afterward he bought the ranch of 1,400 acres where he now resides, and is a prosperous farmer. For his wife he married, September 22, 1868, Miss Gertrude Bassen, who was also born in Hanover, Germany, October, 29, 1844. They have six children, whose names are Charles H., Katie G., Rosa A., Peter B., Mary A. and John B., all residing upon the home ranch.

JAMES H. BURNHAM, banker at Folsom, was born in Galveston, Texas, November 1, 1846. His father, James G. Burnham, was a native of Kennebunk Port, Maine, where he was reared, and attained a commercial education and learned the art of civil engineering. He went to Texas when it was a republic under the rule of Sam Houston. He was sailing as supercargo of his father's vessel from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and during a gale the vessel was blown ashore on Galveston Island, where the city now stands. His father returned to New Hampshire after material and apparatus to get the vessel off the beach leaving him in charge of the vessel and cargo. During his absence the tide of immigration began coming in to that point, and he decided to remain there. He was first employed to survey the city plat, and was afterward appointed collector of the port. He next engaged in the wholesale grocery business until 1850, when he came to California, and continued in the same business in San Francisco until 1855. In December of that year he located in Folsom, becoming thus a pioneer of that place. When the Folsom estate was sold off he bought largely and erected the first building there. He engaged in various pursuits until 1870, when he returned to Galveston and served as United States Census Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas, and was elected treasurer of that city. Coming again to California in 1873, he engaged in business in San Francisco, and died there February 26, 1878, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife was a daughter of Captain Henry Parker, also a ship owner and master. She was a native of Charleston, South Carolina. Their marriage occurred in 1844, in Galveston, Texas; she died in 1859, in Folsom, leaving three sons and one daughter; the daughter has since deceased. The sons are all residing in this county, viz.: Charles E., teller in the California State Bank at Sacramento; Fred P. and James H., residing at Folsom. James H. Burnham, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Folsom and San Francisco. In 1864 he engaged in business pursuits, purchasing an interest in the drug store of Alfred Spinks, a pioneer of this city, and a prominent Democratic politician, and since then has carried on this business. In 1878 he succeeded to the banking business and the Wells, Fargo & Co. express agency, formerly conducted by C. T. H. Palmer, once a prominent factor of Folsom, and now of Oakland. Mr. Burnham has been very successful in business, becoming one of the substantial men of the place. Republican in politics, he has always taken an active interest in political matters, although never a candidate for office. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1874, and for eight years he has been master of Natoma Lodge, No. 64, F. & A. M., at Folsom.

In 1866 he married Mary A., daughter of Reuben Clark, architect of the State capitol at Sacramento. They have two sons and one daughter: Clark J., a graduate of the Sacramento High School, and now a student in the Toland Medical College in San Francisco; William P., engaged in business with his father; and Emma M., the daughter, residing with her parents in Folsom.

GEORGE LITTLE was born October 21, 1819, in Scotland; was married there to Elizabeth Williamson, and soon afterward made a voyage to Australia. In a short time he sailed for San Francisco, on the sailing vessel Robert Bowen, and came to Sacramento and directly proceeded on to Negro Bar, where he followed mining for twenty years. He then bought a claim, on which he resided nine years; then selling out, he bought where he is now living, and where he raises grapes and some hay and cattle. This farm of 135 acres is all in good cultivation. Mr. Little's children are Maggie, William and John E. George Little, the father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was married in 1808, followed teaming and farming, and died in 1847.

MRS. M. BENNETT, residing at Mormon Island, was born December 15, 1820, in Lancashire, England, daughter of James and Mary Nuttel; her father was a carpenter and joiner. November 1, 1849, she married Mr. Bennett, a native of England, who came to America in 1847, and resided in Massachusetts, where most of the time he was a manufacturer. He came by way of the Isthmus to California in 1852. Leaving his wife in Sacramento, he went at once to Mormon Island, where he followed mining three years. At the end of the first month he sent for his wife. In 1852–'53 he located his present home and settled upon it; and when it came into the market he purchased it. There he followed farming and fruit-raising until his death, October 23, 1879, when he was sixty-two and a half years of age. He was a man of great energy and ability. He and his wife obtained their start in California by working out for wages, and to-day she enjoys the luxury of a nice home, surrounded by a great number of old-time friends. The property, comprising twelve acres, is mostly devoted to choice fruit. Mr. Bennett was at one time a prominent Freemason and Vice President of the Natoma Water and Mining Company. Mrs. Bennett has an adopted daughter, named Martha E. Bradbury, who is the sole companion of her declining years.

CHRISTIAN L. ECKLON, butcher at Folsom, was born in Augustinburg, Denmark, now under the German government, March 17, 1832. His father was a farmer and butcher, as also were all the sons. In 1852 Mr. Eeklon came to America, landing at Boston and remaining four years in or near that city. At Brighton, near Boston, he was engaged in the butcher business. In 1856 he came to California, by the Nicaragua route, landing at San Francisco the middle of August. First he followed mining at Negro Bar two years, with no success; and ever since 1858 he has followed his favorite calling, butchering and the supply of the meat market. In the earlier days he had two shops,—one in Folsom and one at Mormon Island; and he had considerable business in adjoining towns. Since the mining excitement died away the area of his trade has become confined to Folsom. In 1872 he bought the suspension bridge of Kinsey & Whitely, of San Francisco, and lived on the bridge collecting toll for ten years; he then sold it to the county for $8,000. In 1878 or 1879, Colonel Greely came from New York and introduced the signal service on the bridge. Interesting Mr. Eeklon in the matter, he turned it over to

him, and he kept it until he sold the bridge, and then it was carried on by J. H. Sturges until it was discontinued in 1887. Mr. Ecklon is a Republican, casting his first vote for J. C. Fremont, and he has been a local leader in his party. Mr. Ecklon was married in 1860 to Mary Keffe, a native of Ireland, and they have three sons,—Charles Henry, Lorenz Gottfried, and Christian Frederick. The two eldest are engaged with their father in his business.

THOMAS G. CASEY, a San Joaquin Township farmer, was born May 3, 1824, in the State of New York, near Auburn, Cayuga County. His father, Jesse D. Casey, was a native of New York, a farmer by occupation, and died in Yates County, New York. The maiden name of Thomas' mother was Betsey Brown. In their family were four sons and four daughters: William J., Charles H., Sarah J., T. G., Edward M., Emeline, Eliza and Margaret. Mr. Thomas G. Casey was on a farm until he had passed twenty years of age, when he began to learn the harness-making trade in Potter, Yates County, New York, and for a number of years, with interruptions at farming, he followed his trade at Branchport, same county, on the west branch of Crooked Lake. November 10, 1849, he married Rebecca A. Putney, daughter of Jedediah Putney. She died August 3, 1860, in this county. May 1, 1864, Mr. Casey married again, this time Mrs. Imogene A. Mitchell, a native of New Hampshire, and daughter of Milton Aldrich, who came to this county in 1862, and died here March 7, 1871, at the age of seventy-three years and three months. His wife, Eunice, born in 1806, still survives him. By the first marriage there were four children: Henry P., born August 9, 1851; George T., March 28, 1854; John T., July 21, 1855, and died two days after; and Arthur B., born August 20, 1856. All the living are in this county. By the second marriage there are three children, viz.: Milton A., born October 23, 1865; Jesse E., June 21, 1870, and Lily A., August 14, 1871. Mr. Casey came to California in 1859, by way of the Isthmus, from New York, embarking on the 4th of July and landing here the 30th. Spent the first year on the Putney ranch, on the Cosumnes. He then went out upon the grant and struggled along until he accumulated a small amount of means, and then bought a claim of 160 acres at $3 an acre, and when in 1874 it came into market, he sold it for $2,000. Then he came on the north side of the line into Brighton Township, and occupied rented property until 1880, when he purchased his present ranch of a quarter section in San Joaquin Township, for $3,000. It is twelve miles from Sacramento and three from Florin. Here he has made some valuable improvements, especially in fencing, out-buildings, etc. He carries on general farming, but has also fifteen acres in vineyard and orchard; has an interesting variety of trees and a great number of beautiful shrubs. He is a Republican in his political sympathies, having cast his first vote for W. H. Harrison, while by coincidence his son Milton A. first voted for Benjamin Harrison. Mrs. Casey came to California with her sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, in 1859. She married Mr. W. P. Mitchell, May 12, 1861, and he died December 24 following, during the time of the flood, with small-pox, four miles north of the American River, on the Norris grant. She then taught school and did house work. Their daughter, Waltermine, was born April 9, 1862, and died September 2, 1862.

ALBERT COLEBAKER, farmer, was born January 5, 1842, in Ohio, to which State his parents had emigrated. In 1851 they came to California, being two years on the road, getting through 8,000 head of sheep, but had some trouble with the Pawnee Indians. They wintered in Salt Lake City. On arriving in

this State they stopped first at Placerville, where the citizens gave them a big dinner, in the middle of the road. They then proceeded on to the Flat-top House, and to the lower end of the Norris grant, and finally a little further up they entered a piece of land which they supposed belonged to the Government. In 1861 they were ousted by the sheriff and other citizens. He then bought a ranch back of Rocklin and remained there nine years, when he broke his leg, causing him a loss of about $8,000. He then sold that place for $500, and located where he is now making his home. The present ranch contains 302 acres, where he raises hay, grain, cattle, hogs and sheep. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Jelly, was born in New Jersey about twenty years ago, who left Jersey City in 1861. They have two daughters, Rosa Ella and Emma Jane.

DAVID COONS, rancher, San Joaquin Township. This gentleman's father, George W. Coons, was a native of Kentucky, and his father, David Coons, was German, but whether born in Germany or not is not certainly known. In early day he was a resident of Kentucky. He afterward moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and kept store at the old Market Ferry, and it was kept for many years after his death by his son George W. David Coons' grandfather was married twice, and George W. was the son of his first wife. He afterward married a French lady, by whom he had two daughters and one son—Mary Ann, Frank and Virginia; these three are living in the East. After his death he was succeeded in business by his son George W., who was born January 28, 1817, in Kentucky, and moved to St. Louis with his father. In 1849 he came across the plains to this State, with mule teams, locating first in Sacramento, where he opened a general store. He also established a store at Mud Springs, El Dorado County. He carried on this business for two or three years, in the meantime erecting for himself the first quartz mills ever built in California, on Mathenus Creek, a mile and a half from Mud Springs. In 1852 he returned to Missouri, leaving the mill in the care of two uncles, who allowed it to go down and be finally sold by the sheriff, during the absence of the owner. In returning East he went by water, and the steamer was wrecked and lost, and he completed his journey on another vessel, reaching St. Louis in safety. In the spring of 1853 he again crossed the plains, with his wife and four children, being six months on the way. After spending a year in San Francisco, without prosecuting any particular business, he located in the Sheldon grant in this county, on the Cosumnes River, and remained there about two years. He then bought a squatter's title to what was supposed to be Government land, at $500, but this was proved to be on that grant and he had to vacate. He had the place all fenced, house and stables up, etc., but he had to leave. He finally took up 360 acres of Government land, upon which he remained until his death, which occurred September 14, 1875. He was married in St. Louis January 29, 1839, to Sempronia H. Lanham, a native of Maryland, where she was born January 8, 1823, but was reared in St. Louis County, Missouri, about sixteen miles from the city. Her father's name was Horatio Lanham, and her mother's maiden name Sempronia. By that marriage there were thirteen children, viz.: David, born May 1, 1840; William C. L., April 10, 1842; Thaddeus Eugene, April 4, 1844; Benjamin Franklin, February 15, 1846; Edward L., April 10, 1847; Harry, November 18, 1848; Benjamin Franklin, October 14, 1852; Ninion, January 9, 1855; Collins G., January 2, 1857; Lily, September 14, 1858; Frank M., August 1, 1860; Benjamin F. P., April 5, 1862; Charles B., October 30, 1863. Thaddeus Eugene died July 18, 1845; the first Benjamin F. died September 25, 1851; and the second Benjamin F. died November 7, 1853. Those who are living are residing in this State. David Coons, whose name heads this sketch, was thirteen years old



Benj. Welch

when he came to this coast with his parents. From 1863 to 1866 he was engaged in mining in Idaho, and farmed one year there, and since that time he has made this county his home. He owns all the home place excepting seventy acres belonging to the widow, twenty acres belonging to his brother Harry. Grain raising is his specialty. He also engaged successfully four years in sheep raising, taking the animals up into Modoc County, for free range. He lost about 1,300 head on account of hard winters. In company with his brother, in 1888, he set out thirty acres in orchard. In political principles he is a Democrat, as was his father before him. For nine years his father was justice of the peace in San Joaquin Township.

BENJAMIN WELCH, General Master Car-Builder, Southern Pacific Railroad, was born on "Peck's Island," Casco Bay, near Portland, Maine, in August, 1827. The Welch family emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to the north of Ireland. His grandfather, James Welch, settled in New England in the early colonial days, and was in the Revolutionary army. The family of the mother of Benjamin Welch, Lucinda Bracket, was of Scotch descent, and settled in New England in 1636. They were nearly related to George Cleves, the pioneer settler of the city of Portland, Maine. Like so many of New England's sons, especially in the early days, the father of our subject "followed the sea," and, although a man of means, young Benjamin was not brought up to idle away his time. At the age of sixteen we find him working as a carpenter in the Portland Locomotive and Car Shops, doing the work for the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, afterward the Grand Trunk Railroad, under the superintendence of Horace Felton and John Sparrow, where he remained for five years. In the spring of 1852 he came to California via the Vanderbilt steamer Daniel Webster, to Greytown, on the Nicaragua River, thence across to the Pacific, reaching San Francisco on the 26th of March, where he resided for three years. On the 4th of March, 1855, he started for the Kern River mining district, and during this trip of four months visited the various mining operations in the San Joaquin and Bear valleys. It was during this trip that his services were engaged by the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company as a car-builder and superintendent of their pattern shops, which position he filled for seven years, being at Folsom during a portion of that time. Leaving that point, he went to the San José road, which was being constructed, making his headquarters at the "Seventeen-Mile House," with Charles McLaughlin, who was killed in San Francisco a few years ago. He was also on the Mission and other roads until 1863, when he was engaged by Mr. Huntington, in the interest of the Central Pacific Railroad, T. D. Judah, Chief Engineer of the road, being his personal friend. He was engaged as Car Master, but to this duty was added that of General Superintendent of Construction of the different shops, buildings, etc., the first one being 20 x 150 feet, on which only half a dozen men were employed for the first year. Additions were made of 130 x 30 feet, and this was the shop as occupied until 1867, when the present structure, 60 x 200 feet, was built; in 1868 the building, 90 x 230 feet, with an L 90 x 40 feet, which was soon followed by another, 100 x 200 feet, and the Round House. In 1865 he constructed his first immense snow-plow, which was in successful use for many years, the original cost being $2,400. He reconstructed the American River bridge, which had been destroyed by fire. In 1869 he invented a machine known as a "Framer and Tenon Machine," thereby saving much time and labor in the construction of cars. In 1870 the "Emigrant Sleeper" or "Tourist Car" was constructed upon his plans, and has since been adopted by the majority of the roads throughout the Union. These cars, built by the Pullman Company, were shown at the Railroad Exposition at Chicago in 1884,

and received very general and favorable comment. At this writing (1889) the department under his control employs 1,950 workmen.

Mr. Welch was married January 4, 1860, to Mrs. Ellen Marsh, *nee* Barbour, a native of the State of Maine. Their living children are: George Henry, Walter Hatch, Frank Cummings and Benjamin Bradford. Mr. Welch is a member of Union Lodge, No. 58; F. & A. M., Sacramento Chapter, No. 3; Commandery, No. 2, and Council, No. 1, having been identified with the latter society over thirty years. He has held many positions of trust in connection with railroad matters, among which might be mentioned his membership with the Car-Builders' Association since 1870. He was appointed as one of a committee on brakes, which was in session at Burlington, Iowa, for thirty days in 1886, and again in 1887. Plain, unostentatious and unassuming, his thorough knowledge of every detail, his fertility of resource and kindliness of nature, has secured to him the happy cognomen of "Uncle Ben," and in the language of one of his associates, "Whatever Uncle Ben says, goes." The friend and associate of the late A. J. Stevens, Master Mechanic and Superintendent of Motive Power; his inherent knowledge of men and things; his practical ability and inventive genius, brought him into intimate, personal relations with the master spirits of this, the greatest railroad enterprise of the present generation, and no man stands higher in the councils of the great corporation. His name will find a place side by side with those whose thought first spanned the continent; whose plans and purposes, finding an echo in his breast, were brought to a successful issue by their energy and executive ability.

FRANK KUNZ, proprietor of the Union Nursery in Sacramento, came to this State in 1861, in time to witness the great flood of that year. After that had subsided he started in business on the south side of the cemetery. In 1862 he admitted a partner, Charles Schminger, and they bought ten acres. His partner remained with him until he moved to his present location in 1877, since which time Mr. Kunz has been alone in his business. In 1864 or 1865, he gave up his original location to the city. He has long been prosperous in his business, doing considerable work in cut flowers and designs in the cemetery trade, and he also propagates and sells many plants, both flowering and non-flowering. He was born in the village of Zeiskam, near Landau, in Bavaria, Germany, October 22, 1833, his parents being Philip Peter and Francesca (Weigand) Kunz. His father was a farmer, having land of his own, and marketed the wheat he raised; he is still living, but Mrs. Kunz is deceased. In the family were two sons and two daughters, and there is here, in California, a brother, George H., and a sister, who is the wife of G. H. Hamann. Mr. Kunz sailed from the old country March 12, 1852, in a sail vessel, and within nineteen days landed in New York. Soon afterward he went to Jersey City and began work for the celebrated Peter Henderson, in his vegetable garden department; was there about two years, and then a little over a year in the same business for Mr. Bonekamper, then for a cousin, Frank Kunz, in Jersey City, and at Bergen Point, until he came to California, in 1856. He came by way of the Panama Railroad, sailing on the Ariel on the Atlantic side, and the John L. Stephens on the Pacific side, and was twenty-four days on the voyage. One night, when on the Atlantic side, the vessel had a narrow escape from being dashed to pieces on a rock. He landed in San Francisco August 14 or 15, the last time the Vigilantes turned out. He did odd jobs in that city,—sold bouquets sent in by his cousin at Hayes Valley. Although he had his wife with him on his arrival in California, he had but $2.50 in money; and both worked out by the month to obtain a start, making $50 or $60 a month. Starting a garden in Hayes Valley, he sold vegetables. In 1859 he went to Fraser River, but remained only four days

in Vancouver. There were too many there. Returning to Hayes Valley, where the big church now is, he resumed the raising of vegetables. Since then he has been for three years State gardener, under Governor Perkins. He is a member of the U. O. R. M.; of the K. of H.; has belonged to Sacramento Stamm, No. 124, U. O. R. M., going through all the chairs, and was also a member of Company G, Sarsfield Guards for nine years, and is also a charter member of the Pacific Sportsmens' Club, organized April 1, 1881, winning the second gold medal, for which the club contested. He has not taken any active part in politics. He was married in New York July 20, 1856, to Miss Antonio Ochs, and they have five children now living, all in Sacramento, viz.: Charles F., Katie, Frank (who married Katie Clark), Emma and Hattie. They have lost four children, the three eldest in San Francisco and one in Sacramento.

JOHN LAWTON, merchant, Ashland, was born December 9, 1827, in Dover, Maine, a son of Seth and Lucy (Wood) Lawton, whose ancestry were of English origin. His father, who was born in October, 1800, has been a farmer and butcher by trade, and is still living. He had six brothers and two sisters. His mother lived to the age of 102. Mr. Lawton, the subject of this sketch, was engaged upon the farm until he was of age. In the spring of 1851 he sailed from New York on the steamer Prometheus for the Isthmus of Panama, crossed the Isthmus upon a mule, and sailed thence on the steamer Gold Hunter for San Francisco. He landed in Sacramento June 12, being about two months on the journey. He proceeded at once to Beale's Bar in Placer County, and mined there about two months, and then a short time on the Pinkham claim, and then at the Rhoades mine six months, and back to the old place again, and so on until 1859, when he purchased a half interest of W. W. Latham, making the firm of Latham & Lawton, general merchants, at a point known as Big Gulch. Their trade was good, amounting from $125,000 to $150,000 a year. Since 1867 Mr. Lawton has been sole proprietor. Across the street he has also a very pretty cottage with seventeen acres of land; in fact there are two houses on that place. He has made all his property since coming to California, and has the wisdom to be content with his lot in life. He has made three trips to the East to visit his old home,—1862, 1866 and 1887. During his second visit he was gone one and a half years. He is a member of Granite Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F.; of Folsom Encampment, No. 24, and of Grand Canton, No. 1, P. M., of Sacramento. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary Kittredge, a native of Dover, Maine. They have no children.

WACHTEL, agriculturist, was born February 6, 1829, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. His parents were John and Caroline Wachtel. His father was a farmer by occupation, and died when he, the son, was only four years of age; and his mother afterward married again, and she and her husband came to America in 1839, landing at New Orleans; proceeding on to St. Louis by steamboat, they remained in that city about four months. In the spring of 1852 Mr. Wachtel started with a train overland to California, leaving all his people in St. Louis, and reached Sacramento after a six months' journey, marked with serious mishaps. For the first twenty-one days here he worked on the streets of Sacramento, when his eyes became diseased, and for twenty-five years afterward he spent money on various physicians and in trying various methods and experiments, losing time and suffering pain. He obtained relief only two years ago, through Dr. Cookley, of Sacramento; he is now "his old self" again. After his first sojourn at Sacramento, already referred to, he worked six months at mining near Placerville, going there with $50 and re-

turning to Sacramento with $7! Next he worked on the Yolo side of the Sacramento about five months, and then rented a piece of land on the Haggin grant. At the end of two years he was obliged to leave this farm, and he settled on the grant line, supposing he was beyond it. At the end of a year he had to leave this place also, and he located upon a quarter section of Government land in Sutter Township, where he lived fifteen years. Then selling out, he came and purchased his present property of 320 acres in Mississippi Township, six miles from Folsom and fifteen from Sacramento, where he does most of his trading. He has made most of the improvements that exist on this place. His specialties are grain and hay. Has made all his money in California.

JOSEPH HASMAN was born March 19, 1850, in Bohemia, son of Joseph and Kate (Ulch) Hasman, both natives of Bohemia. The family emigrated to the United States in 1854, locating in Tama County, Iowa, in 1858. The old gentleman followed farming till his death, which occurred in 1865. The widow is still living, and makes her home most of the time in Belle Plain, that State. There were four daughters and two sons, as follows: Blazek, Mrs. Mary Weaver, Joseph, Mrs. Kate Kilberger, Mrs. Josie Kilberger, Mrs. Anna Ulch. All but the subject of this sketch reside in Iowa. Joseph remained with his parents until he was about eighteen years of age. At the age of twelve years he commenced to learn the harness-making trade, at which he worked about seven years; he then abandoned that and went into the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad shops in order to learn the machinist's trade. While working for this company, he met with a serio-comical accident. Undertaking to wheel loose rocks and dirt out upon a plank track and dumping the material into a whirlpool where the Iowa River sinks to pass under a bluff, he did not think to notice that the further end of the last plank was unsupported, and both he and his load went down into the raging waters; and it was by the hardest swimming that he saved his life, which he accomplished with the loss of hat and wheelbarrow! During the total eclipse of the sun August 7, 1869, he was thrown thirty feet by a locomotive and knocked senseless, but not seriously injured. In 1870 he was employed as a brakeman on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and while thus engaged was caught in a railroad accident east of Des Moines, when the engine struck a bridge, telescoping some cars and killing one man and mashing Mr. Hasman's fingers. The next year he was obliged to obtain other work. Hoeing broom-corn one hot Fourth of July, three miles south of St. Joseph, he suffered sunstroke. After recovery, he was next employed by the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company, as an apprentice in the machine shops. After the expiration of his time, he began as fireman for the company on a locomotive, and while serving in that capacity his engine fled the track upon an embankment, precipitating him into a pond of water, near Marysville, Missouri. For eighteen months he was under the doctor's care. He had been promoted engineer. In 1874 he was employed in the shops of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company. After a time he resigned, and January 19, 1876, he went with a party to the Black Hills, having a very tedious time getting through the snow. After prospecting in that region for a while, amid many difficulties and privations, having a fight with the Indians and losing a man, he at length reached Cheyenne; and he came thence to Nevada, and at Reno and other points in that State he had various responsible positions in engineering, superintending large mechanical jobs, etc. In October, 1884, he came to California, and bought out the harness shop of J. A. Lowe, at Elk Grove, this county, where he is now doing a profitable business. He is a member of Rebekah Lodge, No. 136, I. O. O. F. at Elk Grove, and No. 274 of the subordinate lodge at the same place. He was married in

in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1872, to Mary Nowork, a native of Bohemia, and brought up in this country. They have three children,—Joseph Louis, Charles Joseph, and George Joseph.

NELSON SHAVER, farmer, was born in Onondaga County, New York, May 10, 1826, son of John and Marietta (Dowd) Shaver. His father, a native of Germany, came to New York when a small boy, married there and emigrated to Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, in 1848 where he made his home until his death in 1886, at the age of seventy years. Nelson was about eight years old when his mother died, and after that his father married Alzina Church, of New York, before moving to Wisconsin. In the first family were five children: Louisa, Nelson, Lovina, John and Maria. Three of these are now living: John resides in Wisconsin; Louisa married a Mr. Poole and also lives in Wisconsin, and the other is the subject of this sketch. By the last marriage there were also five children. Nelson was brought up in Onondaga County, New York, on a farm, and in 1852 came to California, overland, with three other young men, leaving Wisconsin about the middle of March. At Carson Valley they sold their ox teams and came the rest of the way with pack horses. On reaching Placerville they separated. Nelson went to surface mining and met with good success for a while, but had to be in the snow and water so much during the winter that he contracted rheumatism, which disabled him from further mining. During the next summer, 1853, he came into Sacramento County, and worked for G. W. Colby, farming, and at length the rheumatism left him. He afterward rented the farm for two years. Then he went south a little way and entered two sections of land where afterward the Sargent ranch was, on the Stockton road. He afterward sold to Sargent and took another place. He had, besides the Sargent place, four others. He came to his present place, on the Folsom grant, about 1858. Here there are 621 acres, devoted to general farming. In 1857 he married Adeline Gunter, a native of Iowa, and they have six children, namely: Mary, wife of John Todd; Nelson H., who married Ada E. Fitch; Adeline, now the wife of Frederick Sanders; Caroline, now Mrs. Joseph Beresford; Rosa and John.

MARTIN LEONARD SMITH was born May 13, 1828, in Montgomery County, Ohio, his parents being John (born and raised in Boston) and Catharine (Mowery, a native of Hagerstown, Maryland) Smith. The family moved to Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, then to Chillicothe, thence to Cincinnati and back to Dayton again. In 1835 they went to South Bend, Indiana, and lived there three years, then went to Elkhart, where the family made their home for many years. Mrs. Smith died there in 1885, at the age of eighty-four years. Mr. Smith died in Plymouth, Indiana, forty miles southwest of Elkhart, in 1854. They had a family of five children, who all lived to be grown: Elizabeth Hazelton, resident in Elkhart, Indiana; John R., Martin L., James, resident in Elkhart, and William Henry. The two latter were in the war; John died soon after, and William Henry is supposed to be dead. The subject of this sketch lived in Elkhart till 1852. When he was but sixteen years of age he commenced to learn the shoe-making trade, and worked about four years in his father's shop, the same which he afterward conducted himself. He left for California in the spring of 1852, transferring his business to his brother-in-law, John Hazelton. There were three of them in the party, all young fellows; a man agreed to bring them out overland for $100 apiece. They had the privilege of paying that in money or wagons or anything to make out the outfit. Martin Smith had a wagon made and put it in for his share. After they reached Chicago the

guide began to act ugly; but they stayed with him, not being very well able to help themselves, till they reached Cainesville on the Missouri; then they concluded to quit him. They had a trial of the matter, conducted by impartial parties and determined to allow him $25 for bringing them that far, and he had to refund the balance of the money and property. They then engaged another man at the same price, but he turned out to be meaner than the first man, and consequently, they had another lawsuit on the plains, and the result was that they took his team away from him and kept it until they reached Placerville. While traveling on the plains they saw many things that would surprise an ordinary mortal, in these days; they would in themselves form a small volume and be most interesting, but the scope of this work will not allow of their repetition. After reaching California he visited many points of interest, wandering from one place to another until 1855, then followed mining, and at last, not being very successful at mining, bought a ranch and settled down on it; the purchase money was a part of that made at Teats' diggings, about three miles from his present place. The ranch contains about 164 acres and is situated on the old Coloma road about thirteen miles from Sacramento. Mr. Smith was married in 1855 to Miss Sarah Flanigan, a native of County Clare, Ireland; she was very young when she left the old country for Fall River, Massachusetts. In 1852 she came to California, via Cape Horn. They had ten children, of whom nine are living: James, Henry, who died on this ranch at the age of nine years, Benjamin Franklin, Mrs. Mary Ann Burk, Lizzie, John, Agnes, Sallie, Katie, Lora, Gracie. Mrs. Smith died in December, 1882. Mr. Smith married again, November 19, 1884, Miss Ellen Donavan, of Sacramento, a native of Newport, Monmouthshire, Wales. Her parents were natives of Ireland and she came with them to Hoboken, New Jersey, and thence to Sacramento, where she had been resident for thirteen years. After an absence of thirty-eight years Mr. Smith, with his wife and youngest daughter, returned to the home of his boyhood on a visit.

JOHN DUFFY was born January 30, 1842, a son of John and Mary Duffy (the latter a native of Ireland). The father, a native of England, came to America when a boy, learned the carpenter trade, and worked at it in Syracuse, New York; afterward in Livingston County, Michigan, where he purchased land, on which he resided until his death, which occurred December 3, 1865. He was the father of seven children. John, the subject of this sketch, learned the saddle and harness trade, and worked at it four years in Michigan. In 1863 he came to California via the Isthmus, sailing from New York on the steamer Champion to the Isthmus, thence on the steamer St. Louis to San Francisco, where he arrived on Christmas day, 1863. He obtained employment immediately on a farm, and afterward purchased an eighty-acre tract of land in San Joaquin Township, near old Elk Grove. Later he sold the same and purchased his present property in 1877. It is the northeast quarter of section 36, township 7. Mr. Duffy made a visit to the East in 1876 and brought back with him his youngest brother. He was married November 5, 1868, to Miss Mary M. Thompson. They have three children, namely: William C., born December 15, 1871; Mary M., May 24, 1875, died May 5, 1876; and Effie M., born April 17, 1878. Mr. Duffy is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Elk Grove, No. 274, and his wife is a member of the Rebekahs.

JONATHAN OGDEN SHERWOOD, Brighton Township. Among the well-known pioneers of California, who have been identified with Sacramento County since the early days, is the gentleman with whose name this sketch commences. He is a native

of New York State, born at South Richland, Oswego County, on the 3d of January, 1825. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Meigs, was born in Derby County, Connecticut, and came of an old family of that State. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier, who joined the colonial army at the age of sixteen, taking the place of a neighbor, who could not well leave his family. Her mother, whose maiden name was Pritchard, had a brother, a captain in the patriot army in the Revolutionary War, who was captured by the British and had his throat cut on board of one of their prison ships. The father of our subject was Jonathan Sherwood, son of a sea captain named Zalmon Sherwood. When he was about sixteen years old the father died and the family removed to Oswego County, New York. He was in the War of 1812, and was called out at the time of the invasion of Oswego, and served till the war was over under General Gillespie, a neighbor of the family. He furnished the general a horse, which the latter used throughout the war. His wife died in 1869 and he followed her to the land beyond the grave in 1871. Jonathan O. Sherwood, subject of this sketch, was one of a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, and he now has two brothers residing in California, and one living in Colorado. He received a common-school education and in his seventeenth year commenced teaching winters, while he attended the spring terms at Mexico Academy. In the spring of 1846 he went to New York city and engaged as clerk with R. G. Williams, at 84 Pearl street. A short time later he changed his place of employment and went with J. O. & D. S. Bennett, commission merchants, at 33 Water street. J. O. Bennett, an active member of the firm, was a shrewd business man, and had that great faculty of being able to see in advance where great business opportunities lay. One day, in 1847, when the war with Mexico was pretty well advanced, he astonished Mr. Sherwood by asking him if he doubted his ability of taking care of himself in business under any and all circumstances. Mr. Sherwood said he never doubted it because he knew he could. Mr. Bennett then spread out a map before him and pointing to Yerba Buena, on the bay of San Francisco, said, "There is a point which in fifty years will rival New York. My plan is for you to go there and get possession of all the land you can get hold of," etc. Mr. Sherwood fell in with the idea and agreed to go. The scheme was then broached to D. S. Bennett, who pooh-poohed the idea, and this plan, which would have resulted in a fortune for those concerned, fell through. In the fall of 1848 Mr. Sherwood left New York and went out to Wisconsin, where two brothers then resided. Two of his brothers were anxious to go to Willamette settlement, in Oregon, and he joined with them in preparing. When they were nearly ready to go their eldest brother persuaded them to give up the project. In 1849 Mr. Sherwood was in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, and he fell in with a movement being made in the southern part of the State to organize a party for the purpose of going to California (among whom was a gentleman named Durgan), and our subject fitted out an ox team for that purpose. Spring opened up late and Mr. Sherwood was to join the party in three or four weeks. In the meantime, however, he received a letter from Mr. Durgan saying he was the only one who had not backed out, and for Mr. Sherwood to join him at New York, and they would go via Panama. Mr. Sherwood would not consent to that, however, and decided to go across the plains. He had a friend named John Irish, who wanted to go with him and was accepted. Mr. Sherwood then commenced bidding good-by to his friends, and one of them, John A. Tredway, decided at once to go along. On the 16th of April, 1850, they started, mounted on Indian ponies. They procured their wagons and outfits near Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and there fell in with a party, which, with themselves, numbered sixteen people. They went to Kanesville, laid in provisions, and then ferried themselves across the river. They proceeded on the north side of the Platte to Laramie, and by way of the Black

Hills. They were the first to take that route, and had to have some one ahead exploring all the time. They struck the main line of travel again at the second crossing of North Platte. From South Pass they proceeded by the Bear River route, and from Soda Springs took the Sublette's cut-off. They came on to California by wayo f Sink of Humboldt and Sink of Carson. Mr. Sherwood first struck the mines at Weaverville, El Dorado County. He and Mr. Tredway remained there until October, when, both being sick, they were advised to go to a warmer climate, and left, coming to Sacramento. From here he went to Stockton, and at the hotel there fell in with a carpenter. Though he had never worked at that trade Mr. Sherwood was very handy with his tools. He was told by the landlord of a man who wanted to hire some workmen in this line, and he and the carpenter decided to apply for work. The contractor looked them over and selected Mr. Sherwood, though the other man was a skilled carpenter, or claimed to be. Mr. Sherwood was placed with others on a frame store that was being erected, and went to work, though, indeed, he did not even know how he was to commence. He had his wits about him, however, and succeeded in getting along nicely without any of the workmen finding out that he was not a carpenter. When he came to construct a door frame, however, there was one point he did not understand, but he asked a question of one of the other men in such a diplomatic way, that the other did not observe his object. He got his answer, and was then all right. He pushed his work and attracted the attention of his employer by his speed. When the contractor received the job of putting up a number of out-houses, extending out over the slough, for a hotel, he gave Mr. Sherwood charge of the job, and sent the other workmen to him to be put to work. He commenced on one in the morning, studying out his work as he went, and in the evening his employer was surprised to find that he had one already finished. He was getting $12 a day as a workman. It was rather a surprising thing, as well as laughable, that he should be placed as foreman over experinced workmen, while up to a few days before he had never worked at this trade. So much for self-confidence. Mr. Sherwood returned to Sacramento County, and in February, 1851, bought land at what is now Gold Spring ranch, and engaged in farming. He was very successful, and added to his possessions until he had a place of about 1,000 acres. Part of this was State school land, and a portion was purchased from the railroad company. In 1855–'56 he set out an orchard of over 2,000 trees, and by 1861 had a handsomely improved place. But the work of years was destroyed by the flood that came on in December of that year, when the place was overflowed, and the land in front of the house filled up fifty feet. The loss to Mr. Sherwood was very severe and required a hard struggle for several years to right the damage. He had a splendid ranch there, but sold it in 1884 to Daniel Flint, of Sacramento, and in November of that year removed to his present location in Brighton Township, where he has a farm of 160 acres. Mr. Sherwood has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and organized the first public school district in Sacramento County. That district includes all Cosumnes Township, and was organized in 1853. He built the school-house and presented it to the district, and hired the first teacher, whom he afterward married. Mr. Sherwood was a Democrat in early life and voted it until Lincoln's second campaign. He supported the Republican party then, and afterward became opposed to the dismemberment of the Union, but only for that reason. He is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Sherwood has been twice married. First, on the 13th of November, 1854, to Miss Kate Virginia Beall, who came from Scott County, Illinois. She died in November, 1866. By that marriage there were five children, viz.: Eva Augusta, born October 25, 1855, wife of Thomas Gaffney, San Francisco; Alfred Wilbur, born March 24, 1858; Anna, born in February, 1862, died in April, 1863; Harry,

born October 18, 1865; and Jessie, born October 13, 1866. Mr. Sherwood married his present wife July 5, 1869. Her maiden name was Susan Emeline Woods. She is a native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and daughter of John and Mary (Hazen) Wood. Her parents were both born in the same county. In 1844 they removed to Barry, Pike County, Illinois, and there both parents died. Mrs. Sherwood left home for California, proceeding first to New York. She sailed from there April 10, on the steamer Ocean Queen, and landed at San Francisco May 15, 1868. From there she came to Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood are the parents of two children, viz.: Ella May, born November 5, 1872, and Etta, born February 23, 1874. Mr. Sherwood is a splendid type of the open-hearted, hospitable Californian, who in times past, made this State famous the world over. He pushed his way to the front by industry and enterprise, and, while successful in life himself has always taken an active interest and lent a helping hand toward the general public welfare. Such is but a mere outline of the life of J. O. Sherwood, one of Sacramento County's most respected citizens.

CHARLES C. BONTE, chief clerk of the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1857. He is the son of the Rev. J. H. C. Bonté, Professor of Legal Ethics in the Law Department of the University, and Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of California. When he was a child his parents moved to Washington city, District of Columbia. His preliminary schooling was obtained in the District of Columbia; his preparatory courses were taken in the city of Oswego, New York, and coming to California in 1870 he completed his course of study at St. Augustine College, Benicia, from which institution he graduated in 1884. He came to Sacramento in 1875, taking a position in the office of the chief clerk, Sacramento shops (Mr. Newton H. Foster), succeeding to that position in 1885. He was united in marriage, in 1881, to Miss Anna Hall Nichols, daughter of H. L. Nichols, A. M., M. D., the oldest practicing physician in the Capital City, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Bonté have one son, named Harmon Storer Bonté.

JUDGE W. A. HENRY.—Conspicuous among the local magistrates in the Capital City is W. A. Henry, whose office at 608 I street, opposite the Court House, is in itself peculiar, as indeed is the Judge in his personal characteristics. Born at Lexington, Kentucky, December 16, 1832, he crossed the plains in 1854, and settled in Placer County. His father, John Henry, was a prominent politician, an old-time Whig, and later on a Douglas Democrat. He removed from Kentucky to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was a member of the Legislature, and when Colonel E. D. Baker, Congressman of his district, resigned his position to participate in the Mexican war, Henry was selected to fill his place. Grandfather Henry was a Virginian by birth, and a Christian minister, a devoted disciple of Alexander Campbell. The Judge's mother, Isabella Wilson, a native of Edinburg, Scotland, came with her father, Robert Wilson, to Lexington, Kentucky, where the family became well known. When our subject was a child the family moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, and there he grew to manhood, and learned the trade of coppersmith at St. Louis. When he reached his majority he crossed the plains to California with a party of young men. Going into the mines for a short time, he soon became convinced that mining was not to his liking, so began teaching school, and being interested in matters political became a candidate for the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Later on he made San Francisco his home for several years.

In 1864 he went to Woodland, Yolo County, and for two years was the editor of the Yolo County *Democrat*, and for two years justice of the peace. For four years he was under-sheriff and county tax collector. In 1875 he came to Sacramento, at the instance of Jefferson Wilcoxson, the well-known capitalist, and remained with him some time. He was then made Patent Clerk and Examiner of Titles in the office of the State Surveyor-General, which position he filled for four years. He was then elected as Police Judge. During the seven years he served in that capacity he was admitted to practice before the Superior Courts, and upon the expiration of his term as Police Judge he went into general practice. In May of this year (1889) he was appointed as justice of the peace, which office he now holds. In former years he was prominent in the different fraternal organizations, holding the office of Master Workman in the A. O. U. W.; of Sachem of the Red Men, and Noble Arch and Noble Grand Arch in the Ancient Order of Druids. The Judge was married in 1876, to Mrs. S. H. Carroll, *nee* Noble, a sister of William Noble, of Bear Valley. The Judge, who is now fifty-six years of age, would pass for several years younger. He is widely known and highly respected by all his friends and acquaintances.

THE PIONEER MILLING COMPANY.—Of all human necessities the food supply outweighs the balance in the ratio of two to one, and as a natural consequence interests connected with its production and distribution are of the most vital importance. It would be interesting to trace the development of the manufacture of flour from the hollow-stone mortar, and its flinty pestle, of the aborigines, through successive stages, to the mighty steam power, roller-process mills of to-day. Perhaps in no branch of industry have the improvements been more marked. Half a century ago the "upper or nether mill-stones" turned by immense water wheels, making only coarse meal, were the only ones known. The first mill in this county to make "Extra" flour was the old "Bay State" mill, located on M street, between First and Second streets, in 1852, owned and operated by Polly, Nichols & Garfield. This mill, which had a capacity of 150 barrels, was burned in the great fire of November the 3d of that year. It was rebuilt and in operation within six weeks after the fire, and run by Polly & Garfield until 1856, when it blew up; but prior to the explosion Mr. Garfield had sold out his interest to a Mr. Hall, and had in connection with Mr. George W. Mowe, bought the Wilson mill, located at the mouth of the American River; this mill was called the "Eureka," and built about the same time as the "Bay State," in 1852. It was improved by Garfield & Mowe, and the name changed to the "Pioneer Mill;" subsequently Mowe sold out to Alexander Dyer. The firm name remained unchanged until the fall of 1859, when it was burned by an incendiary. In 1854 a man named Carey had bought the buildings of the "Boston Ice Company," put in mill machinery, and called it the "Carey Mill." At the time the Pioneer was burned the "Carey Mill" was owned by Mr. E. P. Figg, and in 1861 Garfield & Co. bought the mill, and changed its name to "The Pioneer." This mill, in its turn, was burned during the following year, 1862. Mr. Garfield then bought the "Sunnyside Mill" at Auburn, brought it down, and erected it at the mouth of the American River, gave it the name of the "Pioneer," and once more started in. It was subsequently enlarged and improved at an outlay of over $70,000, the firm being Mowe, Carroll, Simpson & Garfield. The property was greatly damaged when the mouth of the river was changed, its storehouse, etc., being washed away by the current. Several changes having been made in the membership of the firm, the name of the firm was changed to H. G. Smith & Co. This continued until 1883, when a joint-stock company was organized under the laws of the State of

California, entitled "The Pioneer Milling Company," with H. G. Smith as president, and Mr. Llewellyn Williams, vice-president, F. B. Smith, secretary, and S. N. Garfield, general manager. The "Pioneer Mill" is one of the oldest and largest establishments in its line in Northern California. It is most conveniently located for the transaction of its business, being upon the bank of the Sacramento River, permitting the deepest-draft river craft to discharge directly into the mill, and to receive cargoes of flour therefrom, while on its eastern side a side track is placed which permits the convenient and speedy loading and discharging on railroad cars. The mill proper is a commodious four-story building, to which is attached a large two story warehouse, the whole covering an area of 150 x 600 feet. It is fully equipped with the latest improved roller-process machinery, and employs some thirty-five men in its operation. It has a capacity of 500 barrels per day, and makes an annual average of 150,000 barrels. The manufacturers of this establishment occupy the foremost position in the market, and are regarded with marked and popular favor by merchants and consumers. Besides manufacturing and handling flour, this firm deals largely in grain, and all kinds of mill feed. The individual stockholders of the company are all well known and substantial residents, who have been identified with the progress, prosperity and improvement of Sacramento in every way, and have always been foremost in every effort to build up her commercial, industrial, manufacturing and social prestige and advantages. Mr. H. G. Smith, the president of the company, is a native of the State of New York, having been born at Ithaca, at the head of Cayuga Lake, in 1832, the son of Franklin Smith, a farmer. At the age of seventeen he entered the drug house of Dr. Hawley, of Ithaca, and for two years remained there, learning the business, but with the aspirations of an energetic mind. Desiring a larger field, he early determined to migrate to the far West, and in company with two friends—Joseph Trueman and John Thompson—he left New York on the 7th of December, 1850, for California, coming via the Nicaragua route, landing in San Francisco on the 9th January, 1851, having made a remarkably quick passage. After spending a short time in the mines at "Negro Bar," on the American River, and becoming convinced that the life of a miner would not suit him, he came to Sacramento, and was engaged in various enterprises; among them, in 1856, was draying, having bought two drays, one of which he himself drove for a time, hauling chiefly for the old "Bay State Mill." He continued in this business for seven years. In this and similar enterprises he accumulated money, and upon the failure of the "Odd Fellows' Bank, in 18—, he became the receiver of that defunct institution, and later on, when the "Peoples' Bank" was organized, he became a large stockholder and a director. As early as 1863 he had bought an interest in the "Pioneer Mill," and when the joint stock company was formed he became its president, which position he still retains, taking an active personal part in the direction of the affairs of the great institution. Coming to Sacramento, as he did in his early youth, he may be said to have grown up with the city, having been closely identified with her social and material interests for upwards of thirty-seven years. He stands to-day foremost among her representative men.

CHARLES A. JENKINS, proprietor of the State House Hotel.—Perhaps in no country in the world do so large a proportion of the people live at hotels as in America; certainly in no country do so large a proportion of the population spend their time in traveling from place to place for business and pleasure; men and women of all classes travel; and the necessity for ample, commodious hotel accommodations is yearly increasing; nor are the travelers of to-day satisfied with such accommodations as were furnished in the past; the cle-

gant structures which are being erected in every town for the accommodation of her transient guests testify to this fact, and men of large means and ample experience are found at the head of establishments of this character. It has been truly said that hotel men "are born, not made;" the meaning being, that no matter how elegant a structure, or the appointments or surroundings of a hotel may be, to make a success, requires a man of peculiar characteristics; he must have all the qualifications of a thorough business man, including a ready tact, a thorough intuitive knowledge of human nature, united with great urbanity of manners, and a never failing supply of patience and goodfellowship. If, with these characteristics, he has at his command a commodious and pleasantly located house, success becomes assured, and the reputation of his hostelry established. In the hotel known as the State House, in this city, located on the corner of Tenth and K streets, it would seem, the qualities above referred to, are carefully considered. The house was established in 1868 by one Barton, who was its first proprietor, and it then had fifty-six rooms; additions were however made from time to time until in 1882 it had 112 rooms, thus taking rank as the second largest hotel in the city. It was at this time owned by Hod. Eldred, Esq. In 1886 it came into the possession of its present proprietor, and for three years past it has been under the popular management of Mr. B. B. Brown. At this writing, the entire premises are being remodeled and enlarged by an addition of twenty-four rooms, besides a large dining-room, store-room, kitchen, etc., at an expenditure of from $30,000 to $40,000; no expense will be spared to make it the largest and finest hotel in the city; its location, one square from the Capitol, the center of the up-town traffic, its patronage equaled only by one other house in the city, and the personal popularity of its present owner and proprietor can warrant us in saying that when finished, the new State House will be second to none in Sacramento, and equaled by few on the coast. A short sketch of the owner and proprietor of this well-known house cannot but be interesting to his many friends and acquaintances. Charles Asbery Jenkins is practically a native of Sacramento County, for, although born in the city of Cincinnati, in 1848, he came to this county when but ten years old, being brought up by his maternal uncle, Charles Warner Pierce, a prominent rancher of the Cosumnes River, and later a resident of this city, where he died in October, 1887. Young Jenkins was raised under the fostering care of this uncle, to whose example and precept he is indebted, largely, for the qualities of head and heart which so distinguish him; his education, began at the public schools in this city, was acquired partly at Vacaville College, in Solano County (since destroyed) and partly at the business and commercial college of San Francisco. A part of his uncle's teaching was of self-reliance, to depend upon himself, and before he reached his majority he was encouraged to engage in stock-raising, and other enterprises; and such was his uncle's confidence in his integrity and ability, that when he came to embark on his journey to the "Great Beyond" he left the management of his affairs in the hands of his favorite nephew, who was appointed sole executor without bonds, of an estate valued at $187,500. Mr. Jenkins was a Presidential elector for Mr. Cleveland, and has ever been an interested student of political economy, a straight-out Democrat, as was his uncle; he has yet always been an "independent," upholding and supporting the best man, and averse to "boss-ism" and party chicanery, out-spoken in his preferments, and firm in his convictions. A practical farmer, for four years an active and influential member of the "Patrons of Husbandry," he is the owner of one of the finest ranches on the Cosumnes River, eighteen miles southeast of Sacramento, where he takes pride in raising the finest stock. The value of this farm of 800 acres has been greatly enhanced by the erection of commodious buildings and other improvements at an outlay of not less than $20,000, and is considered a model farm. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the

Masonic fraternity, a Knight Templar, a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M. His estimable wife, whom he married in 1876, is a daughter of James A. Elder, a well-known rancher and a prominent Democrat. The family consists of three girls. In concluding this brief mention of one of the representative men of the Capital City, it is safe to predict that the new State House, under its present management will exceed in popularity its record of the past; and that as a Boniface our subject will be a success.

GEORGE M. DIXON, M. D.—Within the shadows of the White Mountains on the East, and the shores of Lake Champlain on the West, lies Chittenden County, one of the finest portions of the State of Vermont; here, in 1848, was born George M. Dixon, the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Rev. H. H. Dixon, a Presbyterian minister, who emigrated with his family to Wisconsin in 1852, and was one of the pioneer preachers there. The Doctor's boyhood was passed principally in the southern and eastern parts of that State, and at the age of sixteen he entered Ripon College, in Ripon, Wisconsin, for the scientific course, and later on he was matriculated at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, New York city, where he graduated with honor in 1871. That institution, whose presidential chair was filled by one of Nature's noblemen, William Cullen Bryant, and whose faculty was composed of such men as William Todd Hellmuth, Timothy F. Allen, J. W. Dowling and Carroll Dunham, had much to do with shaping the Doctor's after life. For two years he was in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, when he returned to Ripon, and during the next four years was engaged in general practice in Wisconsin. There he was married to Miss Sadie A. Johnson, daughter of H. E. Johnson, Esq., an elder in the Presbyterian Church. The failing health of his wife induced him to seek a milder climate, and he came to California, landing in Sacramento on the 5th of November, 1876. Thoroughly imbued with the advantages of the Hahnemann school of practice, full of pluck and vim, he set himself to work to see that he and his fellow practitioners of that school should receive their due recognition. He was instrumental in securing for the homeopathists the Sacramento Hospital and the City Dispensary. He became a member of the City Board of Health, a representative to the State Board of Health, and president of the California Homeopathic Medical Society. In 1881, business matters requiring his attention, he returned to the East, where he remained until 1886, when he again came to California and once more located in Sacramento, content to live here all his life long, engaged in the practice of his loved profession, making a specialty of surgery and the affections of the eye and ear.

DR. J. H. SHIRLEY, cancer specialist, Sacramento, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 28, 1838. When fourteen years of age he crossed the plains with his parents to Sacramento, arriving here in August, 1852; but he went to Stockton, where he had an uncle, Robert Simmons. He was married in Jamestown, Tuolumne County, California, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of George W. Fleming, who had come to this State in 1852. In 1868 the Doctor went to Alameda County, engaging in the live-stock business; and it was not until 1884 that he became interested in the specialty for which he has now become so well known. It was during that year that he made the acquaintance of Dr. W. W. McCoy, of Stockton, proprietor of "McCoy's Tonic and Blood Purifier," and cancer specialist. After two years of successful practice with him there, he removed to this city, establishing himself on Fourth street. He now has his office on K street, and is enjoying remarkable success in the treatment of his cases, who come to him from all parts of the country. Both his parents were from the

South. His father, Thomas Jefferson Shirley, was a native of Richmond, Virginia, and his mother, Mary, nee Simmons, of East Tennessee. He has four children: Lewella, now Mrs. W. J. Tannehill; Paul, Lucy and Emma Dale.

DR. R. F. PENDERY, eclectic physician, Sacramento, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, August 11, 1846. His father, William D. Pendery, was also a native of that State, and a farmer by occupation. His mother, who was a Ludlow, was the first white female child born in the city of Cincinnati. The doctor is the seventh son in a family of ten children, nine sons and one daughter. It is a remarkable fact that no less than five of these sons became physicians, inheriting their talent from their father, who, although a farmer, was known for miles around as an expert in medical treatment. The early years of the subject of this sketch were spent on the farm. At the age of seventeen years he began the study of medicine at the Cincinnati Eclectic College, under the tutelage of Dr. R. S. Newton, and was in every way fitted for rapid advancement. Three years later, in 1868, he began the practice of his chosen profession at Dayton, Ohio, and continued there two years. In 1872 he removed to Farmer City, De Witt County, Illinois, and remained there until 1875. In December of that year he came to California, locating in Sacramento, his office being on the corner of Fifth and J streets; he is now on K street near Fourth. September, 11, 1876, he was elected a member of the Eclectic Medical Society of California. The Doctor is of a most genial disposition, esteeming his friends highly and being also a great admirer of a good horse. His judgment in respect to horses is sought by many, and every one knows his dapple gray. The Doctor has been married twice, first at Indianapolis, March 20, 1869, to Miss Lucy A. Brown, a native of Jackson County, Illinois, who died in 1881; secondly, to Miss Edith S. Dickson, a native of the Golden West and a daughter of John F. Dickson, a pioneer from Salem, Massachusetts.

DELSON CHAMPLIN was born at LeRoy, Genesee County, New York, in 1827, and when ten years of age the family removed to Jackson County, Michigan, where his father died two years later. He learned the cabinet trade in the town of Albion, Michigan, and afterward went to Oyer's Corner in Jackson County, where he was engaged in farming. In the spring of 1852 he, with five other young men, started for California, Hiram Oyer, William and Major Porter being members of the company. Starting from Springport, they came overland, crossing the river at St. Joseph, Missouri, taking the Salt Lake route, and coming into the State via Sublette's cut-off, and arrived in Hangtown August 22, having been on the journey five and a half months. When they reached Salt Lake he was ill with mountain fever, and has a very vivid recollection of the care and attention bestowed upon him by two women, the wives of a Mormon elder, to whom he owes his recovery. From Hangtown the party went to join Philip Oyer, a brother of one of the party, who had come to the coast in 1851 and located on the middle fork of the American River. They engaged in mining, and in the fall of that year went to Diamond Spring, El Dorado County, where he remained for eight or nine years. In 1861 he went to Virginia City, Nevada, and engaged in wood hauling, Hiram Oyer having the contract to furnish the Golden Curry mines with wood, and for two seasons he was engaged in that business. In 1870 he came to Sacramento and built his present residence on I street, but continued his interest in the wood business, having succeeded Mr. Oyer, until 1878, when he went to Mexico, where he was engaged in silver mining; his family remained in Sacramento. During the succeeding seven years he returned home but twice. The Vaca and San Marcus mines were,

at that time, considered to be marvelously rich, but they were almost inaccessible, lumber, timber, machinery and supplies having to be packed across the State of Durango on mules and burros. In 1888 he sold out his interest there and returned to Sacramento, which, notwithstanding his protracted absence, he had continued to claim as his home. He is a member of Tehama Lodge, F. & A. M., the oldest lodge in the State. Mr. Champlin was married in 1870 to Miss Sarah J. James, a native of Wales, who came to the State of New York with her parents when a child. They have no children, if we except the two children of his brother-in-law, John W. James, above referred to as his business partner in the Mexican mines; he died leaving two bright pretty children, who are now members of Mr. Champlin's family.

DR. IRA G. SHAW, dentist. The science of dental surgery is being rapidly developed, and every year brings into the field new men fitted by earnest study of the most approved methods, to secure the best results. Such men must necessarily take the lead; and among these Ira G. Shaw holds a prominent position. He was born in Middleboro, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, in June, 1857. He came to this coast when a child and resumed his education in the public schools of Sacramento. In 1874 he entered the office of Dr. W. W. Light, the pioneer dentist of this county, and for eleven years was a practitioner with him. In 1885 he started business for himself, and his dental parlors on the corner of Tenth and J streets are amply supplied with all the most improved appliances known to the art; and it is safe to say that there is no more pains-taking operator on this coast, nor one more fully learned in the details of his profession. The Doctor comes from an old New England family, and his wife, Phœbe Shaw, *nee* Chiles, is a native daughter of the Golden West. She is a granddaughter of Colonel Joseph Chiles, of Napa County. The Doctor, while not a native son, has been in this county since boyhood and has identified himself with the interests of the county during all the years of early manhood. He is essentially a Sacramento man, thoroughly believing in her future, and ready and willing at all times to advance her interests in public and private. He is peculiarly domestic in his characteristics, but, notwithstanding this, is popular among the "boys," a liberal patron of all legitimate sports and pastimes, and socially ranks among the foremost in the city.

WM. C. FELCH, a pioneer, was born in the little village of Midway in the eastern part of Massachusetts, May 24, 1816. His father, Dr. Walton Felch, was a prominent physician of Boston, while his father's brother, Rev. Cheever Felch, was an Episcopal clergyman and Chaplain in the United States Navy. The family is of Welsh origin. The subject of this sketch was educated in Boston, learned the printers' trade there and worked as a journeyman in various offices of that city, and later conducted a job office of his own. In the spring of 1849 a company was formed to come to California known as the Boston & Newtown Company. Brackett Lord of Newtown, was president and W. C. Felch vice-president. The company came overland to the State, by way of Independence and Carson Valley, arriving safely in San Francisco September 27. For the first year Mr. Felch followed mining on the forks of the American River; but not succeeding as he had anticipated he came to Sacramento and established himself on Fifth street between J and K, as a sign and ornamental painter, an art he had also acquired in Boston. He can still show, after the lapse of all these years, a specimen of his handiwork, in the engine house on Tenth street between I and J, an oil painting which is preserved with much care by the company. In early days he was a staunch Democrat in politics, but became a Republican when Ft. Sumter

was fired upon, and has been so ever since. In early days he was one of the city assessors and held the office of Assistant, United States Assessor under John M. Avery, during Lincoln's administration, and he was a member of the commission appointed by the Governor to appraise the land condemned for the State capitol purposes. After he left the revenue office he enter the real-estate business in which he is still engaged. He is a member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers and one of its past presidents. Mr. Felch has been a very active member of several fraternal organizations. His wife, who is a paralytic invalid at this writing, is a daughter of Mr. Benjamin Ferris, of Horsehead, New York, who lived to the patriarchal age of 100 years.

MANVILLE BARBER, a prominent rancher residing in Sacramento, has had a life which forcibly illustrates what may be accomplished by definite aim and concentrated energy. He was born on the 3d of June, 1829, in St. Lawrence County, in the northern part of the State of New York. He was the eldest son of Otis and Laura (Welsh) Barber, both natives of the Empire State, and engaged in farm life. During his childhood his parents removed to Avon, Lorain County, Ohio, near Lake Erie and not far from Oberlin; but, although living almost within the shadow of the famous college at that place, young Barber could not avail himself of its advantages, as he was obliged to labor upon his father's farm except during the winter months, when he attended the district school, at a considerable distance from home. At the age of nineteen he had an idea of becoming a ship-builder; but as the prospect in that direction did not brighten up, he went to Sheffield, Ohio, to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, and then to Wellington, same State, where he learned the trade of carriage-builder and became proficient. Next he was clerk in a mercantile house, and then had charge of the Wadsworth House for a season. This was the finest hotel in Wellington. While there, and while yet but twenty-two years of age, he fell in with a party of railroad surveyors who were on their way to Tehuantepec, Mexico. Thus, in a company of strangers, he ventured to a strange land. Going to New Orleans by rail, and to Vera Cruz by ship across the Gulf, he began work in the new position; but six months of that kind of life satisfied him, and in the spring of 1852 he returned home. The spirit of adventure, however, still fired his blood, and in January, 1853, he again turned his face westward, the land of gold and sunshine being this time the objective point. Coming by way of the Nicaragua route, he was one of the 400 passengers who were wrecked on the steamer Independence on the island of San Margarita, February 16, 1853, when 200 lives were lost. Here were apparent the advantages of the skill he had obtained in early life on the banks of a great inland sea; for he was an expert swimmer, and this ability alone saved his life. Forced by the devouring flames to trust himself to the deep, he was tossed by wind and wave and suffered almost incredible hardships until he at length reached the shore. What then? San Margarita is a barren island off the coast of Lower California, a mere rock, uninhabited and desolate. Here for three days, without shelter or food and almost without hope, were huddled together 200 human beings! Fortunately they were able to attract the attention of those on board a fleet of small whale-ships, and they came to the rescue. One of these vessels, containing the subject of this article, four weeks later reached San Francisco, and with $100 in his belt, the savings of many a hard day's toil, Mr. Barber stepped ashore upon the land of promise. To see this strange world, and to obtain a fortune in its gold-fields, was his dream but alas! which so few realize, yet which happily came to him, "after many days." Coming to Sacramento, the starting-point for all gold-seekers in this State at that early day, he went successively to Folsom, Mormon Island, Auburn, Red Dog and

Marysville. "Dead broke," he returned to Sacramento and became a dishwasher at one of the hotels, and next at Mineral Point for an old man named Harvey, and then at the Dawson House on Fourth street, where the St. George building now stands. Soon after this he obtained employment from Rippon & Hill, wagon-makers on J street, at $75 a month. A bone felon, which developed at this time, compelled him to give up this position, and, as soon as he was able, he began teaming for George Elder, who was engaged in the "China trade," that is, hauling Chinese laborers to and from the mines. He soon saw there was money in this, and in 1854–'55 he started in for himself and continued it for four years. In 1859 he made a visit to the East, returning in the summer of 1861 with a drove of horses, which he had purchased in Ohio, and which were driven across the plains and sold here in Sacramento at a profit. It had long been his desire to become a merchant, and in the fall of 1862 an opportunity offered, and he went to Woodland, Yolo County, and entered into partnership with F. S. Freeman, who has since become noted as a buyer of wheat and as a prominent business man. After four years operations in Woodland, Mr. Barber returned to Sacramento, and, in connection with John Real, bought the Phœnix Mill, and for six years had charge of the same. In 1884 he purchased the Capay Valley ranch of 1,500 acres in Yolo County, and afterward other ranch property adjacent to the town of Williams in Colusa County; and in 1888 he purchased the River ranch in Yolo County, nine miles from this city, where he is now engaged in raising alfalfa and fine stock. His home on H street, which he built in 1873, combines the comforts and elegance which affluence alone can give; and here, in the autumn of his days, he is able to enjoy the material results of a well-spent life. In his political principles, Mr. Barber is an outspoken Republican, and has twice been honored by his party with a nomination for County Treasurer. He is a veteran Odd Fellow, being a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, and is also a member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. He was married September 3, 1863, to Mrs. Julia A., daughter of Peter Gallup, a native of Connecticut. By her previous marriage she had one daughter, Ella A., who is now the wife of A. G. Folger, of Sacramento. Mr. Barber has one daughter, Laura R., now the wife of Frank Hickman, of this city.

WENDALL KERTH, capitalist. Among those who, coming to the United States from a foreign land, have achieved affluence under our benign institutions, may be mentioned the subject of this sketch,—Wendall Kerth, of Sacramento, a native of Bavaria. The story of his early struggles and his later triumphs carries with it a lesson which many of the present generation might do well to heed. He was born at Gravenhausen, on the Rhine, March 15, 1819, his parents being Henry Kerth and Mary (Hauk) Kerth, the father, by occupation, a small Bavarian farmer. Compulsory education was the law in his native country then, as now, and also a term of service in the Landwehr (the German army). At the expiration of his term of service his parents were both dead, and he determined to emigrate to America. He set sail from Havre on the 15th of January, 1847, and, after a voyage of fifty-five days, landed at New Orleans, where he had a relative, Mr. Henry Sibel, a butcher of that city. There he remained two years. The trials of a foreigner in a strange land are graphically described by Mr. Kerth. He was determined to "get on;" he picked blackberries, drove a cart, worked for Sibel at $10 a month, and, after a time, made sufficient money to buy a stand in the market. When the California gold fever broke out in 1849, he was making $70 to $80 per month. He sold out to Sibel, however, and came to California via Panama, paying $175 passage money from Chagres to San Francisco. During the voyage the captain was drunk, they ran short of water and

were nearly wrecked, but finally, after a trip which will not soon be forgotten, they reached San Francisco. There he met an old acquaintance, Gerald Spone, and together they went to Nevada City and the Grass Valley mining districts, and began mining. He was not very successful, but at length, after many vicissitudes, made a little money at Cook's Bar. He was glad to leave the place, however, and return to Marysville and Sacramento, where, little by little, he gained headway and made money. In 1862 he went to Europe, and visited the scenes of his boyhood, being gone three years in all. Returning to California in 1865 he made two investments, one being a seventeen-stamp quartz mill in Amador County, the other a ranch on the Cosumnes River of 2,000 acres. In 1872 he made a second trip to Europe, and was absent about eight months. He has since acquired an interest in another large ranch on the Cosumnes River. Mr. Kerth was never married, but makes his home with his sister, Mrs. Louis Nicholaus, of this city.

NATHANIEL JEROME BRUNDAGE, retired farmer of Sacramento, was born in Erie County, New York, in Pendleton Township, near Niagara Falls, five miles from Lockport, April 9, 1823. When he was a small boy his parents removed to Genesee County, that State, where he received his education, attending the common schools during the winter, and working on the farm during the summer, until he became of age. Going then to Alexandria, same county, he was employed by J. C. Farnham, a marble dealer, and learned the trade of stone-dressing and lettering, working for his board. In 1845 he went to Leroy, that county, and worked for five years for Orrin Starr, of the firm of Starr & Gordton, proprietors of marble works. September 6, 1849, he married Miss Mary Cannon, a native of England. In 1850 he moved to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, with his family, "took up" a quarter-section of land, built a log cabin and began clearing the place for cultivation; but he soon rented it and worked at his trade for a year and a half in Milwaukee, while his family remained on the farm. On this homestead his three children, Mary Jane, Virginia and Nelson W., were born. On quitting Milwaukee Mr. Brundage went to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and for a time was engaged in the marble business. He moved his family to Oshkosh, that State, for a season, and then returned to the farm, and for several years alternated between that place and Sheboygan. His wife died at Sheboygan in 1856. He then moved to Fond du Lac County and entered into partnership with Michael McNeal in a stone quarry, and in lime works. In the autumn of 1857 he married Mrs. Phebe Riley, a daughter of James Meader, who was a farmer of Canada East. At the time of this marriage she had four children: Ann, who afterward died at the age of sixteen years; Emma, now the wife of Charles Pinkerton, of Iowa; John, who died at the age of ten years; and Addie, now the wife of James Wood, of Iowa. By the present marriage there have also been four children: Frank, Leroy, Ella and Warren; the last named died at the age of six years. Mr. Brundage continued to reside in Fond du Lac County, working at his trade in marble and granite, and also conducting his farm until the fall of 1872. His wife's sister, Mrs. William Daniels, then residing in California, wrote to them of the glories of this State, and Mrs. Brundage came and visited her. She was so well pleased with the country that she desired to make it her permanent home. Accordingly Mr. Brundage came and bought 200 acres of land near by, in Franklin Township, about sixteen miles south of Sacramento, this county, where they lived seven years. Then he bought property on M street, in the city, where he has since resided, enjoying the well-earned comforts of an industrious life. In his political sympathies he is a Republican, but does not take a public part in civil affairs. He is a member of Metomen Lodge, Wisconsin, I. O. O. F., and

Mrs. Brundage is a member of the order of Daughters of Rebekah.

DR. E. J. SWANSON, specialist, Sacramento, was born in the city of New York, in 1854. His early education was obtained at the public schools of that city, at Clinton College, at Philadelphia and at Charleston, South Carolina. He has practiced his profession in New York, St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans, and came to the Pacific Coast, in August, 1887, locating in Sacramento, corner of Tenth and I streets, making a specialty of chronic diseases, and has over 2,500 patients. His laboratory and parlors are commodious and elegant, and the Doctor is a man of remarkable perceptive powers. His business is rapidly increasing here and throughout the United States.

ANNE A. KRULL.—Among Sacramento's worthy citizens who have amassed a fortune by the cultivation of the soil, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch stands at the front in results attained. He was born December 6, 1834, in Holland. His father, Ayelts Krull, a native of Hanover, died when the subject of this article was but one year old. During those times Holland was a scene of turbulence, and Mr. Krull's maternal uncle, Klaas Swart, who was a Liberal and opposed to a monarchial government, came to America in 1844, and traveled over a considerable portion of the United States, and determined that at some future time he would return here and make this country his permanent home. Returning to his native country, however, it was some years before he could satisfactorily dispose of his large and landed interests and personal property; but after completing his business he came to the land of opportunity, in company with an elder brother, Folkert by name, and his mother, *nee* Catharine Swart. They came by the United States mail steamer Arctic, and after many delays they reached New York city about the 1st of June, 1854. His uncle went directly to Elkhart, Indiana, and bought a section (640 acres) of land. The two younger Krulls purchased a small farm of forty acres near by, on time for the larger portion of the purchase, and began working by the month for the means whereby to pay the balance. After four years of hard labor and economical management, they had not only paid this debt, but had $700 in cash, with which they determined to come to California. Accordingly, they went to Chicago, then down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, crossed the Gulf of Mexico and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and thence to Acapulco, connecting there with the steamer Pacific, of the Panama line, and arriving at San Francisco December 28, 1858. About the 1st of January following they came to Sacramento, went down the river fourteen miles and found employment on the ranch where Lewis Winter lives. Afterward they purchased a ranch on Merritt's Island, and engaged in the raising of potatoes and garden products, hauling their produce to Placerville and other mining districts, where excellent prices were obtained. Thus they continued for six years, when Mr. Krull's brother returned to Indiana. In the meantime, in 1866, Mr. Krull bought 336 acres additional on Merritt's Island, paying for it $1,500. This tract he afterward sold for $30,000! In 1868 he exchanged property for 480 acres in Lee Township, and subsequently acquired property in other localities. In 1881 he bought his present 350-acre farm near Florin, and resided there five years. In the meantime, in the fall of 1886, he purchased a residence on the corner of Nineteenth and M streets, and moved his family into town. In 1887 he sold this property and purchased his present place of residence, 2201 O street. Of later years Mr. Krull has been largely interested in live stock and the growing of alfalfa, making a specialty of alfalfa seed. His crop of the latter for 1887 alone was valued at $3,300. In his religious

relations Mr. Krull is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics a Prohibitionist. In 1888 he was a candidate on the Prohibition ticket for supervisor of the county, and he expects to live to see his principles vindicated at the polls. He was first married in 1872, to Miss Rebecca Schlater, a native of Holstein, Germany, who died in 1875. January 1, 1879, he married Marietta Savage, a native of New Brunswick, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Krull have two children, Della and Albert.

C. M. LUCKETT, general foreman of the locomotive department of the Southern Pacific Railroad shops, Sacramento, came here in 1873, went to work in the machine department as a machinist, was appointed foreman of the machine shops at Terrace, Utah, remained there two years and eleven months, and returned to the Sacramento shops and served as gang foreman for eleven months. Then he left the company and entered the employ of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, and was foreman of the shops at Carson for two years; next he went to Bodie, where he became master mechanic for the Bodie & Benton Railroad about a year. Leaving Bodie on account of his health, he returned to Sacramento and re-entered the employ of the Central Pacific as gang foreman, in 1882. Two years later he was promoted to the position of foreman of the machine shops, and since that time has been general foreman. He is a native of Maryland, born in Frederick County, October 1, 1849, was reared there and learned the machinist's trade in the Baltimore & Ohio shops at Grafton, being there four years all together. Next he was employed for a time in the Mt. Clare shops at Baltimore; then entered the Pittsburg Locomotive Works, and later the shops at Louisville for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company; was gang foreman there two years. In 1873 he came to California and entered the railroad shops as mentioned. His parents were J. C. and Mary A. (Graham) Luckett, his father a native of Maryland, and mother, of Virginia. They now live in Hamilton, Loudoun County, Virginia. Mr. Luckett has evinced a great capacity for heavy responsibilities, being energetic and thoroughly competent.

HENRY EHRHARDT was born in Germany in October, 1835, his parents being John and Theresa Dorothy (Gehrholdt) Ehrhardt. The mother was born November 4, 1800, and died on the same day in 1847. The father died in June, 1887, in his seventy-seventh year. Henry lived with his grandfather Ehrhardt, for whom he had been named, from the age of eight to fourteen. The father and stepmother with five children came to America in 1850, landing at Baltimore on the 20th of August. They went thence to Chariton County, Missouri, where three brothers of John Ehrhardt were already settled; and it took two months to get there by railroad and the canal boat on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. After two years the father came to Utah, and in 1853 to California, where he went to mining for a short time near Folsom, but with little success. Henry Ehrhardt came to California also in 1853, direct from Missouri, with 400 head of cattle. In passing along Blue River—all except six of the twenty men and two women were sick with mumps. Mr. Ehrhardt, being one of the well ones, stood guard night and day for the cattle during four weeks. After arriving here he mined about two months, in the spring of 1854, for $30 a month and expenses, in the employ of James M. Stephenson, for whom he worked in all nearly three years. He then went to herding sheep at $40 a month for about eighteen months. He had some knowledge of the business from boyhood, his grandfather having been engaged in sheep business in Hesse Cassel, where he lived. In 1857 his brother John and he invested $1,750 in sheep, for which they found free range on Government and school lands.

After three years and ten months they sold out for $14,500 in cash. In 1860 Henry Ehrhardt made his first investment in land, buying 320 acres; he has been buying land at intervals ever since, and now owns about 4,000 acres. He raises wheat, barley, oats and alfalfa; keeps three to four hundred head of cattle and eighty to 100 cows for dairy purposes. Mr. Ehrhardt has been School Trustee about twelve years; is a member of the "Christian" Church, and of the order of Chosen Friends. He was married April 12, 1863, to Miss Elvesta George, a native of Iowa, and daughter of Andrew and Mary E. (Johnson) George, who came to California in 1852, settling first at Diamond Spring. In 1854 Mr. George came to this township, and kept the Twelve-Mile House on the Lower Stockton road for a time. In 1856 he bought a ranch three miles farther south, and built a tavern and other buildings, the place becoming known as Georgetown, from the name of its founder. He died in 1869, aged forty-eight, and Mrs. George died in 1886, aged about fifty-six. Georgetown is now Franklin.

EDWIN ALLYN BURR was born in the city of Hartford, Connecticut. October 12, 1822, and is a descendant of parents whose history dates back to Revolutionary times. His father, Chauncy Burr, died when Edwin was a boy, but his mother, Sarepta A., daughter of Ethan Allen, lived to an advanced age. Mr. Burr was the eldest of six children,—educated at the public schools of his native city, and like other New England boys was taught a trade,—that of saddler and harness maker. He served five years as an apprentice, two years more as a journeyman in the shop of Smith & Bowen, the now celebrated firm of Hartford. At the age of twenty-two he married Elizabeth O. Alcott. She was born in Middletown, Connecticut, the granddaughter of Jonathan Alcott, of Hartford, Connecticut, who died when he was over 100 years old. At the age of twenty-three, he with his young wife emigrated to the wilds of Wisconsin, and settled at Beloit, where for six or seven years he carried on his trade. In 1851 Colonel Darius Fargo, then a resident of California, went to Beloit on a visit, and on his return to the Golden State induced young Burr to join him, which he did, leaving his wife behind; indeed, a large party was made up by the Colonel, who came direct to Sacramento. To save expense, for living was expensive in those days, young Burr began at once to work, receiving only his board at first, then for monthly wages, in the confectionery store of George Nagle. In the fall of 1851 he bought out a bake-shop on Sixth street, between I and J, and after about six months he returned East for his wife, determined to make California his future home; he intended to return at once but found it impossible to obtain passage, so great was the rush, and so limited the accommodations. He waited three months, and then paid $640 for two tickets. Upon his return to Sacramento, he engaged in the restaurant business on J street, still, however, retaining an interest in the bakery. The great fire of 1852, which swept the city from Eighth street to the Levee, "cleaned him out;" but with characteristic New England pluck he started again before the ashes were cold. Six or eight months later he started a confectionery business on J street, between Third and Fourth, and here he was burned out for the second time, in the fire of 1854, his bakery also being burned the same time. It was about this time that he went to Folsom, in this county, where he built the postoffice building and a bakery. There was no railroad to that point at that time, and he was compelled to get off at Alder Creek, on the Valley Road, and walk the rest of the way. In less than one year he returned again to Sacramento, and opened a second-hand furniture store, corner of Third and K; and less than a year after he, requiring larger accommodations for his increased business, rented the corner lot, Fifth and K, for $150 per month, and built a one-story brick store house. His excessive losses however had

crippled his means, and he gave it up finally and engaged for a year as clerk with Millikin Brothers, on J street, and afterward they sent him to Grizzly Flat, El Dorado County, to take charge of the store at that place, where he remained for another year. About this time the Goss & Lambert Company began putting up a ten stamp quartz mill, and Mr. Burr was engaged to take charge of the work as superintendent. When this was completed he again returned to Sacramento, and engaged in the livery business on Ninth street, and later in the feed business on J street, where he was once more burned out he, however, started further down the street; but in the meantime he interested himself in teaming, soon after the second fire, and ran three teams to Nevada City, Aurora and Silver Mountain, mining towns, and received 12½ cents per pound for freight. He was in the feed business until 1884, when he retired. In 1876 he made a trip East with his wife, visiting the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and revisiting the old New England home. He was absent over three months, and returned fully convinced that, although there doubtless are other fine and desirable places in the world, still California has no equal under the sun. For two and twenty years Mr. Burr and family have resided at their home on O street, in this city; there their two sons, Charles C. and Richard P., were born; there they lived during the trying times of the floods of 1862 '63, when for three months the only approach to the residence was by boat. Dreadful times, indeed! but they survived, and the affluence of to-day testifies to the pluck and perseverance with which his many trials and disappointments have been met.

MRS. C. H. SCHAPER, residing near Roseville, was born April 27, 1826, in Germany, came to America in 1848, and married J. C. H. Schaper April 23, 1850, at St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Schaper was born in Germany November 24, 1820, son of Andrew Schaper, and was a carpenter by trade, which business he learned in Germany. He also came to America in 1848, landing at Baltimore. The first five years in this country he spent at St. Louis, working at his trade. April 6, 1854, he started across the plains for California, and reached Sacramento October 1. As there was but little demand for work in his line in the city at that time, he went to the mines at State's Flat, and followed mining eighteen months, excepting four months, when he was in Sacramento. September 16, 1857, he purchased 160 acres, where he now resides and where he has built a house and made all the improvements there are on the premises, and added eighty acres to his real estate by purchase from the railroad company. June 29, 1885, he was burned out with great loss; but he soon afterward rebuilt. The place is sixteen miles from Sacramento and three miles from Roseville. Mr. Schaper died January 31, 1889, at the age of sixty-eight years, two months and six days, leaving a wife and four daughters to mourn his loss, which indeed is a severe one, for he was a kind husband and father. He was a member of Roseville Grange, No. 161; also a member of the United Ancient Order of Druids, No. 6. The children are: Augusta Louie, and Willie, deceased; Caroline, wife of William Harms, of Yolo County; Willhelmina, wife of Edward Palm, of Yolo County; Doretta and Lutzina. The two latter are twins, and are at home to lighten the burdens and sorrows of their mother. The farm, which is in a good state of cultivation, is devoted to grain and hay.

MICHAEL O'MEARA, Chief of the Fire Department of Sacramento city, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 10, 1850. Two years later his father, Michael M., Sr., left home and came to California, where the family joined him two years afterward. Early in life, "Mike," as he was called, began to make his own way in the world, selling papers on the

streets of Sacramento, outside of school hours. During this time he took special interest in all that pertained to Confidence Hose, No. 1, of the old volunteer fire department, of which his father was at that time steward. For this he acted as "torch boy" when only twelve years old. At eighteen he became "extra man" for that company, and afterward treasurer and foreman. At the age of twenty-one he became a full member of the engine company. This was before the organization of the paid department, in March, 1873. But Mr. O'Meara had something else to do besides running to the fires with the boys, for under the superintendence of Joseph Bailey he was learning the trade of bricklayer, working upon the Capitol building, which was in process of construction at that time. In this occupation he was employed until 1881. Upon the formation of the paid fire department he was appointed Assistant Chief Engineer, which position he held until July, 1887, when he was made Chief of the department. Mr. O'Meara is one of the self-made men of the city. To his native sense and energy are due the self-reliance and prompt decision so peremptorily necessary in the trying position which he occupies. Notwithstanding his busy life, he has found time to devote to several fraternal and benevolent societies, among which may be mentioned Capital Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F.; Columbia Lodge, No. 42, K. of P.; Red Cloud Tribe, No. 41, I. O. R. M., and the Covenant Mutual. He was married in May, 1874, to Miss Margaret, daughter of T. Foley, of this city.

WILLIAM GUTENBERGER, prominent among the enterprising manufacturers of Sacramento, was born August 25, 1828, on the river Rhine, in Western Prussia. He is a descendant of the celebrated Johann Gutenberg, who invented the art of printing in 1438. His father's name was Philip. His mother, whose maiden name was Catherin Klump, was a native of the town of Ellern Kohlener, Germany. When fourteen years old, William was sent to Coblentz, where he served his time learning the trade of molder in one of the factories on Stephane Strasse, one of the principal streets of the city. Here he was employed for seven years, and then took a contract for manufacturing stoves; afterward he went to Bremen and engaged in the same business. In 1852 a party of five young men from the Bremen shops, among whom was our subject and William Klump, a relative, embarked on the German ship Republic for America, the land of opportunity. Storm-tossed and nearly wrecked for forty-five days on the ocean, they landed in New York November 1, 1852. Soon afterward Mr. Gutenberger was engaged by Mr. D. D. Reid, of Hampton, Connecticut, and began working in the malleable-iron shops, and continued there two years, receiving as wages the first year $1 a day, boarding himself, and the next year did contract work. Subsequently he was employed at Waterbury, Meriden and Hartford, until the spring of 1855, when he embarked for California, on the Northern Light from New York to the Isthmus, and thence by the steamer Sierra Nevada for San Francisco, arriving May 28. His first employment in the Golden State was in Shasta County, on what is known as the Middletown Ditch; then he came to Sacramento and for seventeen consecutive years was employed in the Sacramento Iron Works, and now in the G. & N. Foundry. Commencing here as a journeyman, in less than two years he was promoted as foreman, which position he held during all the fifteen years following. Then he started in business for himself, in company with Julius Leeman, a "Switzer," in the old Wigwam on Front street, between L and M, and was there two years and nine months, and then the boiler was blown up by an Italian named Garibaldi. He then bought out his partners and started alone; after that he bought the property where now located, and since then carried on the business alone. Within three years he had bought the entire business, and

also the property, 85 x 180 feet on Front street, for which he paid $8,000; and in 1871-72 he erected on this the buildings which were burned July 17, 1882, by which he lost $60,000, and thirty men were thrown out of employment. He rebuilt and was burnt out again, October 7, 1887; he again rebuilt during the succeeding winter. Mr. Gutenberger was elected City Trustee in 1881, when, although a Democrat, he received the support of many Republican friends. He was married in 1857 to Catharine Schweitzer, a Bavarian lady who came to California in 1856. She was a niece of George Nuhss. Mr. and Mrs. Gutenberger have two children, viz.: Julia, now Mrs. Ranken, and Wilhelmina. Mr. Gutenberger is a member of El Dorado Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., in which order he has held all the offices except that of Noble Grand; he is also a prominent member of the orders of Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor.

ANTON MENKE, hop-raiser, Brighton Township, was born in Dalhausen, province of Westphalia, Prussia, now in the empire of Germany, May 22, 1822, a son of Carl and Mary Menke. His mother died in 1844, at the age of sixty-four years, and his father in 1854, at the age of seventy-two. They had one son, Anton, and one daughter Christine, who was married and died in the old country, the mother of several children. Mary Menke, however, by a former husband, Dierkes, had two sons: Frank, who died in New Orleans in 1852, after living there one year; and Charles, who died in Europe. Mr. Menke, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age, when, with the consent of his father, he went to work for Anton Dierkes, from whom he learned the trade of basket-making, remaining with him a year; then he was salesman a year for Carl Roecker; the next year he spent with Harry Spindler, and then, in September, 1843, he sailed for America on the ship Agnes from Bremen, commanded by Captain Bosso. After a voyage of fifty-two days he landed in New Orleans, June 12, 1844. There he worked at his trade for different parties until May, 1846, when he enlisted in the Mexican War, in the Fourth Louisiana Regiment, with the six-months men. They were stationed at Matamoras until their time expired. Mr. Menke then followed his trade at the Crescent City. May 18, 1848, he married Mary Wolker, a native of Oldenburg. In September, 1851, he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, with three children, one of whom was born on the way. He worked at his trade in St. Louis for a short time, with a man named Taylor, and in 1852 he started out in the furniture business for himself. April 6, 1854, he left for California, overland, with a party consisting of eighty-two men, women and children, arriving in Sacramento October 2. Here he commenced work at his trade, making baskets, cutting his willows on the American River. In the spring of 1855 he opened a fruit and confectionery store in a rented building on the Plaza, meanwhile continuing the manufacture of baskets. In 1856 he sold out, rented a farm five miles north of Sacramento on the road to Marysville, where he followed agriculture and the rearing of live-stock until 1860. Returning then to Sacramento, he purchased a lot on J street between Ninth and Tenth, erected upon it the two-story building now occupied by Martin's hardware store, and lived there a short time. Then he followed farming again until the fall of 1862, on the outskirts of Sacramento, on the Nevada road. Returning again to the city, he opened a store on J street, between Fifth and Sixth, and dealt in music and fancy goods until the fall of 1876, when he sold to John F. Cooper. In the spring of 1875 he rented a farm near Routier Station for the purpose of raising hogs, in which business he has ever since been engaged. In 1880 he purchased the place, consisting of 114 acres. In 1883 he bought the place where he resides, comprising 113 acres, and a short time previously 215 acres. All these places are in Brighton Township, on the American River. One sea-



James Wein

son, 1885, he made an exhibition of hops at New Orleans and Louisville, Kentucky, receiving a diploma at each place. He has 200 acres devoted to this crop. For the last five years he has raised more hops than any other man in the world. During the years 1887–'88 he raised 2,200 bales each year. In 1883, when hops were scarce, he sold his crop of over 78,000 bales at a net profit of $60,000, which would have been still larger if he had held on a little while! In fruit he has eighty acres,—20,000 trees. Mr. and Mrs. Menke have four children: Josie, born July 13, 1853, in St. Louis, Missouri, and now the wife of John J. Glocken, of Sacramento; A. R., born April 7, 1855, in Sacramento; Henry George, born April 28, 1861; and F. W., February 13, 1863. They have lost four daughters and three sons, all dying young. What remains to be told is the credit, so cheerfully accorded by him to Sarah, his wife, the co-builder of his fortune, the companion of his years; for to *her* industry, *her* foresight, the ever vigilant, constant care of every detail, to her activity, business enterprise and what is called thrift, is due to a great extent the remarkable success which has been attained. Her name and her fame has gone abroad, and wherever in all this broad land the raising of hops is known, there the name of "Mary Menke, the hop-woman of Sacramento" has become a household word. She has stood well by her husband in his life-work, and, possessed of a discriminating mind, has ever been a ready counselor and a helping hand. Not content with the ordinary methods in vogue, they have sought out and adopted new methods and new appliances. Their buildings, kiln-dryers, presses and appurtenances are marvels of completeness, and models of their kind. They spend large sums of money every year in these improvements. The Menkes find their chief market for their product in the great cities of the East, and with characteristic attention to detail they give also to this matter their personal attention, making frequent journeys to the Eastern markets, so that in all the great business centers not only are their names but their faces are known. Only fourteen years ago (1875) they "rented a small farm for the purpose of raising hops." That was the beginning; to-day they are known in every business center of the United States and Europe as the most extensive growers and dealers in the world. A few short years ago they were making baskets with their own hands, from willows cut from beside the softly flowing river; to-day they stand foremost among the most highly respected and honored of Sacramento.

JAMES WEIR, deceased, was born November 21, 1827, in Shieldmains, Ayrshire, Scotland, his parents being John and Elizabeth Weir, who were farmers in Scotland, where they lived and died. They had a family of five children: Elizabeth, Jane, John, Jeanette and James. James was raised in Scotland. He had access to the public school, and received a good education in the higher branches. He was employed as clerk in a grocery store, learned the trade, and followed it till he grew tired of it, and determined to come to America and try his fortune in this country. In 1853 he left Scotland and landed in Canada, where he remained a short time, then went to Ohio and was there engaged a year at farming. In 1854 he started for California, coming via New York and Panama. While crossing the Isthmus he was robbed of his baggage, consisting of his clothes and some valuable books which he prized highly, so that on landing in San Francisco he had nothing but the clothing on his back. He came immediately to Sacramento and went to the mines at Coloma, where he remained a year, but was not very successful. Abandoning it at last, he came to Sacramento County and obtained employment with John B. Taylor and Mr. Crites, but remained with neither very long. He then took up some land in Brighton Township, at that time a part of the Folsom grant, and had to pay the price of it several

times over before the grant was confirmed. In 1862 he sold that place, which is now owned by C. M. Boyce. He had an intention of returning to Scotland, but changed his mind and bought a place from Robert Patterson, on which he lived until 1875, when he bought the place adjoining, from Newell Kane. It contains 700 acres of fine land, and has all the best improvements. Mr. Weir was married to Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, widow of Cornelius Sullivan, by whom she had one child, in April, 1863. Her maiden name was Kennelly. She was born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1853, settling in Ontario County, New York. She was there married to her first husband, who died in 1858, and came to California by water in September, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Weir had five children, all of whom are living. Mr. Weir died December 12, 1888, after an illness of about three weeks. He was a man of strong convictions, and once forming an opinion generally abided by it. He took an active interest in farming, at which he was very successful, and gave most of his attention to it. To his family he was kind and good, taking pleasure in supplying all the wants of his children. He was a highly respected citizen in the community in which he lived, and his death caused the loss of a much honored neighbor and friend as well as a good husband and father. He was raised a Presbyterian from childhood, and lived up to the doctrines of his religion to within a week of his death, when he embraced the Catholic faith. He left five children: Mary Elizabeth, Catharine Jane, Jeannette, Margaret Ellen and James M.

MADAME ALMA VON TILLOW. The lady whose name appears at the head of this biographical notice is one who has endeared herself to the hearts and homes of the people of Sacramento, and we offer no apology in according to her this space in the historical work of the county, believing that too much cannot be said in praise of the work that she has set herself to do, or of the results which are being accomplished by her now popular method. A brief mention of her career cannot but be interesting to the hundreds of people whose little ones will some time need the fostering care of just such a teacher to guide their youthful footsteps along the rugged pathway to knowledge. The Madame is a native of the State of New York; was brought up amid the refinements of the most highly cultured society in the Empire State. When by the death of her husband in 1879, in Wadsworth, Nevada, the duty of providing for her boy devolved upon her unaided efforts, she bravely but quietly proceeded to make the most of whatever opportunities lay nearest at hand. She at once began teaching vocal and instrumental music, traveling from Reno to Battle Mountain each week, to reach her pupils, who resided in all the larger towns between the above mentioned places. This proving too arduous, in the spring of 1881 she accepted an engagement with a conservatory of music in San Francisco. Always a lover of little children, and peculiarly fitted by nature to have the care of them, she became interested in the study of the system of kindergarten as taught by Miss Emma Marwedel, of San Francisco; and very soon became an assistant at the pioneer kindergarten of that city. In March, 1883, she came to Sacramento and started a small class on G street, beginning with but five pupils; but she was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of her work, and accomplished results which eventually brought the patronage and the support of the leading people of the Capital City. She advocates principles for all departments of school life, and claims for this application the fact that her school so much resembles a large, busy family affectionately interested in each other's work and play, though widely separated as to age. The day pupils, numbering over forty, are conveyed to and from the school in a handsome wagonette, being always accompanied by a teacher. Among them may have been noticed the children of the Governor of the State, Secretary of State Hen-

dricks, Chief Justice Beatty, Judges Van Fleet and Blanchard, Prof. E. C. Atkinson, A. L. Hart, L. L. Lewis, Frank Miller, Prentis Smith, and most of the leading professional and business men of the city. The system of kindergarten and object-teaching for younger children, and the oral method for more advanced scholars, is becoming more and more popular wherever it is properly introduced; and it is to the lasting credit of Sacramento that such schools are receiving the patronage of her best citizens. Nor can too much credit be given to Madame von Tillow, through whose instrumentality this system of teaching was first made a success.

JOHN EHRHARDT was born in Germany, October 8, 1837, his parents being John and Theresa Dorothy (Gehrholdt) Ehrhardt. The mother died in 1847, aged forty-seven; the father survived her forty years. The subject of this sketch received about five years' schooling, and then became a helper to his father in his occupation of shepherd. The father, stepmother, and five children came to America in 1850, landing in Baltimore, Maryland, August 20. Thence they proceeded to Missouri, by railroad for about two hours from Baltimore to the canal, then by the canal to Pittsburg, by the Ohio to Cairo, by the Mississippi to the mouth of the Missouri, and by the Missouri toward their destination in Chariton County, Missouri, where three brothers of the elder Ehrhardt were already settled. It took about two months to make the trip, owing chiefly to low water in the Ohio and Missouri. Arrived at the farm of one of his uncles, who owned about a section of land, John went to work as a shepherd. In 1852 his father and he were hired to drive 7,000 sheep across the plains. They wintered near Salt Lake, and the herd was reduced to 2,400 when they reached Placerville, California. They arrived on the Cosumnes, within the borders of this county, June 20, 1853, fourteen months after they had set out from Missouri. The subject of this sketch soon afterward went to work as a shepherd for Long Bros., in Vaca Valley, Solano County, at $50 a month, remaining two years, and then for Mr. Rucker about fifteen months. In 1855, in partnership with his brother Henry, he bought $1,750 worth of sheep. After ten months they were sold at Colusa at $14 a head, and the proceeds invested in another lot, which they sold three years later for $14,500. In 1860, being in poor health, Mr. Ehrhardt went East, being absent from March to September, and on his return traveled to various points on the coast for about three years. In 1863 he bought 1,240 acres on the Mokelumne for $4,000. There he raised cattle and horses and hay for feed, and for a time did a dairy business, milking eighty to 100 cows. In 1871 he drove some cattle to Modoc, where he bought a ranch, which he kept ten years. In 1876, finding his ranch on the Mokelumne too much subject to overflow he sold it for $10,000; and in May, 1876, he bought his present location, two miles north of Franklin, 805 acres, where he has since made his home. He has settled down to raising wheat mostly, but has not entirely abandoned his life-long interest in the gentle sheep, of which he keeps about 200. He also raises some horses for his own needs, and a few to sell. He tried cattle-raising, but did not find it profitable. He, however, owns a ranch of 440 acres in Modoc, bought in 1887, which is devoted to cattle-raising, under the care of his eldest son. In 1865 Mr. Ehrhardt was married to Miss Caroline Hollman (see below). They are the parents of six sons and one daughter: George Edward, born February 5, 1867; Frederick William, July 25, 1869; Henry Lester, July 25, 1872; William Gardner, January 18, 1876; John Amos, February 23, 1880; Elvesta, November 19, 1882; Newton Julian, October 9, 1885. Besides the usual district-school education George E. took an academic course in Sacramento, and Frederick W. spent three

terms at Washington College, in Irving, Alameda County.

Mrs. Caroline (Hollman) Ehrhardt, wife of John Ehrhardt (see above), was born in Chili, July 28, 1847. Her father, William Hollman, a native of the State of New York, a millwright and miller by trade, had gone to Chili to do some work in his line, and was there married to Miss Ellen Mar McAra, born in Scotland in 1826, daughter of Thomas and Jeanett (Jackson) McAra, who afterward emigrated to Chili. Mr. McAra was an architect, and was killed by a fall from a building. In 1849 Mr. Hollman left Chili for California with his wife and family, including the aged grandmother, Mrs. McAra, but died soon after his arrival in San Francisco, leaving four children: Frederick William, born March 12, 1843, was drowned in the overflow of the Mokelumne in 1862; John, born in 1845, now rents 350 acres of the Fay ranch, near the Ehrhardt place. He married Miss Emma Chapman. They are the parents of four daughters and one son; Robert, born in 1877; Caroline, now Mrs. John Ehrhardt; Theresa, born in July, 1848, now Mrs. George W. Fountain, living below Courtland. They are the parents of two daughters and one son. For Mrs. Ellen Mar Hollman, by her second marriage Mrs. Marcus Lowell, see sketch of Amos M. Lowell. In her childhood Mrs. Ehrhardt, with her brothers and sister, attended the first Sunday-school in San Francisco, founded by Rev. William Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1850. Her grandmother, Mrs. McAra, is thought to have been the first white grandmother in San Francisco; she certainly was the first that went to the Sunday-school. The Hollman family has been settled since about 1827 near Peekskill, New York, the present representatives of the homestead being Gardner, Hannah and Caroline, all well advanced in years and unmarried. The house is a historic landmark, having been the resting place of Major André for one night on his way to Albany after his capture. Mrs. Ehrhardt, on a visit there in 1888, accompanied by her third son, Henry L., slept soundly in the historic chamber, but was much more interested in revisiting the scenes of her father's boyhood. Her grandfather, Frederick William Hollman, a native of Berlin, Germany, was at one time owner of the Croton Mills, which were removed in the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, and it was he who purchased the present homestead of the family. There are two other sisters: Louisa and Mary; Louisa was never married, and makes her home with her married sister. Mary Hollman is the wife of William O'Donnell, a music-dealer in New York city. They are the parents of four children: William, Marcus, Gardner and Annie. The two oldest are writers on the metropolitan press; Annie is the wife of Walter Hamilton, a business man of that city, and Gardner is still engaged in perfecting his education.

LEGRAND R. DAVIS, of Sutter Township, was born May 16, 1824, in Prince William County, Virginia, son of Isaac Davis, a native of Kentucky, and a farmer, and Malinda Davis. His father had four brothers: Jilson, James, Travis and Harrison. Travis was stabbed and killed by a negro who was endeavoring to escape. Isaac Davis returned to Louisville, Kentucky, and remained there the rest of his life, dying at the age of fifty years; his wife died at the age of thirty-five years. In their family were three sons and three daughters: Mary J., Julia, Lyman R., Legrand R., Maria N., wife of L. R. Figg, of Louisville, Kentucky; and William, deceased. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm. When young he worked at painting with the intention of learning the trade, but he abandoned that project and resorted to farming. Starting for California in 1849, he proceeded as far as St. Louis and there his funds gave out, and he heard of so much sickness on the Isthmus that winter that he was persuaded by his friends to remain. He then engaged in brickmaking for

R. W. Williams, and the next spring started again for California overland, leaving the Missouri River at the point where Kansas City now is; was four months making the trip, and had but little trouble with the Indians or with sickness. At one place they were halted by the Indians, and one of the company exchanged horses with them. They overtook the whites and demanded $20, which was given them. Near Ft. Laramie, Mr. Williams was placed in command of this train, to succeed the previous captain, who had died; and Williams was afterward killed by a man named Hunter, at or near Salt Lake. The train halted, and the lawyers and judges which were in it conducted a formal trial of Hunter and discharged him. After that there was no trouble. They arrived at Sacramento August 20. Mr. Davis' first night's sleep here was where the Plaza now is. Until February 10 he worked in the Southern mines, and then one summer season on Feather River, being moderately successful. In the fall of 1851 he went to Benicia and burned brick for Timothy Sage two months. Next he purchased a tract of land four miles below Georgiana Slough, consisting of three-fourths of a mile or more. On that he chopped wood for about two years and sold it. In 1853 he sold that land, went to San Quentin and made brick for a season, for General Taylor. At that place he lost about $600. During the next fall (1853) he purchased the sloop Bianca, of sixty tons register, said at that time to be the fastest boat on the river; and he used it for floating and hauling wood to San Francisco, in which business he made money. In the fall of 1854 he sold it, and it was afterward sunk on the Sacramento. He had to take it back, at considerable loss, raise it, repair it, and he sold it again. About that time he purchased the place where he still resides, four miles from Sacramento, off the lower Stockton road. At that time it was a claim of about 200 acres, and he commenced at once to fence and improve it. He followed teaming over the mountains to Virginia City, his ranch being kept up meantime. Since then he has given his whole attention to agricultural pursuits. At present there are 200 acres of the home place, on which he mostly raises wheat, with remarkable success. He has also other land in crops. Altogether he has 500 acres in wheat, 140 in barley and 100 in oats. Besides, he has about 2,000 vines and plenty of other fruit for family use. He is a member of the K. of P., and of Sacramento Grange, No. 12. Politics, Republican. He has made three visits to his home in Kentucky, and has crossed the Isthmus five times. He was married in 1870 to Emma L. Lennon, a native of Kentucky, and they have eight children: Newton B., Legrand R., Jr., George W., Lydia N., Florence M., Benjamin C., Raymond I. and Nellie P.

HENRY FREDERICK WILLIAM DETERDING, deceased, was born in Hanover, Germany, June 11, 1818. At the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to the wagon-maker's trade, at which he served three years; then, according to the custom of his native country, he was sent out to spend five years in traveling and to learn the ways of the people and earn his own living, which was to serve as a part of his education. At the expiration of this time he returned to Hanover and opened a carriage and wagon shop, where he prosecuted the business until 1845, when he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York. Proceeding on to St. Louis, he established himself there in his trade until 1851. In March of this year he started with two yokes of cattle and came overland to California, arriving in Sacramento September 24, 1851. The train consisted of five wagons, and they did not separate until they arrived at Shingle Springs, El Dorado County. On arriving in Sacramento Mr. Deterding opened a shop on the corner of Ninth and J streets, where he carried on his trade with prosperity until April, 1853. Selling out, he removed to Diamond Spring, El Dorado County, where he opened a general store, which was

managed by his wife while he turned his attention to mining. This he continued until some time in October following, when he sold out his store and took a contract for hauling logs to a saw-mill at Mud Springs, now the city of El Dorado. In the spring of 1854 he moved to Logtown, and again engaged in merchandising. The next fall he moved his stock to Grizzly Flat, same county, and carried on the business there until May, 1857. He then bought 520 acres of land in Sacramento County, which still remains the same and belongs to two of his daughters. In the fall of 1857 he built a quartz-mill and dam about sixteen miles from Carson, Nevada, and did quartz-crushing there two years, his family meanwhile remaining on the farm here. The quartz business, however, proved to be an unsuccessful venture, as he lost the $30,000 which he had put into it. After that he returned to the farm. On this place was a hotel which he conducted, it being on the main thoroughfare for all the teaming and travel between Sacramento and Virginia City and that section of country. In 1879 business was entirely suspended and the hotel did not pay so well; but it was still kept open. The house is still standing. Mr. Deterding was successful in almost all his business pursuits, being a good manager and financier. In his political sympathies he was a Democrat. He died August 26, 1879, and his wife June 18, 1885. Their marriage occurred in the old country, in 1845; she was a native of Germany and her maiden name was Wilhelmina Rosenberg. They brought up ten children, six daughters and four sons, as follows: Mary, who died while crossing the plains; Louis, who died at the age of seventeen years, June 18, 1867; Christina, who died December 14, 1885, at the age of thirty-three years; Julia, who died October 25, 1888, also at the age of thirty-three years; Charles William, Matilda, Isabella, Wilhelmina, William, who died in 1869, aged five years; and Frederick, who died June 25, 1875, aged only one month. Charles William Deterding was born at Grizzly Flat, El Dorado County, May 19, 1857, and made his home with his parents until after the death of his father. His present place of 290 acres was purchased November 14, 1883, since which time he has been employed there. Previously for six years he also worked the home place. He has had from 800 to 1,800 acres in cultivation at one time. His orchard of 140 acres comprises peaches, apricots, pears, plums, French prunes, figs, walnuts, almonds, oranges, lemons and limes, all of which are bearing. The vineyard of twenty-five acres has Tokays, Muscats and a variety of wine grapes. Fine buildings adorn the premises. October 1, 1884, Mr. Deterding married Miss Mary, daughter of John Shields, whose sketch appears elsewhere, and they have had two children: Charles, born December 10, 1885; and Mary, born February 27, 1886.

PIRAM RIPLEY BECKLEY was born in Athens County, Ohio, March 2, 1835, his parents being Lucius Ripley and Mary Ann (Gorsline) Beckley. The father was a native of Ohio, and the mother of Indiana, her parents living near Fort Wayne. Grandfather Daniel Beckley married a Miss Camp, and both lived to a good old age, perhaps sixty years. In 1844 the parents, with three sons and a daughter, moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, where the father was engaged for a time selling the product of a local pottery, chiefly to dealers. He afterward moved to Lee County and went to farming near Montrose for two years, when he returned to his previous pursuit in Van Buren County. The grandparents also spent a few years with him in Iowa, but afterward went back to Ohio. In 1850 L. R. Beckley, with his wife and children, crossed the plains to California with three ox teams and some cows, forming part of a company of over 100 persons and a train of thirty-eight wagons. The Beckleys left Bonaparte, Iowa, April 5, but did not cross the Missouri until about May 1, not daring to venture into the interior because of the backward condition

of the grass that season. They arrived in Hangtown, now Placerville, September 20, 1850, whence the father soon went forward to Sacramento to buy flour and other supplies with which he started a bakery at Diamond Spring for a few months. In December, 1850, they moved to Sacramento, where the father built the Washington Hotel, corner of Fifteenth and J streets. After a few months he rented it to another party, and he conducted the Prairie House on the Placerville road. There the mother died, June 5, 1851, and the family returned to the Washington Hotel in Sacramento. In the spring of 1852 he was again married to Mrs. Phœbe Shaeffer, a widow having one son. He was burnt out in the great fire of November, 1852, and soon afterward bought the Monte Cristo House on the Coloma road, which he carried on about three years. In 1855 he moved into Franklin Township, and the fortunes of the family have been connected with this township ever since. He first took up 320 acres about two and a half miles west of where Franklin now stands, with a frontage of one mile on the road to the Sacramento River. Soon afterward he bought about 1,000 acres five miles north of Franklin. He was elected Supervisor for the years 1855 and 1856, and was afterward Public Administrator for one term. He died May 15, 1859, after two or three years of broken health, leaving three sons and a daughter born of his first marriage: Benson D., born about 1833, now a rancher of Calaveras County, and the father of four children; Edmund J., born in 1836 or 1837, a hotel-keeper in Portland, Oregon, and the father of one child; Mary Maria, born in 1838, by first marriage, Mrs. Isaac Allen, and by second, Mrs. S. F. Wheeler, who lived in this county from 1850 to 1883, and died in Nevada County in 1885. P. R. Beckley, the subject of this sketch, worked with his father, and afterward for a time in charge of his ranches, almost continuously from boyhood until the death of the latter in 1859. Meanwhile he had bought 160 acres adjoining his father's place on the road from Franklin to the Sacramento, and about 320 acres of low land near the river. Mr. Beckley was married December 30, 1858, to Miss Sarah Clark Walton, born in Delaware, January 3, 1838, a daughter of William and Maria (Fountain) Walton, both now deceased,—the father, May 27, 1877, aged seventy-eight; the mother, December 25, 1885, aged seventy-six. The father was of English, and the mother of French descent. Their son, John Henry, died in Franklin, November 24, 1888, aged forty-two, of blood-poisoning, from what seemed at first a trifling wound in the hand. Another son, William J., died in Iowa, in 1854, at the age of nineteen. A daughter, Elizabeth J., was married to Dr. B. H. Pierson, one of the first residents of Woodland, Yolo County, and previously for fifteen years a practicing physician in Sacramento. He died in Franklin, January 10, 1883, leaving three children, now living with their mother in Auburn, Placer County. Another daughter, Esther Ann, was married to T. J. Holloway, a rancher of Santa Barbara. They are the parents of four daughters and two sons. Mr. Walton with his family came to Sacramento in May, 1856, from Iowa, where they had settled in 1849, at Farrington, Van Buren County. In 1857 they moved from Sacramento to the Twelve-Mile House on the Lower Stockton Road, which Mr. Walton carried on about three years. Early in 1859 Mr. Beckley built a new house on his place, which, however, he soon sold, being invited by his father to live near him on his upper ranch. The father's death in May threw the estate into court for distribution. In 1860 Mr. Beckley took charge of the Twelve-Mile House previously run by his father-in-law. In 1861 he bought the ranch of 320 acres now owned by Weller Freeman, about two miles east of Franklin. In 1864 he was elected County Assessor for two years. In December, 1866, he sold his ranch and settled in Georgetown, now Franklin, of which he has been a second founder. He bought four acres along the west side of the road, on which he has since erected the most substantial buildings in the valley. He first

put up a store and dwelling, the former being now used as a saloon, having been replaced as a store in 1881 by the large two-story brick, a conspicuous landmark for miles around, of which the upper-story is used as a public hall. The dwelling of 1867 is embodied in the two-story building known as the Franklin Hotel, begun in 1885 and finished in 1887. In February, 1867, Mr. Beckley opened his place for business as a general store which he conducted until 1875, at the same time carrying on general farming on the McCraken ranch of 400 acres adjoining the village plat at its southwest corner, which he continued until 1885. Being elected Supervisor in 1875 he sold out his stock of goods and rented the store. He entered on the duties of his office on the first Monday in October of that year, and retained it by re-election until 1882. After an intermission of seven years in official life he was appointed after the election of 1888 to the position of sub-sheriff, and entered on the discharge of its duties on the first Monday in January, 1889. He has been postmaster continuously since 1868. Mr. Beckley is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, and is a highly esteemed and public-spirited citizen of Franklin Township—a sort of genial head-center of all local interests. Mr. and Mrs. Beckley are the parents of ten children, the crown and glory of their useful, industrious and unpretentious lives: Lucius Ripley, born November 23, 1859; William Walton, June 3, 1861; Mary Maria, January 8, 1864; John Augustus, December 26, 1865; George Irville, December 16, 1867; Lizzie May, May 1, 1871; Isaac Freeman, May 25, 1873; Sarah Esther, March 11, 1876; Laura Alice, January 14, 1877; and Ora Edna, July 17, 1883. Of these, the oldest daughter, Mary Maria, was married June 29, 1882, to John W. Hall, a native of Canada, son of John E. and Jane Elizabeth (Benjamin) Hall, then residing in this township and now in Yolo County. John W. Hall had taught school in Georgiana Township nearly four years, when, at the age of twenty-six, he was accidentally drowned, April 1, 1884, while hunting on the Whitcomb place, leaving two children: Elmer Ernest, born April 25, 1883, and a posthumous child, Myrtle Gertrude, born September 4, 1884. The children and their mother are members of the Beckley household. Lucius R., the oldest son of P. R. Beckley, owns 160 acres in Jenny Lind Township, Calaveras County; and William W.. the second son, owns an adjoining quarter section.

WILLIAM CURTIS, rancher, was born in Watertown, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, August 11, 1831. His parents, John Thomas and Mary (Bailey) Curtis, natives of Lincolnshire, England, came two years previously to America. His father died May 1, 1850, and his mother, now nearly ninety-one years of age, is living with him, the subject of this sketch. She has made three trips from Massachusetts to California, twice by water and once by land. Of her family of five children, only two sons are living. At the age of sixteen years young William commenced driving a milk wagon into Boston, and continued in that business until he left for California. February 5, 1852, on the steamer Prometheus, he left New York city, and came by the Nicaragua route. Embarking on the steamer North America for San Francisco, the vessel was wrecked when four days out, near land, at night. She ran ashore about ninety miles below Acapulco. Mr. Curtis then traveled to Acapulco on Mexican ponies. Many of the passengers, however, had to walk, as there were 1,100 of them. No lives were lost by the wreck. From Acapulco Mr. Curtis came in a sailing vessel to San Francisco, arriving May 10. Where he now resides his brother was then living. After stopping with him a few days, he went to Beale's Bar, on the North Fork of the American River, and tried gold-mining for two weeks, quitting then for want of water. His brother was taken sick and after his recovery returned to Massachusetts, and re-

mained there until December, 1888. In his absence William took charge of the place, and in the course of two years became the owner. Up to three years ago he kept a large dairy of eighty to 100 cows. During the past twelve years he has been engaged extensively in threshing, and during the past seven years he has had many cattle in Arizona; has 1,200 head there at present. He makes annual trips to that country to look after his interests. On his property in this county he has about ninety head of horses, young and old, and about forty head of cattle. He has 1,500 acres of land in cultivation on the Haggin grant, which he has been conducting for the past six years. Of the homestead tract, on the lower Stockton road, there are 200 acres. In the flood of 1852 he lost heavily in stock. With that exception he has been fortunate, and his management has been attended with great success. January 1, 1862, is the date of Mr. Curtis' marriage to Susan W. Potter, of Ione Valley, this State. They have two sons and three daughters, but the sons are deceased. William Roland died at the age of seventeen years, and Frederick P. at the age of four years and four months. The daughters are Carrie M., Alice Louisa and Edna. Politically Mr. Curtis has been a Republican ever since the party was organized, and has been an active worker for the advancement of its principles, participating in the conventions, etc.; but he has never aspired to any office. He has always thought that his own business, well attended to, would pay as well as any other he could ever hope to reach.

WE. CHAMBERLAIN, one of the California pioneers, associated with Sacramento since the early days, is a native of Dunstable (now Nashua), New Hampshire, born October 31, 1801, his parents being Elijah and Elizabeth (Kidder) Chamberlain. The Chamberlains are one of the early New England families. Three brothers of that name came from England in the early colonial days, one of whom settled in Massachusetts. From him the subject of this sketch is directly descended. His father was an extensive Boston merchant, who had business interests at other places. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a native of Dunstable, New Hampshire, and her father was a minister there for many years. When W. E. Chamberlain, our subject, was an infant, she resided at Boston, but on account of her health she went to Dunstable to live. Daniel Webster, that great figure in American history, was a relative, and sometimes made his home there, so that our subject was as intimately acquainted with him as with a brother. W. E. Chamberlain went to Hopkinton to pursue his education, and while there lived with an aunt, Mrs. Webster's mother. He attended school there and at Pelham and Hopkinton. While at Bradford he was compelled to quit school on account of being attacked with rheumatism. He wanted to go to West Point Military Academy, but his mother was unwilling. He entered a store at Andover, and in 1822 became a silent partner with Joel Carter in Boston. In 1824 the firm of Simpkins & Chamberlain, Boston, was founded. In 1827 Mr. Chamberlain went to Cincinnati, where he engaged as clerk in a store. He next went to Oxford, Ohio, where he engaged in business. In 1844 he went to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he was in business five years as a member of the extensive firm of Cruft & Chamberlain. On the morning of the 1st of January, 1849, he started for his place of business, when he met some one who told him his extensive lard works were burned down. He proceeded to the scene and saw that the report was only too true, and that everything was destroyed. At 10 A. M. he returned to his home. When asked by his wife what he intended to do, he said he was going to California. In connection with three or four others a party was formed for that purpose, but the others left Mr. Chamberlain out of the arrangements, concluding he was too old. He, however, not dis-

couraged, arranged with two other men, and they outfitted and started, proceeding to St. Joseph, Missouri. They found it difficult to cross the river, and after that was accomplished many obstacles appeared ahead. There was a vast emigration ahead of them, and the grass was short; so they sold their wagons, having concluded to pack across. Before they got to Big Blue (two or three days after leaving the Missouri River), the signs of cholera became so numerous that Mr. Chamberlain's partners, Messrs. Ketchum and Barber, became alarmed. In the morning, after a very stormy night, they came to Mr. Chamberlain and proposed to go back. He told them he would not, but would give them $100, and take two mules and part of the supplies, and go ahead. Two of the party that had left Mr. Chamberlain out on account of his age, Mr. Crawford and Colonel Hook (afterward sheriff of San Joaquin County), were overtaken, and he joined with them. The three proceeded on to Little Blue River, and there Colonel Hook was taken sick. Crawford then insisted on going back, but Mr. Chamberlain would not have it that way, and proposed instead to wait until a train came along, and put Colonel Hook aboard. This was done, and the two others proceeded on their way. After making the last crossing of the Platte, and after they had proceeded out of sight of it, Mr. Chamberlain became very sick with the dysentery. He said, "I will have to stop and rest;" but the Indian encampment could be seen in the distance, and Mr. Crawford refused to wait, as he said they would be killed by Indians. Mr. Chamberlain put up his little tent, and they finished their work of separating. Mr. Crawford was about leaving, when a train appeared over the hills, approaching them. The first wagon was that of a young Virginian, named Wilson. He put one of Mr. Chamberlain's mules into his team, and they proceeded together. Mr. Chamberlain reached Sacramento August 23, 1849. A few days later he went with a young man from New York, to a point on the Mokelumne River, five miles from Ione, and went to mining; but their efforts proved futile. He then went up on the Cosumnes River, and remained at Cook's Bar until spring, when he returned to Sacramento and purchased a little store from Lindley & Booth. Mr. Dye built a store on the Plaza to rent to him, and after renting it about a year, Mr. Chamberlain purchased it. He carried on business there until burned out by the great fire of November, 1852. He was elected city treasurer, taking the office in 1854, and serving one year. The next year he was elected city clerk and auditor. In the spring of 1856 he became connected with the bank of D. O. Mills & Co., and has so remained ever since. For a time he held the position of vice-president and director. He has been city treasurer also in 1863, 1864, 1867, 1868–'72, and two years since the last-mentioned date. Mr. Chamberlain was married in Searsport, Maine, while a resident of Cincinnati, to Miss Charlotte A. Kidder, a native of Searsport. She was a daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Averton) Kidder, and granddaughter of Dr. Averton, of Massachusetts, a celebrated physician. Her father was a Boston merchant, who, on giving up business, retired to a farm. Mrs. Chamberlain came to California to join her husband in 1853, via the Nicaragua route. The children did not come until two or three years later, having remained in Indiana, under the tuition of Dr. Scott, Mrs. President Harrison's father. Three children have been born to them, viz.: Edward (deceased), Florence L. and William Edwin. Mrs. Chamberlain departed this life June 1, 1888. Edward, the oldest son of W. E. Chamberlain, completed his education in Sacramento. He studied medicine with Dr. Moss, of this city, and assaying with Henry Hawks, of San Francisco. He became connected with smelting works, and went from there to Arizona to look at some mines. He practiced medicine there, and was hospital steward at Fort Yuma. He afterward went to Mexico, where he contracted yellow fever, and died in 1884, aged forty-three years, leaving two children. Florence L. is the oldest living child of

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Chamberlain, and was born in Maine. She is the wife of Benton Julian, a native of Indiana, and they have three children, viz.: Edwin Benton, Harvey Hartley and Waldo Emerson. Mr. Julian has been intimately associated with educational matters in Sacramento in the past, having commenced teaching in the public schools in a business college in San Francisco in 1856. William Edward, the third child of W. E. Chamberlain, and a native of Oxford, Ohio, was educated at Phillips Academy and at Harvard, where he took the full course. He has been connected with a business college in San Francisco, and is a resident of Oakland, with business in San Francisco. He is married and has two children, viz.: William Edward and Florence Gladys.

WILLIAM HENRY FRYE was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, May 28, 1813, his parents being James and Elizabeth (Baxter) Frye. The father died July 23, 1822, at about the age of forty-five, the mother surviving until April 24, 1847, then in her sixtieth year. Grandfather James Frye was the first of the family to settle in Kentucky, having moved thither from Virginia. Soon after the birth of W. H. Frye his parents moved to Missouri, settling in Pike County. His formal education consisted of three months' schooling, but on this scant foundation his thirst for knowledge, aided by exceptional natural ability and great industry, has reared a superstructure of wide and varied information of which a college graduate need not be ashamed. He made such progress by private study that while yet a young man he taught school with success, occasionally referring to an older teacher in difficult cases. As his judgment and power of reflection grew with his years and experience he came to be recognized as an exceptionally well informed man, and now, at seventy-six, though physically aged his intellectual powers retain their wonted vigor, enhanced by special acuteness of perception, the ripened fruit of his many years of independent thought and close observation. In early years Mr. Frye worked on his father's farm, and in young manhood had the courage to buy out the interest of the other heirs, but the panic of 1837 made the burden too heavy and eventually compelled the sale of the place. He afterward traded for some two years, chiefly in pork and tobacco. In March, 1849, he started across the plains and reached Weaverville September 6. He had a pleasant journey. He started in a large train, but two wagons separated from the train and came through by themselves. In 1852 he commenced buying and selling cattle; and in 1853 raised his first crop of barley on what is now his homestead ranch, sixteen miles south of Sacramento, on the lower Stockton road. He first took up 160 acres, then unsurveyed, to which he has since added by purchase three other quarters of as many adjoining sections, thus becoming the owner of 640 acres in one body. He also owns 170 acres five miles north on the same road, now occupied by his oldest son. Mr. Frye raises wheat and barley, and until recently raised considerable stock. For some years he also carried on a dairy business, but now gives his chief attention to wheat, raising only such stock as he needs on his ranches. Mr. Frye was married January 7, 1854, to Mrs. Sarah Hough, born in Cortland County, New York, October 20, 1823, the daughter of Rodney and Sophia (Watts) Sanford. The father, a native of New York State, born March 16, 1793, died in Ohio, March 18, 1840. The mother, a native of New York, also died in Ohio, under the age of fifty. Her grandfather Sanford reached a good old age, and grandfather Isaac Watts was over eighty when he died. Mrs. W. H. Frye has had four brothers, all born in the State of New York: Arthur W., born February 15, 1816, became a Presbyterian minister in Ohio, served as Captain in an Indiana regiment in the Civil War, and died in Detroit, Michigan, in March, 1887; Whitfield, born April 30, 1818, a lawyer by profession, has resided for some years at Wahoo, Nebraska;

Philo Watts, born January 14, 1821, is a farmer in Palo Alto County, Iowa; DeWitt Clinton, born October 14, 1827, is a farmer in Ohio, and served in the Civil War. All have reared families. Mrs. Frye is a lady of a high order of intellect who also takes a deep interest in the welfare of humanity. Though well advanced in years she still presides over the local Sunday-school, a labor of love for the rising generation. She is not only a loving wife and devoted mother but her maternal solicitude embraces all children within reach of her influence. Her four sons have grown to intelligent and upright manhood under her loving care and watchful oversight, and her heart still reaches out toward the young for whose moral welfare she labors with unflagging zeal and earnest sympathy. The home is a large, handsome structure, containing all the comforts and luxuries necessary to a rational enjoyment of life, and thoroughly permeated with wholesome intellectual and kindly spirit of both parents. Mr. and Mrs. Frye are the parents of four sons: Edward William, born January 21, 1856; Charles Thomas, June 13, 1858; Eugene Hough, January 1, 1861; Jacob Henry, September 28, 1863. Each went to school from about the age of seven to eighteen, and all have inherited and cultivated a love of reading. Edward William was married September 7, 1881, to Miss Mary Hustler, born at Marysville, California, October 11, 1856, daughter of Asbury B. and Martha J. (Humfreville) Hustler, both now living in this county below Courtland. The father is a native of Maryland and the mother of Ohio. Both have been in California since 1854, the father having made his first visit to the State in 1852. Grandfather William Hustler, also a native of Maryland, died at the age of about eighty at Carlisle, Ohio. Grandmother Fanny (Burke) Hustler, born in Wilmington, Delaware, died at Carlisle, Ohio, of cholera, contracted while nursing the sick in the epidemic of 1832. Grandfather Jason Humfreville, born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1804, died near Courtland, California, in 1875. Grandmother Mary Ann (Ellsworth) Humfreville, born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1811, died near Courtland, California, September 21, 1881. Mrs. E. W. Frye was educated in the district schools, and afterward taught school for some years before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Frye are the parents of two sons: Harbert Henry, born June 25, 1883, and an infant son, born August 1, 1889. Charles F. Frye was married October 12, 1886, to Mrs. Mary (Day) Bascom. The other sons are unmarried.

HERMAN HUBER, deceased. The subject of this sketch was born in Switzerland in 1835, and came to this country with his parents in 1844. They were people of means, and settled in St. Louis with their nine children. The father, Henry, first came out with a colony of Swiss, most of whom settled in St. Louis. Both parents died young, the father at the age of forty-eight, and the mother still younger. Mr. Herman Huber came to California in 1851 and went to mining in Hamburg Cañon, Placer County, and continued in that business until 1869. He made a good deal of money, but sunk a considerable part of it in unprofitable ventures. On leaving the mines he first came to Sacramento, but soon moved to Colusa, where he went into business as a money broker. In October, 1867, he was married to Miss Augusta J. Faulkner, a native of this county, born on Mormon Island, daughter of Charles Dix and Elizabeth (Binninger) Faulkner. His father was a native of Petersburg, Virginia, of Scotch descent; the mother was born in New York city, December 25, 1826, of German parentage. They were married in Sacramento January 15, 1850. On the evening of their wedding they attended a large ball at Sutter's Fort. They had to go in a skiff from the Pioneer Hotel, which was kept by Mrs. Huber's grandfather. This hotel was the first brick house in Sacramento. During the floods in 1850 they lived for several days on the table, and had to have the stove up there to do their

cooking. The father, Jacob Binninger, lived to the age of seventy-four. Mrs. Huber was educated at the Franklin grammar-school in Sacramento. Her parents came to California in 1849 and settled in Sacramento. The father died in March, 1857. The mother survived him twenty-seven years, and was married to Louis Binninger. They kept the Pioneer Hotel for many years. She survived her second husband eight years, dying in 1884, and leaving two daughters: Maggie, now Mrs. Henry Ward Watkins, of Oakland, who has a son born in July, 1884, and a daughter born in February, 1888; the second daughter, Lena M. Binninger, lives with her half-sister, Mrs. Huber. In 1870 Mr. Huber bought a ranch in Yolo County, about sixteen miles south of Sacramento, on the river, to which he added by further purchase until he owned 645 acres in that region. He did a large dairy business, milking from 140 to 200 cows in two places not far apart. In 1877 he bought 400 acres on the north line of Franklin Township, six miles south of Sacramento, increased by purchase in 1883 to 645 acres, devoted to general farming, chiefly wheat, barley and alfalfa, besides some horses for ranch use. Mr. Huber was killed by a fall from his horse within a few miles of his home in Franklin Township, February 3, 1889, leaving two sons: Charles Henry, born December 11, 1869, in Todd's Valley; Herman Louis, in Sacramento city, January 30, 1873. Charles H. was graduated at Sacramento Business College, and Herman L. is now taking a course in the same institution. Mrs. Augusta J. Huber has been for six years a member of the order of Chosen Friends, Merritt Council, No. 141, which meets at Clarksburg, in Yolo County.

OLE O. GOODRICH, nursery man and orchardist, Sutter Township, was born February 22, 1840, in Norway, son of Ole and Ida Goodrich. His father, a farmer, came with the family to America in 1852, purchasing land, and locating in Dane County, Wisconsin, and died there in 1854; his widow survived until 1859. They had eight children, named Christian, Ida, John, Julia, Butler, Isabel, Ole and Eliza. All except John are living. Ole was twelve years of age when he came to America, landing in New York city. Proceeding at once to Wisconsin, he there learned the photographer's art, and worked at it until 1863, when he sailed from New York on the steamer Ariel, and came by the Isthmus to California, landing at San Francisco in December, on the steamer St. Louis. For a while he was employed in a restaurant at Benicia, then he was cook on a ranch, which has since been included within the city of Oakland; next he herded sheep for a short time; next traveled among the mountains taking photographic views; then was employed by Flint & Olsen, here in Sacramento, as foreman in their hop yards, remaining with them five years; then worked awhile for Mr. Williams in the nursery business; next was in partnership with J. S. Harberson for eleven years, and then during the two floods he lost heavily each time. In 1883 he went out and purchased thirty-four acres of J Burke, and commenced to set out a nursery and orchard. In 1888 he purchased seventeen acres more of D. Rocca, and he now has altogether fifty-one acres, all of which is devoted to nursery and fruit. The place is three miles south of Sacramento, and a half mile east of Sutterville. He has been experimenting with fruit for thirteen years, and has introduced several new kinds into the market, among them two very excellent varieties of peach named by Mr. Hoyt the "Goodrich" and "Sacramento," which comes in after all the other good varieties are gone; also a very early apricot; they are gaining in popularity, and Mr. Goodrich has no trouble in disposing of all his young trees, as well as the fruit. He propagates and sells all varieties of fruit trees. He is a very energetic man, a hard worker, honest in all his dealings, and therefore reliable as a nurseryman and horticulturist. Mr. Goodrich was married January 1, 1876, to Miss Mary

Grandon, of English ancestry. They have three children: William, Elizabeth and Minerva.

ERSKIN GREER, orchardist, Sutter Township, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, June 12, 1832, son of Robert and Catharine Greer. In 1834 his father died, and in 1836 his mother, with a family of twelve children, sailed from Londonderry for America, landing at Philadelphia, where they resided five or six years, and then emigrated further West, settling in Schuyler County, Illinois, in what was known as the Military Tract. Mrs. Greer lived there until her death, in 1856. Ten of her children are still living, viz.: George, Joseph, John and Alexander, in Schuyler County; Mrs. Lucy McClintock and Mrs. Jane Williams in Adams County, Illinois; Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. Ellen Hamilton, Andrew and Erskin Greer in this county. Mr. Greer, the subject of this biographical sketch, has earned his own livelihood ever since he was six years of age, never having a dollar given to him during his youth; and besides, he has aided in the support of his mother and sisters until he was twenty five years of age. From the time the family located in Illinois, in 1842, he lived in Schuyler County until 1850, during which time he was employed in his brother's store as a clerk. Afterward he learned the cooper's trade, and carried on that business on a large scale, employing a number of men, until he came to California on account of ill-health. March 18, 1850, he left Illinois with three others, and after arriving at Independence, Missouri, a party of thirty or forty was organized to cross the plains with ox teams. They had no trouble until they reached the Big Blue River, where the Sioux and Pawnees were at war, and they captured a number of emigrants, not knowing whether they were friends or enemies, but as soon as they became satisfied they were friends would release them. These were the first hostile Indians Mr. Greer had ever seen. At Pacific Springs, near the summit of the Rocky Mountains, they met with Asiatic cholera. They arrived at that point about two o'clock in the afternoon, and before night they helped to bury a number of people of other trains who had died of that fearful scourge. The next morning Mr. Greer and his party left that place to avoid the epidemic. After passing Fort Hall they ran short of provisions, and a detachment hastened on to this State to procure some of the necessaries of life. At this time there were ten or fifteen men in the train, with whom Mr. Greer remained, taking charge of the cattle. Had they not found a sack of corn in one of the wagons the party would probably have starved to death. At the head-waters of the Humboldt their supplies were so reduced that they ventured to kill one of their cattle; but the flesh proved to be so alkaline that they could not eat it in any shape. In that part of the route they also found the cholera prevailing in other trains, and the grave of William Burnside, brother-in-law to Mr. Greer, a member of their own party, who had started in advance to this State for provisions, and who had died of that epidemic. Along the Humboldt, too, the Indians were troublesome. In two localities not far distant they had attacked trains and committed murder. Provender was also scarce, and their horses and cattle suffered. The first supplies they received were at the sink of the Humboldt, from a relief train sent out by Ralston and others. Thence forward they could buy what provisions they wanted, if they could only afford to pay at the rate of a dollar a pint, which was the price of every commodity! In crossing the forty-mile desert Mr. Greer saw, in both man and beast, more suffering than he has ever witnessed in his life before or since. At the old Mormon station they found a plenty, but the prices of course were exorbitant. The route over the Sierra Nevada was exceedingly rough. They arrived at Hangtown, September 6, 1850, disposed of their cattle and went to mining, which they followed until spring. Then they began prospecting toward the south, going below Fort John to a place called South Grass

Valley; but after incurring heavy expenses in reaching the place, they found the reports they had heard concerning the region were all hoax. There being a heavy snow on the ground, they were compelled to remain awhile, and even feed their oxen with flour to keep them from starving, thus limiting their own bread supply. Disposing again of their cattle and wagon upon their return to Hangtown, they took their blankets upon their backs and started out again prospecting. Mr. Greer was compelled to give up miner's life on account of ill-health, although while actually employed in mining he had good success. Working in water and exposure in camping out brought on rheumatic troubles, from which he never has entirely recovered. Coming into the Sacramento Valley he engaged himself upon the ranch of Jerome C. Davis, and cut a large amount of hay during the summer; and next began hauling goods to the mines. In 1853 he settled upon a ranch within five miles of Sacramento, almost due west from his present place, and began stock-raising and farming. In 1855 he visited his old home in the East, returning to California well pleased with the visit, but disgusted with the country there. He was very successful in his pastoral and agricultural pursuits until 1861–'62, when the great flood carried away everything he had; but, undaunted, he continued in the good work of recuperation. In 1863 he entered the employ of the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, J. P. Robinson, superintendent. His particular station was to superintend and cultivate a large tract of land belonging to the railroad company in the neighborhood of Freeport, which position he filled about four years. During this time, September 22, 1864, he married Miss Harriet Ellis, a native of Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois, and a daughter of Hon. William Ellis, for many years judge of the Circuit Court there. In 1868 he became part owner of the railroad tract just referred to, buying out the entire town site. His position was one of responsibility. A great deal of business of the town of Freeport was under his supervision. His erection of a hotel on the property in 1864 was the beginning of the town. Business here was lively until the railroad was bought up by the Central Pacific Company, and the track taken up. Mr. Greer remained in the employ of the company, and as proprietor of the town site up to the time of this transfer. In 1874 he sold his property and removed to Sacramento, where he bought other property at 812 K street, and also at the corner of Ninth and K, where the Hale block now stands, and engaged in the grocery trade for about ten years. In 1882 he bought his present ranch of 100 acres, when it was entirely devoid of trees and devoted to the raising of grain; but it is now one of the prettiest places in Sacramento County, and the right distance from the city to have all the advantages of both city and country, and the disadvantages of neither. It is situated three and a half miles from the city, between the upper and lower Stockton roads. It is called Fruit Ridge Home. The state of everything on the premises exhibits the ambitious and well-cultivated designs of the owner. For the past two years Mr. Greer has also had the superintendency of what was formerly known as the Winters ranch, or Rancho del Rio. In political affairs Mr. Greer has always been a consistent Democrat, versed in the principles and baptized with the spirit of Democracy. He was an ardent admirer of Douglas in his day, and still believes in the doctrines of that great statesman. For two years he served as justice of the peace of Franklin Township, and while in office he was generally able to settle about four out of every five cases without bringing them to formal trial. In 1854 he drew up the subscription paper for building the first school-house in the Freeport district, then called the West Union school district. That building is still used as a school-house, but has been moved four or five times to suit the convenience of the people. Mr. Greer has also served as School Director in West Union, and also in Capital school districts. During his residence in Sacramento city he served on the Board of Education two years

with marked efficiency; and since November, 1888, he has been a member of the Board of County Supervisors. Mr. and Mrs. Greer have two children: W. Walter and Robert E.

PETER A. MILLER, retired contractor, Sacramento, was born in Christianstadt, Sweden, in July, 1827. His father was a merchant farmer, who died when he, the subject of this sketch, was twenty-two years old, and for the next six years he had charge of the business of the estate. In 1855, however, he determined to emigrate to the United States, sailing from Hamburg on the 1st of May, in the ship "Howard." It proved an eventful voyage for them. While in the English Channel they collided with a French transport bringing troops to Sebastopol, and in consequence were detained for six weeks at Dover, England, for repairs. However, they were eventually landed in New York, and Mr. Miller went direct to Galesburg, Illinois, which place was his home for some time. There he learned the trade of bricklayer, becoming an expert. He afterward lived in Knoxville, Illinois, for about five years, and in 1860 left for California. Having a friend at Napa, Peter Littengre, whose brother made one of the party, he went directly there and obtained work on the stone bridge, then in process of building, and remained there until the fall of that year, 1861. He then came to Sacramento, stopped at the What Cheer House, and obtained employment at his trade. When, in 1862, the City of Sacramento bought and presented to the State Agricultural Society the grounds for its exhibitions, he got the contract for the brick work on the walls, etc. He also had the building of a stone residence at Putter Creek Cañon, Solano County, for John Wolfskill, a pioneer of 1845. The stone from which this dwelling was constructed, and which was taken from the Putter Creek Cañon, was so soft and so free from grit that it could be readily cut with a common saw. It hardened by exposure, and the old "Wolfskill House" still stands, in a perfect state of preservation. In 1865 he was engaged in laying the brick in the erection of many buildings in the city, among them the St. George Building, D. O. Mills' Bank, Hastings Building, the Gregory Building, Pioneer Bakery, and the El Dorado Bank, where Wells, Fargo & Co. now are. In 1866, he built the Washington School-house, corner of G and Thirteenth streets, and later on engaged in brick-making at the Grape-vine brick-yards, on the Yolo side of the river. These brick took the first prize in San Francisco. In 1880, he had the contract on the Washington levee, and in 1881 was engaged in similar work under Le Roy & Pierson, and in the reclamation district, near Courtland, and at other points. Mr. Miller has always been a Republican in politics, and in social relations an Odd Fellow since 1862, a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, also of Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M., and of Chapter No. 3, and is also member of the State Agricultural Society. He is a man of domestic habits, married in 1857, to Johanna Johnson, a native of Sweden, who came to California in 1854, with her brother. They have five sons and one daughter, and they are all living at their pleasant residence, situated on M street.

HON. EUGENE J. GREGORY is not only the Mayor of the city of Sacramento, but also occupies a leading and representative position as a young business man; is in fact one of the best examples that can be cited of what the younger generation of business men ought to be. The firm of Gregory Bros. Company, of which he is the head, has a reputation and a trade coincident only with the borders of the United States, and has aided no little in placing our California products before the world. The house was established in the year 1852 by Mr. Julius Gregory, a native of France, but a resident of California since the days of '49. The

members of the present firm are Messrs. Eugene J. and Frank Gregory, sons of Julius Gregory, who died in May, 1871, after a life of activity in more than one direction that proved beneficial not alone to this city and its growing trade interests, but as well to the community in general. Eugene J. Gregory was born in San Francisco on the 15th day of August, 1854, and is therefore a "native son," both by birth and connection with the order of Native Sons of the Golden West. He has grown up in this State, obtaining a thorough preparatory business and academical education in the schools of California. Ten years ago he assumed the management of the business of the firm of which he is the head, and has since that time been actively identified with the introduction of California products to other portions of the country. It is rather, however, in his public capacity as Mayor of this city, that we wish to speak of Mr. Gregory. He became a candidate for that office at the earnest and repeated solicitation of his friends, although contrary to his own private wishes in the matter, on the occasion of the municipal election in 1887. The party lines are usually drawn pretty close in Sacramento, and the party forces are also pretty evenly divided, majorities usually being very small. Mr. Gregory, although a Republican of decided yet liberal principles, was nevertheless elected to the position of Mayor by a majority of no less than 1,919 votes, the largest plurality ever secured in the city. His great popularity and the entire confidence reposed in him by the citizens of every class is the secret of this gratifying vote. His course as Mayor has justified the confidence of the people in the choice they made, as since his election to that post, the purity of subsequent elections, the rectifying of abuses in various departments, and the careful oversight of appointments to minor offices, have been in every instance secured. This is no wonder, for, as he himself stated to the writer, he believes in running the city upon the same principles he adopts in carrying on his private business. His prompt and decisive action has in more than one direction been the cause of saving large sums to the city. Mr. Gregory is looked upon generally as a "coming man," and if the feeling of this community, which knows him best, is any test, he will ere long be called upon to fill other posts of a more honorable, if not more responsible, nature. He is an active member of the Masonic order, in which he is a Past Master, and also of the Odd Fellows, as well as others of the leading orders. Personally, he is a man of captivating presence; to meet him is to be his friend; possesses in the fullest degree the esteem and confidence of every one irrespective of sect or party, is an orator of no mean merit, is favored in social circles, and worthily wears his honors as Chief Executive of the Capital City. He was married July 3, 1874, to Miss Emma Crump, a native of Sacramento. They have one son, Julius, now nearly thirteen years of age.

WILLIAM STARK MANLOVE, M. D. Doctor Manlove's ancestors were originally from Yorkshire, England. Grandfather Christopher Manlove was commissioned Surgeon or "Apothecary's Mate," to his Majesty's Hospital in North America, August 5, 1761, during the reign of George III, King of England, by General Amherst, Commander-in-chief of the British troops in this country. This was before the Declaration of Independence. He settled first in New Jersey for a few years, and then moved into Virginia; was married in Petersburg, and resided there until his death. He had five sons and five daughters. His third child, John Manlove, was born in Dinwiddie County, that State, on a plantation adjoining the city of Petersburg. There he grew up to manhood, studied medicine under the tutelage of his father, and was a prominent physician of that county for eighteen or twenty years—until his death, which occurred in 1825. He married Miss Ann King, a Virginian, who survived him for about thirty-five years, and died in 1857. They had one son and one daugh-

ter. This son, the subject of this sketch, was born December 9, 1824, at the old Virginia homestead in Dinwiddie County. His preliminary education was had at private schools, he then attended an academy, and then the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and subsequently he attended medical lectures, and afterward a course in the medical department of the "University of Pennsylvania," at Philadelphia, graduating there in 1847. He practiced his profession in his native State until 1849 when a stock company of about 125, then organizing in Richmond, Va., for a trip to California during the gold excitement, Dr. Manlove became a shareholder. They sent a committee to New York, who purchased the ship "Mary Ann," brought it to Richmond, loaded it with supplies, and in March embarked on their long journey around Cape Horn. Four days out the vessel sprang a leak, and from that until they reached Rio Janeiro they had to keep a gang of men pumping, passengers alternating with the sailors at this laborious task. At Rio Janeiro they spent an enjoyable month, repairing the ship and recruiting. They celebrated the Fourth of July at the Faulkland Islands. The weather was cold and rough as they rounded Cape Horn, but the eight days which they passed at Port Conception, Chili, were delightful; they arrived at San Francisco on the last day of September. The company then disbanded, sold the vessel and effects, and scattered to various points in the State. After remaining some six weeks in San Francisco, Dr. Manlove went to the Southern mines in Amador County, and was there until the spring of 1851, mining, trading and practicing medicine. Then selling his interest, he went to Nevada City, and mined and prospected through the mining regions in the northern part of the State. Not meeting with success, and tired of roaming, he selected this county for a permanent residence, purchasing his present place, consisting of half a section of land, and here he has since remained, farming and practicing his profession, with the exception of two years, when he was sheriff of Sacramento County, 1857–'59. Among the very first to realize the future of grape culture in this favored locality, as early as 1858, he began planting the Mission variety, which was at that time thought to be the best; out of his abundant experience he now favors the "Burgundy," and the finer varieties of table grapes, Tokays, Muskats, Cornichons, etc., of these having fifty acres, or about one-half his vineyard. The Doctor is the standard authority in his section on all questions pertaining to fruit culture, and he thinks cherries the best paying crop; he has half a hundred acres devoted to them, and to plums, apricots and peaches of the best varieties. The Seedling orange does well,—trees seventeen years old, well filled with luscious fruit. He has more orange trees than any other man in this section, including a considerable planting of trees obtained from Florida direct. He also has pecans, butternuts, Eastern and English walnuts, Japanese persimmons, dates, etc., all fruiting. Politically the Doctor has always been a Democrat, and has filled many positions of trust and responsibility, beside that of sheriff for two years, to which reference has already been made. In 1887 he was appointed by Governor Bartlett a member of the State Board of Viticulture, a position which he fills with credit, but perhaps his greatest public work has been his connection with the "Patrons of Husbandry;" sixteen years ago he was chairman of the Farmers' Association, which was merged into the "Grangers'," or "Patrons'," movement. He was chosen the first master of the new organization in this county, and was organizing "deputy" for the district composing El Dorado, Amador and Sacramento counties for the three first years, during which time he organized and put into successful operation no less than fourteen local granges. Of his home life we need say but little. His wife, to whom he was united in September, 1859, is a daughter of the late Hon. Shubel N. Baker, who came to California from Coldwater, Michigan, at an early day, was a merchant in the city of Sacramento, and associate county judge under the old Con-

stitution; he was afterward a rancher in this county, where he died some fifteen years ago. The family comprises an only son, J. Edward, who takes charge of the various farming operations, and a daughter, Catherine A. The homestead is situated on the old "Jackson road," seven miles east of the Capital City; the Placerville railroad cuts it in twain, and affords them a convenient station almost at their gates. The house a commodious modern structure, sheltered by gigantic "black" oaks, and surrounded by beautiful flowers, tended evidently by some loving hand, is a picture of home comfort and genial hospitality. Here then we see resting from his labors a man whose life has been one of more than usual activity, truly a representative man, one who has done much to advance the agricultural and fruit-growing interests in this favored section of the State, and we gladly accord to him a prominent place in the annals of this county.

OLIVER PLUMMER, a rancher of Cosumnes Township, was born in Yates County, New York, November 26, 1829, his parents being William and Delilah (Fitzsimmons) Plummer. The family moved to Illinois in 1844. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, lived to be seventy-six, and the mother to be seventy-four. Grandfather George Plummer, a native of New Jersey and a Revolutionary soldier, lived to the age of ninety-one, and his wife, Hannah McMurtrie, reached ninety. Receiving a limited education in the district schools, Oliver worked on his father's farm until he set out for California. Crossing the plains, he arrived in Sacramento, September 20, 1852, and went to teaming with the two horses he had driven from Illinois. After eight months he opened a miners' store on Dry Creek, near Drytown in Amador County, which he carried on about three years. Mr. Plummer was married at Cosumnes, May 18, 1856, to Miss Mary L. Wilson, born in South Bend, Indiana, September 8, 1839, her parents being William D. and Elizabeth (Garver) Wilson, both natives of Ohio. The father was born April 3, 1810, and the mother in 1813. They left Indiana for California in 1847, but wintered in Missouri, and in 1848 resumed their journey. The father was captain of the emigrant train. On the way they heard from returning Mormons of the discovery of gold in California. Mr. Wilson and part of the company concluded to seek the land of gold, while others kept to the original design of going to Oregon. On his arrival Mr. Wilson mined for a short time on Mormon Island and then moved to Hangtown, now Placerville, where, in the winter of 1848–'49 he built the first house erected in that place. The family then comprised six children; five more were born in California; nine grew to maturity and seven are living in 1889. In the spring of 1850 he moved down on the Cosumnes and purchased 6,000 acres of the Hartnell Grant, and built a tavern, long known as Wilson's Exchange, across the river from what is now the Cosumnes postoffice. He was postmaster from the establishment of that office until 1868. He was by trade a millwright and built the first suspension bridge on the Cosumnes. In 1868 he sold out his ranch and hotel and moved to Gilroy, Santa Clara County, where he died November 22, 1869. His widow, by her second marriage, Mrs. W. A. Angel, died at Los Angeles, July 13, 1877. Meanwhile Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Plummer rented Wilson's Exchange in 1857 and carried on the tavern business for three years. Mr. Plummer also rented some 600 acres from his father-in-law and went into cattle-raising and general farming, in which he continued until 1870, after the place had been sold by Mr. Wilson. In 1871 he bought 230 acres about three miles higher up on the Cosumnes, where he still resides, and of which about 100 acres are bottom land. He does general farming, and makes a specialty of corn and alfalfa on the home place. He also owns 280 acres below Sebastopol and rents 2,000 acres, as sheep range, of which he usually keeps about 2,500 head. Mr. and Mrs. Plummer have

two daughters and one son: Mary Emma, born November 13, 1857, and Alma May, born December 24, 1862. These fondly cling to the homestead, a help and comfort to their parents. The son, Harry William, born April 3, 1860, was married at San Jose, January 1, 1884, to Miss Annie Fischer, born in New York, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fischer. They have two children: Oliver Christian, born September 28, 1884, and Gertrude, born July 28, 1886, who are equally at home with their grandparents on the Cosumnes or their parents in Sacramento.

ARNOLD D. PATTERSON, deceased, was born February 25, 1804, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. His father, Robert Patterson, was one of seven brothers, and born in Virginia. He and a younger brother, Benjamin, were both Indian scouts in the employ of the Government during the war of 1812. At the battle of Black Rock, where the city of Buffalo now stands, he was wounded. He was in all that frontier war, serving with distinction. He piloted Colonel Williamson, who was sent over by the Earl of Pultney with 300 emigrants to settle the estate in Steuben County, New York. He and Uri Stephens acted as pilots for those emigrants, taking them through about 200 miles, to the estate, before the war of 1812. A. D. Patterson came from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to California in 1849, leaving in March, and reaching Weaver Creek, El Dorado County, in August. He opened a store at Ringgold Coming to Sacramento for supplies, his wagon broke down near Joseph Routier's place, and he turned out his cattle that night, and they were stolen. This event incidentally led to his settling in this county. He located on what was then the northeast corner of Sutter's grant, taking up 160 acres; and his partner, Charles Thorn, took up the same amount adjoining. About a year afterward, in 1852, Mr. Patterson bought out Mr. Thorn, who went down into the redwoods of San Mateo County. During this year Mr. Patterson's family arrived from New York, leaving there July 10, and coming by way of Panama, landing at Sacramento August 20. The family then consisted of Mrs. Patterson and five children: James G., Mrs. John E. Plater, of Los Angeles; Mrs. C. H. Watt, of San Francisco; Mrs. J. C. Foster, of Sacramento, and Francis, married and living in Canada. They lost one daughter. Mr. Patterson was married in Steuben County, New York, in 1836, to Mary Starkweather, a native of Schoharie County, New York. Her father was agent for the estates of Rutgers and Livingston, and Livingston and Van Rensselaer. The latter covered almost three counties, during the time of the anti-rent riots. Mr. Patterson lived on his farm until 1856, when he moved to Folsom and built and ran the Patterson House, in partnership with J. M. Waters, until 1865. Waters took the farm here, and Patterson the Folsom property. In 1865 Waters was accidentally killed, and in 1868 Mr. Patterson leased out the hotel and moved back upon the ranch to settle the Waters estate. He built a station on the railroad three-fourths of a mile below Routier station; in the fall of 1870 the building was burned, he moved further up, and during the following winter built the present station-house at Routier. He died December 4, 1884. He was postmaster over twelve years. The postoffice was first established in 1869, at Mayhew's station; in 1872 it was changed to Routier, and Mr. Patterson appointed postmaster. In September, 1851, he was elected sheriff of Sacramento County, and held that office in 1852–'53, and during his term three men were executed by hanging in Sacramento, the first men hanged by the authorities in this county. James G. Patterson was born in Steuben County, New York, August 21, 1837, and came to California in 1852. In 1860 he went over to Carson and Virginia City with a wagon, crossing the summit of the mountains May 10, and spent a year there in mining; then he was a year at Austin, Nevada; then a year and a

half in this county, and then was in Nevada till 1870. Next he mined at Salt Lake until 1872; spent eight months in Lower California, to trace up a copper mine which he had heard of at Salt Lake; traced the mine for five miles, sunk a shaft forty feet deep and took out sixty tons of ore, which proved to contain twenty-eight per cent. of copper by an assay of 100 pounds made in San Francisco. This was the last of his mining, with the exception of acting as foreman of the smelting works in Sacramento about a year. He is a mining expert. He came to his present place in 1875, which comprises thirty-three acres, all in a vineyard of choice grapes. December 8, 1884, he was appointed postmaster, and was appointed express agent February 4, 1885. He was married in November, 1878, to Mary Crew, adopted daughter of Dr. W. S. Manlove. They have one son—Arnold D.

SOLOMON RUNYON was born in Wilt County, Illinois, in November, 1827, his parents being Armstead and Anna (Harnbacker) Runyon. The father was a native of Kentucky and of American descent for some generations, but the more remote ancestry was probably French. The mother was a native of Ohio, of German or "Pennsylvania Dutch" parentage. Grandparents Michael Runyon and wife, the latter an American lady by birth, but of English parentage, lived to a good old age. Grandparents Harnbacker were also quite old when they died. The father, Armstead Runyon, first moved to Preble County, Ohio, and afterward to Will County, Illinois, of which he was one of the early settlers, locating near Lockport. The subject of this sketch had but scant opportunities for education in his youth, just enough to learn to read, write, and keep accounts in his own way. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one, and since then he has labored to some advantage, as is pretty generally known, on his own account. With his father and brothers, O. R. and A. N., the latter now a resident of Michigan, he came to California in 1849, arriving in Sacramento about the middle of September. He went into mining for two years or more, and in 1852 he returned to farming, taking up 160 acres of State land near Schoolcraft, Solano County, which he improved and occupied until 1858, raising vegetables chiefly. September 15, 1859, he bought the well known ranch on which he still resides, about twenty-four miles below Sacramento, on the river. There were four or five acres of orchard when he bought thirty years ago, which he has increased to eighty. Mr. Runyon was married July 23, 1863, to Miss Adaline Bloom, born in Missouri, December 3, 1846, daughter of William H. Harrison and Delilah D. (Dye) Bloom. She arrived in this State with her parents September 12, 1850, and has been a resident of this township since 1855. In 1868 the old home was replaced by a comfortable mansion, which for many years was the finest on the river. December 13, 1871, Mr. Runyon bought 155 acres at the head of Andrus Island, five miles lower down on the river, and on August 21, 1881, he bought the 286 acres adjoining, making 441 acres in one body. Of these about 200 acres are orchard, which with the eighty on the home place make Mr. Runyon one of the largest orchardists in the county. He also owns considerable realty in Sacramento and San Francisco, is a heavy stockholder and director in the California Transportation Company, of which he was one of the incorporators. He owns a sixth of the stock and is a director of the Central Street Railway of Sacramento. He is also a member of the State Board of Horticulture, and its treasurer. He is a Knight Templar, and has taken the thirty-second degree, and, as may be judged, is kept pretty busy superintending his various interests, but what is still better is, that he is universally regarded by his neighbors as an entirely reliable, upright man, a public-spirited citizen, kindly and obliging in his relations with his neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Runyon are the

parents of one child, Ora, born January 18, 1875, who is now being educated in Mills Seminary, near Oakland.

THOMAS CALLEY PERKINS, merchant at Perkins, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, January 24, 1830. His father, Thomas Perkins, was born in New Hampshire, January 20, 1803, and "ran away" from home at the age of fourteen years. Going to Marblehead, he fell in with Captain Calley, a sea captain, with whom he went to sea. He continued the life of a sailor until at length he became the master of the vessel; and he followed the sea until 1836. During that time he married a daughter of Captain Calley, Miss Mary, who was born July 13, 1809. In 1836 they moved from Marblehead to Illinois, locating in Hancock County, where he bought a quarter-section of land and entered into agricultural pursuits, and resided there until his death, October 2, 1844. His wife had died March 15, 1843. They brought up two children to the years of maturity, Thomas C. and Elizabeth; the latter was born September 9, 1837, in Illinois, and is now the wife of Mr. Savage, residing in Humboldt County. Mr. Perkins, the subject of this sketch, was six years old when his parents removed to Illinois, leaving Boston on the first railroad built in the United States. Leaving the railroad, he came into New York city on a sailing vessel, thence went to Philadelphia and thence across the Alleghany Mountains by stage to Pittsburg, down the Ohio River by boat, up the Mississippi River to Quincy, and settling north of that place, on the frontier, on the "raw" prairie. In those primitive times Mr. Perkins had to obtain his education mostly by home study, at which he was naturally industrious. When he was fourteen years of age his parents died, and he chose a guardian, by whom he was employed for a time, and then he went to work in a store at Pontoosuc, Illinois, where he remained a year. Then he went upon the rivers Ohio, Mississippi, Cumberland and Missouri for about two years. Returning then to his guardian, he worked for him on a salary of $100 a year; but as his labors there were too severe, he remained with him only ten months. Leaving Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois, March 18, 1850, he came overland to California, with four others, taking five yoke of oxen and one wagon, independent of any train. Mr. Perkins walked all the way, from a point three miles north of Carthage, to Placerville, California, with the exception of half a day. At the head of the Humboldt their provisions gave out, and at the sink of the Humboldt they had nothing to eat but beef and coffee; and the longer they boiled the beef in the alkaline water the tougher it became. Upon reaching Ragtown on this side the desert, they found plenty of flour, at $2 a pound! and thenceforward they had a plenty to eat. They reached Placerville about the middle of August, and on the 1st of October they came into Sacramento County. The first work in which Mr. Perkins engaged here was to haul hay from some place west of the Sacramento River to this city, buying it at $20 a ton and selling it at $40. Soon he had a two-weeks' spell of sickness, during which time he lay in a tent near the present corner of Eighth and M streets. The Asiatic cholera then breaking out here, he took his team and went to Rough and Ready, Nevada County, to escape that fearful scourge. The next spring he returned and located in Brighton Township. During the summer of 1851 he was employed on a farm on the American River, and in the fall located a piece of ground where Routier Station now is, took up his residence in a hut and commenced cutting wood; but was soon taken sick again, and until the following spring he lay in the Four-Mile House at Hoboken, on the American River; was there during the fall of 1852. During the summer of 1853 he was employed by a Mr. Jones, at $75 per month, at a hotel eight miles south of Shasta. In the winter of 1854 he was married, in Brighton, and he followed farming near Routier Station. Dur-

ing the summer of 1855 he resided at Forest Hill, Placer County, teaming; and in the fall of 1856 he settled upon his present property, where he has ever since resided. He followed farming and teaming until 1863; after this date the latter vocation was not profitable. In 1864 he opened a store and ran it two years only, and in the spring of 1881 he established his present business. His farm comprises 250 acres, devoted principally to grain and hay; two acres are in vines. In early years Mr. Perkins was constable for a number of terms; and during the war and some time afterward justice of the Peace. Up to 1884 he was a Democrat, and since that time a stanch Republican. For a number of years he has been a member of Capital Lodge, I. O. O. F., and for several years also of Sacramento Lodge, F. & A. M. The post-office was established at this place in 1864, and a short time afterward he was appointed postmaster, in which office he served until he was removed about four years ago, for political reasons. He was married June 4, 1854, to Rebecca Frances Young, a native of New York, who came to this State in the fall of 1852, crossing the plains from Galena, Illinois. They have two children: Harriet Adel, who was born August 27, 1859, and is now the wife of H. S. Small, of Oakland; and Charles Calley, born August 30, 1862. They have also lost five children; all sons, who died young.

GEORGE THOMAS RICH.—Five brothers in England, of a preceding generation, scattered into different parts of that country, but only one, Samuel, who was born in 1805, came to the United States, emigrating hither at the age of twenty-one years, and locating in Michigan. There he carried on the lumber business two or three years, cutting logs in the pineries and rafting them down the streams to the mills. The country there being malarial he moved on to Iowa County, Wisconsin, about forty miles from Galena, Illinois, and followed lead mining there for seven or eight years. In 1848 he began to think of coming to Oregon, as the climate of Wisconsin was too harsh; and while studying over this matter the gold excitement of this State arose, which determined him to come here first and then go to Oregon and settle down at gardening and farming. Leaving Wisconsin, April 9, 1849, with wife and one son,—the subject of this sketch,—he passed through Iowa and arrived at Cainesville, Missouri, on the Missouri River, where he found twenty-one wagons drawn by horses and mules. They all came along together on the north side of the Platte River, through the buffalo regions, by Fort Laramie, and then through the Black Hills, and so on by the old stage route to Salt Lake City, where they stopped for three days. Then they came on by way of the Humboldt and Truckee rivers, crossing the latter twenty-seven times, in some places where it was deep and dangerous, there being many boulders along the bottom. They also came by the place where the Donner party met their ill-fate. The cabins were still standing, and many evidences of terrible suffering were yet visible. This party, too, suffered considerably. After crossing the mountains their first stopping place was Deer Creek, in Nevada County, August 3. Here they remained three weeks, and tried their hand at mining, washing out two or three ounces of gold per day. Coming on down into the plains, they first struck them at Johnson's ranch, on Bear River. Beef was then in fine condition, and here they had their first good feast on that article since they left the States. They forded the American River near where the railroad bridge now is, and pitched their tent about where the State Capitol stands, under a large oak tree. The following winter Mr. Rich kept boarding-house on L street, between Fifth and Sixth. Among his boarders were Judge Searles, of Nevada; Charles Mulford, a prominent banker of Grass Valley in early days; George W. Wallace, a carpenter, now deceased, and Israel Luce, engaged in a marble quarry in Inyo County. The flood of that winter being

eleven feet deep in his vicinity, so damaged everything that he had to quit the business of keeping boarders. During the high water the family sought refuge in the upper story, and were rescued from the windows by boats. The preceding fall Mr. Rich had purchased a lot on J street, between Sixth and Seventh, from Samuel Brannan, which is now in the possession of George T. In the spring of 1850, while lumber was selling at very high prices, he cut down some sycamore trees and made the frame for a house on his lot, and covered it with canvas. Here he began again to keep boarders, being patronized by miners and by many in town taking their meals there. Bunks were arranged for sleeping purposes. This establishment was called the Miners' Home. The business of the city was then carried on mainly on Front street, and on J and K up to Third, while this boarding-house was amid the brush and trees, with only a house here and there in the neighborhood. The first steamer that came up from San Francisco was the McKim, with a band of music on board, playing all the way. Business was lively and crowds of people congregated in Sacramento from every point. The miners paid all their bills in gold dust, and at one time Mr. Rich had thousands of dollars scattered about in the house. One of the principal amusements on Sunday was racing up and down J street in front of the hotel. All kinds of plugs and old horses, etc., were put upon this track; and this might be called the first race-track in Sacramento County. Along the American River, and especially along the Sutter Lake or "slough," wild fruit and berries grew in great abundance, which were gathered and sold to the baker by the quart. Mr. George T. Rich made several hundred dollars in this way, with which money he bought a fine piano. This instrument is still in his possession. During 1851 business rapidly increased, and buildings were numerously erected. Business houses then extended up to Fourth street on both J and K streets. During this year Mr. Rich, father of George T., abandoned the hotel business and opened a wholesale store at the same place, under the firm name of Rich & Tilley. Up to that time the family residence was in the upper story of this building; but now Mr. Rich bought a lot on L street, between Sixth and Seventh, and erected a dwelling-house upon it, where they resided some time. That property is still in George's possession. The fire of 1852 destroyed eleven blocks of the business part of the city, including the front part of Mr. Rich's store, as it was built of wood. The rear portion was built of brick. Afterward the front part was rebuilt with brick, two stories high, and this property, too, is still in the possession of George T. It is now occupied by the Miss Brothers' millinery store. The firm of Rich & Tilley continued up to 1855, and Mr. Rich then entered a quarter-section of land from the Government at $1.25 an acre, on the upper Stockton road, about six miles from Sacramento, and settled upon it. This was then nearly all a naked plain, and appeared to most people to be worth nothing. That little hill between the ranch and the city was in early days known as Prospect Hill. The soldiers from Sutter's Fort would ride out to that point to obtain a commanding view of the country, watching for troops from Mexico. This country, too, was the natural home of a large variety of wild animals,—coyotes, bears, wolves, deers, etc., in great abundance. This place now is a well-improved farm, devoted to hay, grain and fruit. The owner has just planted two acres with table grapes. Seven or eight acres are in different varieties of fruit trees, mostly French prunes and peaches. Also there are two acres of strawberries and three acres in blackberries, bearing; ornamental trees, some of them twenty years old, grace the premises. Among them are oranges and lemons, bearing, and arbor-vitæ and mountain pine. Samuel Rich made this his home from 1855 to the time of his death, December 6, 1868. His widow is still residing here, eighty-five years of age. Her maiden name was Rosina De Motte, and on her father's side she is of French descent. Her father, John De Motte, was a sol-



Lysander M. Lincoln

dier in the Revolutionary War. She was born at Hempstead, Long Island, in 1804. George Thomas Rich, whose name heads this history, the only son of Samuel Rich, was born in Milford, Pike County, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, February 17, 1838. His parents moved to Wisconsin and thence to California, this last removal being made when he was about ten years of age. He remained with his father till the time of his death, and took possession of the country property while the city property was retained in his mother's name. He was united in marriage, December 23, 1861, in Santa Clara, California, with Miss Maria Louisa, daughter of Morgan Fine, an old '49er, who settled in that county with his family. Mrs. Rich is a native of Lafayette County, Missouri, and was born April 13, 1844. Until she came to California she lived with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Rich have five children, viz.: Nellie F., born May 31, 1864; Carrie Rosina, November 6, 1866; Lulu, June 18, 1869; Edgar George, October 14, 1873; Edna May, November 18, 1878. Two of these are deceased: Nellie F. died February 8, 1882, and Edgar George, April 9, 1876. Carrie Rosina is the wife of Joseph Holmes, and they have an infant daughter who has two great-grandmothers still living. Thus there are four generations residing at one time in the same house. Mr. Rich has taken considerable interest in political matters. His first Presidential vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860; since then he has generally voted the Republican ticket, but is discriminating in his choice of candidates. He has been an active worker and a member of a number of county conventions. One year he was justice of the peace of Sutter Township. He is a member of the Pioneer Society of this county, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pacific School, Sacramento district. Has been superintendent of the Sunday-school, and in many ways he has been efficient in measures for the public welfare. He has been successful in business, contributing largely to the agricultural and horticultural interests of his locality. For a year he was editor of the *Sacramento Valley Agriculturist*, and was also special correspondent of the *Rural Press and California Patron* for Sacramento County for a number of years. Six years he was a member of the board of directors of the G. B. C. A., during which time he was secretary. In 1881 he was appointed by the State Master of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, to the office of Lecturer for the Grangers in this county, which position he filled two years. At one time he was also Master of a Sacramento grange, and filled different chairs in that society at various times. Postoffice address, 1008 K street, Sacramento.

LYSANDER MAKEPEACE LINCOLN, one of the most prominent pioneers of Sacramento County, was born in Taunton, Bristol County, Massachusetts, January 13, 1824, a son of Benjamin Lincoln. There were Benjamin Lincolns for five generations born in the same house where L. M. was born. His mother, *nee* Sophia Makepeace, was born in Norton, Massachusetts, December 17, 1795, and died in June, 1853. His father was a cotton manufacturer, and built and ran a factory in Wareham, Massachusetts, where the family moved in 1824. After following that business a number of years, the hard times of 1837 came on. He died in that place December 25, 1841; he was born December 11, 1789. He had seven sons and two daughters, of whom six are now living. One is Mrs. Sarah W. Edwards, an old resident of this county, and the widow of Thomas Edwards, an old Californian, who came here in 1850, and brought his family in 1852. He died June 7, 1877, in his sixty-third year. James L., the eldest son, is an old sea captain, who has recently come to California. Mr. Lincoln, whose name heads this sketch, went to sea when he was fifteen years old, in a whaling vessel, and followed ocean life for nine years, making voyages to the principal ports of the world. Leaving New Bedford in the latter

part of 1839, he went to Cape Verde Islands, spent a season in the southern part of the Indian Ocean, and then went to the Sunda Islands, where he witnessed a curious sight, namely, the suttee, which consists in burning the body of a living widow with the corpse of her deceased husband! Then he went to Cocos Islands; next passed a season again in the Southern Indian Ocean, and thence came home by way of Madagascar, the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, etc. Afterward he visited the Azores, or Western Islands, and various other places along the western coast of Africa, South America and the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, etc. For his fourth voyage he started in December, 1845, and came around Cape Horn, and passed three seasons on the upper northwest coast and on the Japan Sea. In the meantime he, with the crew of his vessel, saved the crews of two other wrecked ships, one French and one German, and never received any reward. On arriving at the Sandwich Islands, they found the people frantic in coming on board to buy every article of merchandise they had, even paying exorbitant prices for them. On inquiry as to the cause, it was found that they had received news of the gold discovery in California, and they were preparing to come hither as soon as possible to supply the market in the mining camps. Here Mr. Lincoln left his ship, which was homeward bound, drew his $200 and took the schooner Honolulu for San Francisco, arriving in October, 1848. With a party of five others, mates and second mates, they rushed on to the mines at Placerville, where they spent the ensuing winter. While there, Mr. Lincoln saw three robbers hung, by lynch law, the execution giving the name of Hangtown to the place; it has long been called Placerville. In the spring he sent to his old home in Massachusetts the first California gold ever sent to that neighborhood, and it created great excitement. He wrote to the people there that if they could prove that that specimen was not gold, then California was a humbug. He mined at points between Placerville and the several forks of the American River until July, 1852. At this time Thomas Edwards and family arrived, and Mr. Lincoln came down to the valley and engaged with Mr. Edwards in a dairy. They first leased Mr. Brockway's ranch for a year and then bought a settler's claim for the Edwards property on the Freeport road, a mile and a quarter below the city limits. In two or three years Mr. Lincoln sold his interest to Mr. Edwards and became one of about thirty to buy settlers' titles to land in the Sutter grant, his being near Sutterville. Twenty-one years elapsed before the lawsuits over these matters were finally settled, and Mr. Lincoln came out with about 150 acres of land. Since that time he has sold off a portion of this tract, leaving him about ninety acres of the best land in the valley. As a Republican and public-spirited citizen, Mr. Lincoln has taken active part in various county, congressional and State conventions. For twelve or fifteen years he has been justice of the peace and school trustee for Sutter Township. He is a life member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers, having two shares of stock in their property and franchises. Mrs. Edwards has four children living,—three sons: Eustes R. went to Massachusetts and learned the trade of machinist and now is engaged in farming and fruit-raising; Benjamin Lincoln, on home farm; George, a graduate of the State University, and now employed by the Bancroft Publishing Company; Sophia E., now Mrs. Gay, at home. Mr. Gay is in the freight office of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The home place consists of 279 acres, and there is also a farm of 105 acres on the river.

M. REESE, contractor and builder, Sacramento, was born in Dansville, New York, June 14, 1826, the third of a family of five children, four of whom were sons. His father, John Reese, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was reared in his native State.

After reaching manhood he enlisted and served in the War of 1812. After his return he emigrated to New York State. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner with his two older brothers, and afterward worked at his trade in Rochester, New York, and also in the city of Buffalo. On the 24th of February, 1852, he went to New York and embarked for California, on the ship Georgia, which was disabled and put back. He was transferred to the Ohio at Havana, and finally arrived at San Francisco on the 1st of April, 1852. He went to Stockton, and from there on foot to the southern mines, and returned to Sacramento in the same manner, and went to work at his trade for George Wallace, the builder. In 1860 he went to Virginia City, Nevada, and was there during the Indian war, in which General Meredith and Major Ormsby were killed. In June, 1864, Mr. Reese was married to Miss Carrie E. Trimble, daughter of John Trimble, of New York, and they have one son living, Charles E. Reese, engaged in mercantile business on J street, in this city. Mr. Reese returned to Sacramento in 1868 and engaged in contracting, and since then for the past twenty years has been prominently identified with building interests in this section of the State. He has erected a large share of the finest buildings in the Capital City. He is a member of Capital Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., also a member of Occidental Encampment, and a member of Patriarchs Militant, and served as District Deputy Grand Patriarch. For the past fourteen years he has resided at his present comfortable, attractive home on H street.

JAMES RUTTER was born in August, 1827, in Cornwall, England, his parents being James and Elizabeth (Barrett) Rutter. He was educated and learned his trade (at which he worked two years) in his native town, Hayle Copperhouse. In this town the engine used to pump the water out of Harlem Lake, in Holland, was built. He came to America in 1849 and settled in New York, where he worked at his trade for a year as journeyman; then left New York for the West, going up the Mississippi River to Churchville, then down the river to Quincy, Illinois. He stayed there until 1851, working at his trade. In January of that year he started for Galena, Illinois, leaving his tools at Quincy, as there was no mode of conveyance till the navigation opened up in the spring. He traveled parallel with the Mississippi till he struck Rock Island, then took the stage. He found Galena very dull but managed to make a living at his trade until spring; and when spring arrived commenced working regularly. In the fall of 1851 he married Tomsine Penberthy, a native of Cornwall, England, located about six or seven miles from where he was born. In April, 1852, he and his wife came across the plains by means of ox teams with a train of twenty wagons and sixty persons. They reached the Sink of the Humboldt without having encountered many thrilling events. From there they started to cross the desert at about nine o'clock in the morning; had dinner at one o'clock at a place where the ground was literally covered with the accumulations of the iron works from the wagons that had been burned there to cook food. After resting about an hour they continued their journey to Carson Valley. The last ten miles of the journey was the hardest on account of the sandy roads. They noted that the sand was springy, which was caused by the accumulation of the carcasses of animals that had died there and over which the sand had drifted; they traveled over these bodies for a distance of ten miles! About the 5th of August they reached Diamond Spring and stopped there. Mr. Rutter worked at his trade at Hangtown for awhile, but soon went to Sacramento city, where he worked at his trade in the Overton Block on Third and J streets. During the fire of 1852 his tools were destroyed and he also lost his wages; after that he was occupied in helping to rebuild the city, at $10 a day.

January 1, 1858, he moved upon his present ranch at Florin. He first pre-empted it and afterward located it under the laws of the State. The place is beautifully situated about eight miles from Sacramento, and is the dividing line between Brighton and San Joaquin townships. The ranch is what is called plains land; the formation is of a bed rock three feet from surface, commonly called "hard pan," and the water is eight feet from the surface and of first quality. The soil will grow anything that can be raised in California. The land was unimproved, and there was Spanish cattle running on it when he first went there to live. The first year he planted 600 peach-trees, which grew up nicely, but the grasshoppers came and destroyed all but 158 of them; he renewed them and got a fine growth. In 1864, on account of the drought, he had to improvise some method of watering them; he did so and obtained a fine growth; this was the commencement of irrigation. There was very little fruit in the market that year, and he could command almost any price for his; one-half the proceeds from the first crop paid off the mortgage on his farm. The first year he also planted a small vineyard, principally fine Muscats; they fetched from 25 to 50 cents per pound for the first lots. He kept increasing his vineyard yearly. He sent the first grapes on the railroad, when it was completed to Chicago, and realized a large figure at that market. His vineyard now consists of 100 acres in bearing. He has been shipping to Martin & Co., of Denver, for the past seven years. He produces a great many wine grapes which are consumed here. In 1872 he was awarded the diploma at the American Institute at New York city for the display of Muscats, Alexandria and Flaming Tokay. In 1873 he was awarded the silver medal by the American Pomological Society in Boston for the best collection of grapes grown west of the Rocky Mountains. In 1874 he sent a fine collection to Nebraska and was awarded the medal by the Horticultural Society of that State. Some of the clusters of fruit were selected and sent to other fairs. For the last twelve years he has held a regular exhibition at the California State Fair, and has received hundreds of dollars in premiums. At the California Fair held in 1879 he was awarded the golden prize by the California State Agricultural Association for wine grapes, table grapes and raisins. He is a member of the California Fruit Union and the Dried Fruit Association (a new society started last fall). Mr. Rutter has one daughter, Agnes, wife of L. M. Landsborough, resident in Sacramento.

WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, farmer and fruit-raiser, Brighton Township, was born in Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, April 6, 1832. His father, Israel Anthony Robinson, was of English descent, and his mother, *nee* Delia Lake, of Dutch, and probably born in New York, and they, with one or two other families, were among the very first settlers in the neighborhood of Conneaut. They reared nine children, all born in the same log house, six sons and three daughters, to the years of maturity. Their father died there about 1836, and their mother in 1840 emigrated to Aurora, Kane County, Illinois, where she passed the remainder of her days, leaving the scenes of earth in 1873. Their children were: Henry, who died in 1869 in Sacramento; Robert, who resides in San Francisco; Henrietta, who resides in this county; Charles, died in Placerville in 1850, and Sally died in this county about 1876; William H., whose name heads this sketch; Frank, who died in the interior of Oregon while on a mining expedition. The boyhood days of Mr. William H. Robinson, our subject, were spent at home in Ohio and Illinois till he was about fourteen years of age, when he went to the lead mines in Wisconsin and spent two years with a surveying party in Minnesota, when the settlers were few. He was kept on the frontier so steadily in his younger days that he never saw even a railroad until 1853, when he took his first ride from Madison, Wisconsin, to New

York city, on the way to California. On arriving at New York he took passage on the steamer Ohio to Panama, and came thence on the steamer John L. Stephens. Leaving New York some time in December, he landed in San Francisco in January, 1854. First he prospected about Hangtown a year. The next spring he went upon the police force at Sacramento, which position he retained a year. March 12, 1857, he located upon his present place at Florin. The land was perfectly barren, and he raised his first two crops without a fence, and herded the stock off the place night and day. He has made this farm his home ever since, with the exception of two years when he was deputy sheriff under E. F. White, 1869–'71. His farm contains 100 acres, devoted to fruit and grain. Has thirty-five acres in trees and vines, mostly the latter, and the remainder in grain. In the first place he set out 100 orange trees eleven years ago, but the frost has killed them all out except six, four of which are in bearing. Politically Mr. Robinson, as well as his father, was a Whig, and has been a Republican ever since that party was organized. He has been a delegate to every Republican county convention except one since 1871. He was married January 24, 1860, to Lydia E. Smith, daughter of Thomas M. Smith. She came with her parents to California, arriving December 1, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have one son, Frank T., born April 8, 1866.

JOHN B. STUDARUS, orchardist, etc., Brighton Township, was born in St. Gall, Switzerland, December 10, 1824, brought up on a farm, and when seventeen years old learned the trade of baker, following it five years in one locality. In 1847 he sailed from Havre to the United States in a sailing vessel, landing at New York after a voyage of forty-two days. With him came an old schoolmate named Nokear Stahele, who remained with him two years before separating. It was Mr. Studarus' intention to go to Cincinnati; but on reaching Pittsburg he found the Ohio River so low that it was impossible to go down on the boat. He remained at Alleghany City, adjoining Pittsburg, until 1850, engaged in gardening, etc., for other parties, and then with his friend rented a dairy farm. He drove a milk wagon for his friend until his brother arrived from Switzerland; then he worked for another dairyman until the fall of 1848, when he went down the Mississippi to New Orleans; was there about three weeks without finding any work that suited him; and he left there, the Asiatic cholera breaking out in the city at the same time. Going to Cincinnati, he found employment. For the first three weeks he was engaged on the packet steamer running between Cincinnati and Madison, Indiana, in 1849. Became sick and lay up at a boarding house in Cincinnati for a few days. Being also out of money, he was obliged to accept the first offer of work that was made, and he drove a milk wagon in that city seven months, during the time the cholera was raging. Over 5,500 people died there in three months. In August he went to Pittsburg, sick. His old comrade took him to his house until he recovered; and while there he met a young lady whom he had known in Europe, Mary Reach by name, and married her, in Alleghany City, rented a couple of rooms and worked at whatever he could find to do until he heard of a family near Wellsville, West Virginia, named Arbuckle, who wanted a farmer to take charge, preferably a German. He and his wife went there and worked for wages six months, and then took part of the place on shares. Remained there until March, 1853, when with two children they came overland to California. They were delayed two weeks at Weston, Missouri, twenty-eight miles below St. Joseph, by sickness of children. They arrived at Diamond Spring, El Dorado County, about the first of September; and a few miles from there, at a place called Logtown, Mr. Studarus commenced mining, being there somewhat over a year; then he came down into the Sacramento Valley, near where Brighton now is, and rented a farm on the American

River for six years. He then, in 1857, bought the squatters' title to the place where he now lives, a part of the old Folsom grant. The place comprises 338 acres, all in one body, most of it being river bottom. For several years his principal crop was barley; afterward broom-corn, Indian corn and melons. After the Central Pacific Railroad was completed the demand for fruit increased, and he commenced setting out trees and vines, until he now has 120 acres covered, nearly all in bearing condition. Mr. Studarus is one of the charter members, and at present a director, of the Sacramento Cannery, which was established in the summer of 1888, and he is also a charter member of the American River Grange. In his political sympathies he was a Republican during the war, but recently he has been Democratic. His wife died in October, 1872, the mother of fourteen children, of whom nine are now living, three sons and six daughters. The following year he married Barbara Bollenbacher, who died December 10, 1884, the mother of three children: a son, Joseph and a daughter, are twins.

HON. JOSEPH STEFFENS.—California is a wonderful land; its inhabitants have become renowned the world over for a spirit of energy, enterprise, pluck and perseverance, that has never been seen elsewhere; it is a land of gigantic undertakings, and grand achievements, even in this country of great attainments, its success is unparralleled. Here, as elsewhere, the moral is true, that a steady and persistent following of right courses, diligent attendance to business, and the adoption of correct methods, is the truest source of successful advancement. It is a pleasure to write the history of the lives of Californians; there is always variety, instruction and interest; yet never in the recollection of the writer has he undertaken a sketch more full of all that is valuable for the purpose of either private reading, or of public study, than the life of the Hon. Joseph Steffens. No man in this part of California occupies a position of more prominence as a public-spirited and far-seeing citizen than he. In his office of President of the Board of Trade of this city, he has accomplished a great work for the development, not only of Sacramento, but also of Central and Northern California. It is impossible to do full justice to this subject, yet facts and particulars can be given, which will enable one to form as close an acquaintance as can be had, without a personal meeting. He was born January 15, 1837, in the township of York, Upper Canada. In 1840 the family removed to Carroll County, Illinois, where they resided for many years. As with so many others of our prominent men, the early life of Mr. Steffens was passed upon a farm, the summer being spent in work, and the winters at school; and it was there that he laid the foundation from which he has reached his present height. Not being of a very robust nature, his parents feared that he could not endure the severe labor of regular farm employment: accordingly, when nineteen years of age, he entered the Rock Island Seminary, where he took an academic course; later he entered "Bell's Commercial College," Chicago, as a student of mercantile branches; upon completing a course, he taught school for several terms; but, being anxious to devote himself to commercial life, he became a clerk for G. M. Clayton, dealer in paints and oils, at Freeport, Illinois, in 1859. He remained with this firm three years; and there perfected himself in the line of trade in which he has been constantly engaged ever since. Desiring to test for himself the truth of the stories current in the Middle States, and to take advantage of the opportunities afforded an ambitious young man in this glorious State, he decided to come hither. In the summer of 1862 he crossed the plains with Levi Carter of Stockton, passing through Sacramento on his way, and arrived at San Francisco, September 9, of that year, He found employment almost immediately with Fuller & Heather, dealers in paints and oils, as bookkeeper, the salary being but $50 a month. His

abilities in this line of trade, his knowledge of the business, and his active attention to the interests of his employers, won their confidence, and he was soon promoted to better positions. He remained with this house until its consolidation with that of Cameron, Whittier & Co., under the name of Whittier, Fuller & Co., now so well known in the paint and oil trade; it being the leading firm on this coast. Fuller & Heather had had two houses, one in San Francisco and the other in Sacramento. Upon the consolidation, the stores of the two firms were merged into one, located on the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, where Mr. Steffens continued for a year; at the end of this time, in 1869, he was sent to Sacramento, to take charge of the business here. He continued to act as manager of the Sacramento house until 1874, at which date he was admitted a member of the firm; and has since that time been a resident partner, controlling the financial affairs of the house in this part of the State. He is director of the California State Bank. Such in brief, is a record of the life of the Hon. Joseph Steffens; but to give a fair understanding of the important part performed by him, in the history of this section, would be to almost write the history of this period; so active a part has he taken in all public matters. He has been President of the Board of Trade since December, 1882, and is the most active and responsible member of that valuable board; the annual reviews issued by the Board of Trade are documents of great value. We shall not, however, in this place, refer to this subject at greater length, as in another portion of this volume the matter is treated fully, with the assistance of both president and secretary of the board Mr. Steffens is also an active member of the Sacramento Improvement Association, and is President of the California Museum Association, and takes a most lively interest in it. He is distinctively a business man, but interests himself intelligently, in local and national politics, as they effect the well-being of the nation, and the community in which he resides, and where he has so much at stake; he is not a politician, however, although frequently importuned to enter political life. In 1884 he was induced to permit his name to be used in the city election as a candidate for mayor on the Republican ticket. So close was the election that after one week's canvass, out of 4,000 votes polled, he lacked but thirty-one of being elected,—a high tribute to the esteem and popularity of a business man, whose hold on the hearts of his fellow-citizens had been gained by a life of intelligent devotion to their common welfare. Mr. Steffens is a gentleman of quiet and pleasant manners, captivating address, and of social and cultured tastes; he is an eloquent and effective speaker, and a graceful writer. His speeches are full of matter worthy of preservation; being sound, thoughtful, and argumentative; gracefully and clearly expressed, and interspersed with wit and happy humor; noteworthy among them, may be mentioned the address at the opening of the Exposition of the Citrus Fair at Ashland, on the completion of the California and Oregon Railway, where he appeared as a representative of this city; at Placerville, where he likewise represented Sacramento, on the completion of the railroad to that point, and his letters and address at the time of the Margaret E. Crocker flower festival. These are not only interesting and valuable for their referrence to important events and persons connected with the history of Sacramento, but they reflect the highest credit upon their author, for ability, culture and taste. The letters written by Mr. Steffens to the *Record-Union*, during the course of a journey made through the East in 1881, in company with Mr. Albert Gallatin, during which they traveled some 12,000 miles, are of peculiar interest, and contain thoughts and suggestions of great value; and a noteworthy feature about them is the correctness of the forecast, and predictions as to what the future would bring forth in this happy land. Mr. Steffens is the owner of much property in this city, his palatial residence at No. 1224 H street, being one of the most notable structures in the city, and is pointed out to strangers with pride by our citi-

zens. Mr. Steffens was married January 15, 1865, in San Francisco, to Miss E. Louise Symes, of Hoboken, New Jersey; they have four children, whose names are Joseph Lincoln, Lulu, Laura and Lottie.

ALEXANDER STEVENSON was born in November, 1831, in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, his parents being Alexander and Letitia (Wallace) Stevenson. His grandparents on both his father's and mother's side came originally from Scotland. Those on the paternal side emigrated to the United States prior to the Revolutionary war, and located in Virginia. Some time after, while they were making a tour through Ireland, Alexander, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born. The grandfather was a soldier in the war, and his wife was a nurse and helped to care for the wounded soldiers. His mother's grandfather Wallace came to the United States, remained awhile, then returned to Scotland, where he died. Two of his sons located in Maryland, where the mother of our subject was born. Alexander Stevenson, Sr., with his wife and family moved in 1839 or 1840 from Dutchess County, New York, to Michigan, locating in Oakland County. Mr. Stevenson died there August 15, 1848. By trade he was a miller, which business he followed till he went to Michigan, after which he engaged in farming. Mrs. Stevenson died February, 1849, after the death of her husband. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters. Alexander is the only member of the family who came to California. He was quite a child when taken to Michigan, where he attended school for a short time, but most of his education was obtained by practical experience. After the death of his parents he ran the home farm and cared for the younger members of the family. Finally, being somewhat ran down in health, he determined to seek a change of climate and of scenery; accordingly, on the 25th of March, 1852, he set out for California. The members of the party with which he went were all strangers to him, with the exception of one person; but, notwithstanding that, they all became the best of friends and made the whole of the journey together,—cooked their meals together and slept together. He had not a quarrel or difference among them. They traveled through the States, and on the 5th of May crossed the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, and went into camp two miles out. They traveled from Fort Laramie to Green River; at this place they were overcharged by the man who ferried them across. A trial was given him at Salt Lake City, which resulted in their getting back the money paid for ferrying. They stayed at Salt Lake fourteen days; left there July 10. On reaching the borders of the desert they encamped for the night, and the next evening at 4 o'clock started across, arriving in Carson Valley next morning. They struck Carson River, reached Hangtown on the 25th of September, all healthy, hearty, and feeling fine. They had no trouble whatever on the journey. Once they came near having trouble with the Pawnee Indians, but by taking the advice of Mr. Stevenson to treat them kindly, got through the difficulty all right. On the evening of the day of their arrival, they bought picks, pans, rockers, and everything necessary to commence mining the next morning, the whole seven of them being in partnership. They worked fifteen days, and at the end of that time had an auction, took the gold dust to Hangtown and sold it, then divided the proceeds ($16,000) among them. Then they separated, each going his own way. Mr. Stevenson sold his wagon and team of four horses, and continued mining until November 5, when he was taken sick and had to go to Sacramento. He was there during the fire of 1852, and remained there until 1853, when he went back to mining. In March he came to this valley and located on a place a little south of where he now lives. From that time he has been engaged in farming, interspersed with mining at odd times. In 1860 he

bought his present place of 330 acres, situated in San Joaquin Township, nine miles from Sacramento, on the upper Stockton road. He has been a land-owner since March, 1853. He has been operating in the mines to a considerable extent up to within the past three years. As long as he was mining in Placerville he made money. In Virginia City, Nevada, he was operating in both mining and milling, and claims with good success. In Arizona, however, he met with reverses, having put in about $20,000 from time to time. He has some mining interests there now, but according to Mr. Stevenson's own views there is not a very flattering prospect. In 1859 he was married to Miss Louisa Foulks, a native of Mansfield, Richland County, Ohio. They have two children: Josephine F., born December 11, 1862, and Alfred, born January 26, 1863. Politically Mr. Stevenson has never taken an active part, but is Democratic in his views.

JOHN B. TAYLOR, farmer, Brighton Township. Benjamin Taylor, the father of John B., of English descent, married Margaret Brown, of German ancestry; both, however, were natives of Baltimore County, Maryland. In 1844, with five children, they moved to Ohio, settling in Seneca County, of which Tiffin is the county seat. There Mr. Taylor followed farming until his death in 1865. Several years afterward his widow moved to Mexico, Audrain County, Missouri, where she lived with a married daughter until her death in 1873. She was born in 1796, and her husband in 1792. The children are: Edward, in Sun City, Barber County, Kansas; John B., the subject of this sketch; Benjamin Franklin, in Brown County, Nebraska; Mrs. Margaret A. S. Farah, in Audrain County, Missouri, and David W., in this county. Mr. J. B. Taylor was born August 30, 1826, in Baltimore County, Maryland, and was eighteen years old when he removed to Ohio. He worked at the carpenter's trade until he joined a party of fifteen young men at Tiffin, some of them married, for coming overland with mule teams to California. They went to Cincinnati by rail, thence to Independence, Missouri, by river, where they bought their outfit of teams, wagons and provisions, making a good preparation for a long and tedious journey through plain, mountain and desert. Leaving Independence May 2, 1849, they crossed the backbone of the continent at South Pass, and went into camp at Fort Hall, in what is now Idaho, 600 miles from Sacramento, being in doubt whether there was any gold in California; and while there a party of Mormons came along on horseback from California, on their way to Salt Lake, who exhibited their bags of gold dust which they had picked up in California. The next fears of the party were that the gold would be all gone before they got here! They took a vote whether they should abandon their wagons and proceed on pack mules, one German persisting in favor of keeping the wagons. On their mules they came, making about forty miles a day, and arrived in Sacramento August 15. This city then consisted of but one frame building and a large number of tents and cloth houses. The party then divided into small companies and went to the mines. One company of ten, including Mr. Taylor, went to Beale's Bar, on the north fork of the American River, engaged in mining awhile, and then went to Kelsey's, El Dorado County, and wintered there. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Taylor went to Yuba, in Nevada County, and took some mining claims; but being sick he was not able to attend to them, and in about two months he sold them and came to Sacramento, with the intention of returning East. Here he met John N. Goetschius, a merchant from Cold Springs, El Dorado County, who wanted him for a partner; and he accepted the offer, remaining with him until the fall of 1852; then selling out his interest there, he returned to Tiffin, Ohio. The next February he went to Missouri and bought a herd of horses and cattle, returned to Tiffin and married Miss A.

E. Goetschius, March 17, 1853. Shortly afterward, with his wife, he took the train for Cincinnati, a steamer up to St. Joseph, Missouri, completed his outfit with the cattle and horses he had purchased, and May 3 started again across the plains and mountains for the far distant West, arriving in Placerville in 120 days, and settling on the place where he now is,—on the Coloma road and bordering on the American River, fourteen miles from Sacramento, September 20, 1853. There he conducted a hotel until 1858, and since then has followed agriculture. In 1857–'58 he engaged also in mining on his own place, on the border of the river, and found it a paying business. During that time he also was a member of the County Board of Supervisors. His farm is 488 acres in extent; ten acres are in vineyard, and twenty in larger fruit of various kinds. The soil is a sandy loam, rich and productive, and the place is well clothed with fine buildings, etc., all of which are the product of Mr. Taylor's industry. He is a member of a Pioneer Society, and of the Masonic fraternity. He has three daughters: Alice Amelia, wife of M. L. Wise, of Sacramento; Anna Florence, wife of Charles Studarus, and Margaret Isabelle, residing at home. Postoffice, Routier.

G. A. WHITE, M. D., County Physician, was born in Howard County, Missouri, December 20, 1848; came to California in 1864; attended school in Sacramento, and here also studied medicine in the office of Dr. G. L. Simmons, in this city, and continued his studies in the office of Dr. H. L. Nichols; graduated at the Long Island Medical College in the class of 1869, and at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, in the class of 1870. Returning to California he first practiced his profession at Davisville for three or four months, and then removed to Sacramento and became an assistant to Dr. A. C. Donaldson, the county physician, who had partially retired from practice. The County Hospital was then at the corner of Tenth and L streets, in Sacramento. The next year the patients were removed to the new building, and the Doctor changed residence accordingly. Owing to the increasing infirmities of Dr. Donaldson, Dr. White was appointed to succeed him in office in March, 1872; and since that date, with the exception of one term of two years (1879–'80), he has held that position. (See history of the hospital elsewhere in this volume.) In 1868 Dr. White married Miss Cora J. Smith, of Butte County, who had emigrated from that part of Missouri where the Doctor had passed his boyhood, and even during the same year that he came West. They have two sons and two daughters living. Their eldest daughter and youngest son are deceased. The Doctor is a member of the orders of Freemasons, Red Men and United Workmen, and in politics is Democratic. Is also a member of the national and the county medical associations.

HON. WILLIAM CARY VAN FLEET, Judge of the Superior Court of Sacramento, California, was born March 24, 1852, in Maumee City, Ohio, near which place his father still resides, now at an advanced age. Upon the father's side he is of an old family that emigrated from Holland, while on the mother's side he is connected with the historical American families of Boone and Lincoln, his grandmother's father being a Boone, while her mother was of the family from which sprang Abraham Lincoln. He was brought up and educated to the point of leaving school, in his native town, and in the city of Toledo. In 1869 he came to California, remaining in Sacramento, where he immediately began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Beatty & Denson, the former of whom (his uncle by marriage), the well-known and universally esteemed Judge H. O. Beatty, was formerly Chief Justice of the State of Nevada, but has now retired from ac-

tive practice. Judge Denson, the other member of the firm, formerly occupied a seat upon the bench as Judge of the District and Superior Courts of this county. In 1873 Judge Van Fleet was admitted to the bar, and in the following year commenced to practice at Elko, Nevada. He remained there only two years, however, returning to Sacramento in 1876, and has since that time been actively identified with the history of this city. In 1880 he was elected a member of the State Assembly from Sacramento, upon the Republican ticket, in which party Judge Van Fleet has always taken an active and intelligent part. During his term he held the chairmanship of the Military Committee, and also of that of the Committee on the Yosemite Valley and Big Trees, being the only member who was chairman of two committees. In 1883 Judge Van Fleet was appointed by Governor Stoneman one of the Board of State Prison Directors, which position he resigned on his election to the bench. He was elected to his present position upon the bench of the Superior Court in the year 1884, holding office for the long term. Judge Van Fleet is an active member in high standing of the Knights of Honor, the order of Odd Fellows, of the Masons, and of the Knights Templar. In 1882 he went East to Baltimore as Grand Representative of the Knights of Honor. Judge Van Fleet has the reputation of being a good lawyer, sound in practice, active and diligent in his attention to the interests of clients, and deeply read in all branches of the law. As a judge he is fair and impartial, firm and fearless in his determinations, bringing to bear upon all points an accurate knowledge of the minuter technicalities, as well as the broader principles of the science of law. Personally he is a highly popular man, commanding the esteem and confidence of all circles to the fullest extent, and is regarded as a man who has open before him the highest walks of judicial life, being fitted by birth and personal characteristics to fill any position to which he may be called. He has been married twice, the first time in 1877, to Mary Isabella Carey, the daughter of Hon. R. S. Carey, of Sacramento; his wife died, however, during the first year of their marriage, leaving an infant son. He was married the second time in January, 1887, to Miss Lizzie Eldridge Crocker, daughter of Clark W. Crocker, of San Francisco, by whom he also has a son.

WILLIAM J. SCHULZE, son of Frederick Schulze, was born near Berlin, Germany, February 4, 1835, and was nine years of age when his parents emigrated with their children to America, landing at New York. They first located at Watertown, New York, and there William learned the blacksmith's trade and followed it about twenty years. His father is still a resident of that State; his mother died when he was ten years old. He came to California in 1857, by way of New Orleans and the Isthmus, being twenty-one days from New Orleans to San Francisco. He followed his trade five months in the latter city, visited Stockton and Sacramento, and then went to the mines at Gold Hill, etc., traveling around until his money gave out. Then he started back to his shop at the Eleven-Mile House, on the Jackson road, and pursued his vocation there a year; then he established a shop on the Andy Kelley ranch, on the grant line, near Sheldon. After running that a year he went to Richland and built a shop, but the flood destroyed it and drove out the residents, and he returned and bought back his old shop on the grant line and conducted it five years longer. Sheldon was quite a town then, but after the railroad was built to Elk Grove the business of Sheldon was moved there. In 1864, owing to ill-health, he quit the shop, according to the advice of physicians, and purchased his present ranch, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 27, and the southeast quarter of section 32 of township — north, of range — east, which is five miles from Elk Grove and sixteen from Sacramento. At the time of the purchase

this land was a desert-like plain, with the exception of a small amount of timber. All the improvements, therefore, that are seen upon it to-day are the work of Mr. Schulze's hands, and it is one of the best farms in Sacramento County. Mr. Schulze is one of the county's best citizens. He was married April 10, 1863, to Miss Louisa Milens, whose people were natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Schulze have nine children, viz.: W. M., born January 13, 1864; Frank A., July 12, 1865; Louisa S., November 10, 1866; John L., March 10, 1868; Edmond G., December 7, 1870; Clara E., August 12, 1872; Minnie B., December 28, 1873; Herman P., December 5, 1879; Lena S., November 4, 1883. Herman P. died July 20, 1885, aged five years, seven months and five days.

JOHN TRYON, a resident of the city of Sacramento, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, in February, 1824. His father, David Tryon, was a boy at the time of the Revolutionary War, grandfather Tryon at that time living in Vermont, United States, but his sympathies were with his mother country, and he with his family moved across the line, going 200 miles by ox teams into the timber and settling on "rent lands," at Clarenceville, Province of Quebec. David Tryon grew up there and married Jennie Crawford, a native of Scotland; the subject of this sketch was their only son. He grew to manhood, and at the age of twenty-three was married to Adelia A. Billings. She having died in 1861, he was again married, to Miranda R. Billings, a Canadian, her father being a Vermonter, but not near related to his first wife. By this second marriage there were four children. In 1869, he with his family removed to Atchison County, Kansas. After six years they took up a homestead in Pottawatomie County, living thereon seven years, then removed to the southern part of the State, within fifty miles of Indian Territory. Falling heir to the estate of Ephraim L. Billings, who had come to California in the early day and settled in Sacramento, and died in January, 1883, they removed to this city, where they have made their home ever since.

MFAY, the genial proprietor of the Eldred House, was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1830, son of Michael Fay, a farmer and stone-mason. The family consisted of eleven children, three of whom were sons. When a mere boy, our subject's elder brother Patrick had gone to Lincolnshire, England, and when Michael grew up he joined him there, and after a year or two they came to America together, in the ship Alice Wilson. After a voyage of nine weeks and three days they landed in New York, July, 1847. He went to Montgomery County, New York, for a year, where he was engaged in driving a team; then went to Wayne County, in the same State, for a time. In the spring of 1852 he left New York for California. He sailed to the Isthmus on the steamer Prometheus, crossed the Isthmus, and came up the coast on the steamer Independence. His brother, who had come to the coast in 1851, was mining at Cook's Bar, on the Cosumnes River, and our subject joined him there. He was quite successful in mining; working with a common "rocker," he made $16 a day. In 1858 he purchased a ranch in this county, where he engaged in farming until 1873, when he moved his family to Sacramento. He purchased the Eldred House of Sid Eldred, of which he has been proprietor for five years. Always taking an active interest in politics and affiliating with the Democratic party, he was brought forward by them as their candidate for county treasurer in 1881. For thirteen years he has been a member of the order of Odd Fellows. For several years he has traveled extensively over the State, and after a careful investigation of the advantages of the different cities, gives it as

his opinion that Sacramento is not excelled by any portion of the Golden State. He was married in October, 1863, to Mrs. Minerva (Tatman) Perry, widow of M. Perry, a native of Illinois. They have two daughters.

HENRY TRIECHLER, a pioneer, was born in Staffa, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, in 1821, his parents being Henry and Elizabeth (Bramweldt) Triechler both natives of Switzerland. From the tender age of twelve years our subject was compelled by circumstances to face the world alone. First he worked in a cotton factory, then as a tailor's apprentice, spent two years in traveling and later on worked as a tailor, all before he was twenty-two years of age. He then emigrated to America, sailing from Havre, France, September, 1844, in a merchant vessel for New Orleans, being forty-eight days on the voyage. At New Orleans he readily found employment at his trade, but in 1845, during the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans, he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and early in the spring of 1846, went to San Antonio, Texas, but returned again to New Orleans and later on went to Baton Rouge, Mississippi, where he carried on business on his own account. During the summer of 1849, having heard accounts of General Fremont's exploits in California, and of the discovery of gold here, he, with characteristic promptness of action, obtained passage on the steamer Falcon. Among others who came at that time was Mr. W. R. Strong, a merchant of this city, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. They arrived in Sacramento January 6, 1850, having spent a month in a sailing vessel coming from San Francisco: fare $36.00. Our subject was suffering from an attack of Panama fever, but, undeterred by this circumstance, he went almost immediately to Nicholas, on the Feather River, remaining there for a few weeks only and then going to the Auburn mining district. His mining experience not proving a success, he returned again to Nicholas and spent some time in the hay fields of the valley, subsequently returning to Sacramento and purchasing a ranch on the river, seven miles south of the city, where for three years he experimented in farming. Returning to Sacramento in 1853, he started the Mechanics' Exchange on I street, between Front and Second streets, where he afterward built a hotel, which he kept for fifteen years, when declining health compelled him to retire from active business. He sold the furniture and fixtures and leased the property. He then built his brick residence on H street, corner of Twentieth, where he had owned a lot for some time. Mr. Triechler is an active member of the Sacramento Lodge of California Pioneers. Of his home life a passing notice will suffice. He was married January 31, 1863, to the oldest daughter of Bezirkrichter Marcus and Anna B. Zimmermann, of Trasedingen, Canton Shaffhausen, Switzerland. They have seven children: Albert, Amy, Marcus, who died in infancy; Henry, the oldest son, born January 9, 1864; Hattie, the oldest daughter, born April 1, 1869; Albertina, born January 19, 1872, and George Marshall, the youngest, named in honor of the discoverer of gold, James Marshall, was born November 17, 1876. The family were intimate friends of General Sutter and James Wilson Marshall.

GEORGE W. CALLAHAN was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, in February, 1845, the son of Daniel E. and Rebecca (Sebring) Callahan, who crossed the plains from Wisconsin in 1849, and settled in Sacramento, where for many years they kept what is known as the Golden Eagle Hotel, the first in the Capital City. The story of Daniel Callahan and his wife, in connection with the early days, would fill a volume. A few brief items, which is all the scope which this work permits, will be found interesting to the many friends and acquaintances who still remember the genial host

of the Golden Eagle. He crossed the plains with ox teams, bringing with him his wife and two children,—William H., his younger son, was born in Sacramento,—arriving here in September, 1849, having been six months on the tedious journey; they camped on the corner of Fifth and M streets, and during the flood of the following year lost everything. Procuring a team he began teaming to the mines, the mother taking in washing and having a few boarders. In the spring of 1851 he bought a lot on K street, near the corner of Seventh, and erected thereon a frame building, which in its turn was destroyed by the great fire of that year. Hotel accommodations there were none, and lodging almost impossible to obtain. He erected a large canvas tent with bunks similar to those found on river steamers, and later on traded a span of horses for a small frame building which was erected beside the canvas tent. This hotel soon became headquarters for all the speculators and horsemen in the city, drawn thither by its proximity to the horse market, which was located on the same square and carried on by Toll, Captain Smith, Wrightmire, and other celebrities of those days. Toll's livery stable was across the way, and this was the busiest corner of the city. One day Wrightmire, with a piece of chalk, drew upon the canvas tent the picture of an eagle, and from that day Callahan's place was known as the Golden Eagle. After the fire the corner lot was purchased and a more commodious building was erected, which eventually grew into the imposing edifice of the present day and was kept by Callahan until 1874. He was a man of many friends, generous to a fault, fond of sport; his "pack of hounds" were known by all, and many a good story is related of mine host of the Golden Eagle. A politician, a Democrat, but numbering among his friends men of all parties, when in 1876, he was brought forward as the candidate for the office of County Treasurer, an office which he filled for seven years; he was elected by the handsome majority of 2,000 votes, in a district clearly Republican by at least 1,880 majority. He died in 1883; his wife at this writing still survives him. His son, George W. Callahan, received his preliminary education in the Sacramento schools, and was brought up in his father's hotel. He was united in marriage to Miss Minnie A. Howell, daughter of L. V. H. Howell, of San Francisco. He left the hotel in 1874 to become Deputy Sheriff under the administration of Hon. H. M. LaRue, after which he was connected with the Sacramento Bank. In 1881, he went to Deming, New Mexico, where for a year he kept an "eating house." Later on he went East and traveled extensively throughout the States. Returning, he became interested in silver mining in Chawanda in the Dolores mining district for a time, returning again to California; was at the time of his father's demise, in charge of his extensive ranch in Placer County, an occupation which he still follows. His address is Diamond Spring, El Dorado County.

JOHN SCHELL, a Sutter Township farmer, was born in Christiania, the capital of Norway, April 15, 1852, the son of John and Jennie Schell, in whose family were two sons and four daughters. Four of these came to America, namely: Jacob, who is now residing in this county; Carrie, residing in Jamestown, Dakota; Antonia, in St. Peters, Minnesota, and John, our subject. At the age of twenty years, in 1872, Mr. Schell, after having learned the trade of blacksmith, came to the United States, landing at Portland, Maine. He worked at his trade nearly three years in Chicago, and then came to California; stopped six months in San Francisco; then four years was engaged at his trade at New Hope, San Joaquin County, on the Mokelumne River, and since then has followed agricultural pursuits. Renting a piece of land near the same locality, he worked into farming and out of blacksmithing gradually. After raising eight crops there, in the fall of 1883 he purchased his present place on the upper Stockton road, five miles from the Capitol

building. The 230 acres he has here are devoted to fruit and grain. The orchard consists principally of peaches. The vines are mostly of wine grapes. Half the peach-trees are bearing, and all the vineyard. The residence is on a high knoll, giving a fine, commanding view of a large extent of country. Shade and ornamental trees are gracefully set around, among them a few orange and lemon trees. The soil is a reddish, sandy loam, peculiarly well adapted to fruit. Mr. Schell began in California with almost nothing, and the present comfortable home attests his industry, economy and good judgment. In San Joaquin County, his farm was among the tules, and the high waters caused him a loss of $5,000 one year and $3,000 another; and it is indeed wonderful how well he has succeeded in getting ahead. He used to raise a good deal of live-stock. He is a member of Industrial Lodge, No. 157, of Sacramento, I. O. O. F. He was married in 1872 to Laura Hansen, a native of Norway, who came to this country about the same time that he did.

FRANCIS A. BURKE, a farmer of Sutter Township, was born in April, 1848, in Boston, Massachusetts, a son of John A. and Sarah (Chandler) Burke, the father a native of Ireland and mother of Massachusetts. His father came to America at the age of ten years, was a farmer by occupation, married in Boston and came to California in the fall of 1850, from Boston, by way of Cape Horn, the trip occupying about six months; mined at Mormon Island two years, with moderate success; and in 1852 his wife and one child (the subject of this sketch) came to California by way of the Isthmus. He then started a boarding-house and conducted it until 1854; then settled in the country on the Sutter grant, made several changes of residence, but finally located on the Freeport road three and a half miles from town, on a place now consisting of 260 acres. He died in Sacramento, in January, 1884, at the age of fifty-seven years, and his wife is still living in Sacramento. In their family there were only one son and one daughter. The daughter, Sarah, died at the age of twenty-two and a half years, in 1857. The son, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and still has the old home-place as above described. He has been a resident of Sacramento ever since he was four years old. The floods of 1861–'62 almost covered his farm with water, and he lost most of the fencing and some of the farm animals. A great abundance of furniture lumber and other goods was lodged upon his farm by the flood and afterward identified by the owners. He remembers many amusing incidents connected with those times, one of which was this: A pair of pantaloons was recognized by one who said he thought he ought to know them, as he was married in them three times! The Fourth and Fifth Regiment were encamped at that time on what is now his ranch. Mr. Burke came to this place when it was utterly wild, but by getting a start in the world by the dairy business he has improved the ranch so that it is now one of the best in the country. At present he conducts a general farming business. As to society relations, he is a member of the Y. M. I. of Sacramento. He was married in 1871 to Miss Lottie, daughter of John G. and Margaret Hoffman, father a native of Pennsylvania, and mother of Ireland. They have three sons: George, born June 27, 1872; Howard B., December 17, 1874; and William A., July 9, 1882.

OTHO SHAW GRIM, rancher of Lee Township, was born in Ohio January 20, 1833, his parents being Andrew and Polly (Morrison) Grim, both deceased, the mother several years ago, in Iowa, and the father, in Nebraska, about 1883, aged seventy-six. O. S. Grim was reared on his father's farm, first in Ohio and afterward in Iowa, and in 1852 came across the plains to California. In the same party when made up at Council Bluffs was the Timmons

family of four sons and two daughters with their father, the mother having died in Iowa. With the help of a minister whose station they reached on the way, O. S. Grim was married August 10, 1852, to Miss Sarah Frances Timmons, born in Illinois, February 3, 1836, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Timmons, and reared in Lee County, Iowa, whither her parents moved in 1837, being among the first settlers of that county. The father died near Richland, on the Sacramento, in 1858. On their arrival in California, in the fall of 1852, Mr. and Mrs. Grim went to work to make their first "stake," she in domestic work and he as a miner in Plunket's Ravine. After three months they rented a small place on the Sacramento River, near Richland, where Mr. Grim went to raising vegetables. In 1854 he became owner and continued the same business until 1866, when he sold out, and moved to Placer County, near Auburn, afterward to Modes to in 1875, to Stockton in 1877, near Stockton in 1881, and, in 1883 to the place they now occupy in Lee Township, then owned by William Edward Timmons, the brother of Mrs. Grim, who needed her care, being in broken health. He had always been rather weakly and had never married, and at his death, September 11, 1884, Mrs. Grim inherited his ranch of 160 acres, where the family has since remained. It is well adapted to general farming in all kinds of grain, and Mr. Timmons had some success in fruit-growing, but the orchard has not been renewed. Mr. and Mrs. Grim are the parents of seven living children, all born in this State: William Ira, born February 16, 1855, married in Stockton, January 2, 1878, to Miss Nancy Elizabeth Tew, born in California December 27, 1860, and now living in Woodland, Yolo County; has two children—Laura Emily, born December 6, 1878, and Walter, born October, 1880; Mary Ann, born April 23, 1858, was married in Modesto, October 3, 1874, to Bergen Brocaw Halsey, now of Clipper Gap, Placer County: has one child—Earl, born June 16, 1883; John Henry, born October 28, 1860; Charles Augustus, November 10, 1867; George Andrew, May 10, 1869; Frank Edward, April 10, 1875; Albert, June 16, 1880. All the children have received a district-school education.

GBEN RICHTER PARVIN was born in Donegal Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1815, his parents being Arthur Davis and Catherine (Knab) Parvin, both natives of that State. The Parvins were of the William Penn immigration; were Quakers then and as far as known are Quakers now, followers of the golden rule, laying more stress on moral conduct than on religious dogmas. The father was a farmer and miller as was his father before him, and both lived to be about seventy-eight. The mother of E. R. Parvin lived to be eighty-four, and the known members of both families have been long-lived people. The formal education of the subject of this sketch was limited to about three months' schooling, but he learned farming and milling in the school of experience. He also did some work on steamboats, and picked up carpentering, and learned to distil liquor but not to drink it. In 1849 he came to California and mined four months, but did not take kindly to it, and soon went into teaming, which suited him better. Has always been fond of a good team; had one when young on his father's farm and has one now at the age of seventy-four. He carried on the freighting business from Stockton southward to the mines about six years. In 1855 he sold his team to the United States and came on the Sacramento River where he engaged in chopping wood, grubbing and clearing lands, often receiving payment in mortgages. In 1859 he first bought land on Grand Island, where he now resides, about four miles below Courtland. He lost heavily by the flood of 1862, the mortgaged lands losing a great part of their value, and purchasers being few at any price. Original surveys and records were so inaccurate and poorly kept that he has had to buy a part of the

650 acres he now owns, three times, first from an alleged owner, then from the State and lastly from the General Government. But he has outlived all those annoyances, has made his title clear, and now has ninety acres in orchard, with a fine home, one of the most substantial and imposing on the river, planned by himself and built with a view to firmness and durability, under his personal supervision with careful attention to every detail. It was erected in 1882 at a cost of $15,000 and supplemented in 1885 by the erection of a large tank, a warehouse and storehouse, at a cost of several thousand more. Mr. Parvin was married in San Francisco in 1861 to Mrs. Eliza (Kelly) Henderson, a native of Ireland, where her father, William Thomas Kelly, fought in the Rebellion of 1798. She came to San Francisco in 1859, and was there married to her first husband, Henderson, who died without issue. She has a brother residing in Brooklyn, New York, named Joseph Kelly, and a nephew on this coast named Joseph Abbott.

SAMUEL HOWARD GERRISH, for many years a foreman in the railroad shops of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in this city, was born December 27, 1834, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The family is one of the oldest in New England. His father, William Gerrish, was born at Lebanon, Maine, one of a family of thirteen children, twelve of whom were sons. He was a clock manufacturer and a merchant. He died in 1837. The founder of the family in America was Captain William Gerrish, of the British army, born in Bristol, England, who emigrated to America during Cromwell's time, in 1638. On his mother's side he is a descendant of the well-known Hartford family of New England; his grandfather Hartford was a New Hampshire farmer and a soldier of the War of 1812, in which war he died; Samuel Howard, for whom he was named, was his maternal grandmother's father and was a Revolutionary soldier. When in 1837 his father died, our subject was two and a half years old. Although later on his mother removed to Boston, he remained in Dover to attend school. His brother-in-law, John B. Wood, was editing a newspaper at Great Falls, and at the age of fifteen years young Gerrish proceeded to that village to learn the trade of printer. After about one and a half years he went to Boston and worked at his trade in a job office on Washington street. After a year had passed he concluded to learn the trade of machinist and went to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he worked for Dimock Bros. six months; then went to Holyoke, where he worked for the Hadley Falls Company one and a half years. Leaving there, he worked for a time in Boston and New York. His brother-in-law, R. M. Whitehouse, was foreman of the Connecticut River Railroad repair shops located at Northampton, Massachusetts, and he went there and worked seven years. In 1860 he came to California, with George A. Stoddard, leaving New York June 5, coming by the Panama route and arriving in San Francisco on the 28th. He began working for E. T. Steen and continued with him for a year and a half. For the next four years he was engineer on the United States dry dock in the Mare Island Navy Yard. Then he came to Sacramento and was employed by Goss & Lambard, proprietors of the Sacramento Iron Works. In May, 1866, he was employed for the railroad company and ran the first engine for the Central Pacific shops, where he worked and made the first tools used. His brother, J. L. Gerrish, now of Oakland, was also employed at the time in the same shops. He has held many positions of trust,—among them that of trustee of the City Library and secretary of the board. He has been a Freemason since 1863, when he joined Naval Lodge, No. 87, of Vallejo; he is now a member of Concord Lodge, No. 117, of Sacramento, and has been a Master of that lodge during three years. He is also a member of Industrial Lodge, No. 157, I. O. O. F., of which he is a charter member. He was also a mem-

ber in 1866–'67 of the California National Guards, Company D, Infantry, Captain Dasonville. Being of a scientific and statistical turn of mind, he has kept a record of the rainfall and temperature in his experiments in acclimating tropical trees ever since he came to Sacramento, making, as a voluntary observer of the United States Signal Service, monthly reports to Washington. Of his home life we need say but little. He was married September 4, 1855, to Sarah J. Rogers, a native of Northampton, Massachusetts, whose ancestors came over on the Mayflower in 1620. Her father, Thomas Rogers, was a carpenter, builder and contractor. Mr. Gerrish has four daughters and one son. Their home is on G street, where they have lived for twenty-one years.

WILLIAM E. DIXON was born October 22, 1857, son of Alfred and Martha (Biggot) Dixon; the former a native of New Brunswick and the latter of Ohio. Alfred, the father, was raised on a farm and went with his parents to Ohio in 1837, where he resided until 1843, when he went to Quincy, Illinois. There he began the study of law with the firm of Browning & Bushnell, remaining with them for two years, and he was there admitted to the bar. He removed to Porter County, Indiana, and engaged in the practice of law, farming as well, which he continued until 1860, when he came to California, crossing the plains. They brought horses with them, which they sold on reaching California. Their journey lasted six months, the first halt being made in Sacramento County. He soon purchased a farm in this county, northwest quarter of section 30 and southwest quarter of section 19, township 6. The farm is one of those through which the old overland road used to pass. He gave up his practice of law to a great extent and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1880 he went East on a visit, and while in New York city he was out in the wet, and the result was pneumonia, which resulted in his death, September 19, 1880. His wife was with him during his last hours. He was a very ambitious man, determined and persevering in all his undertakings. He will be long remembered by his many friends in this county. William E. Dixon, the subject of this notice, was raised on a farm and came to California with his parents. He was married April 26, 1882, to Miss Julia I. Barnes, a native of New Brunswick. They have five children: Edna B., Anna M., Alfred C., Aubrey E. and Jennie H. Mr. Dixon is one of the best farmers in this county; one among the largest grain-raisers.

B. F. BEANS lives one mile from Elk Grove, which is his postoffice, and sixteen miles from Sacramento. He was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1839, and lived there until 1856. At the age of sixteen years he came to California across the plains, first settling in El Dorado County, where he remained until 1863; he then settled in this county, on his present farm. Mr. Beans was married in 1870 to Mrs. Mary E. McFall, a native of Rome, New York.

NORMAN I. STEWART was born February 25, 1833, in Oswego County, New York, son of Samuel and Fannie (Cronk) Stewart; the father, a farmer by occupation, is a native of Massachusetts, and died in Oswego County, New York. In his family were eight children, six of whom are still living, three in California. Norman was raised on a farm and remained at home until 1852, when he came to California, sailing from New York October 12 on the steamer Pacific to the Isthmus, which he crossed by going up the Chagres river, then having his choice of locomotion for the remainder of the distance (twenty-five miles) walking or riding on mule-back. After a close inspec-

tion of the mules he decided to walk. It was during the rainy season and his journey can be better imagined than described. On reaching the coast he took passage on the steamer Cortez for San Francisco, where he remained but eight days, then came to Sacramento by boat, remaining here during 1852-'53, engaged in the wood business with his brother, Henry Stewart. He was here during the flood and remembers it well; they used their ox team and wagon as a ferry-boat to transfer people, as well as merchandise, about the city. In the spring his brother purchased a ranch and employed him for the following year at $675. In January, 1854, he took up 320 acres of land, where he now lives, fourteen miles from Sacramento, on the upper Stockton road, which at that time was a vast plain covered with the roving herds of Spanish cattle. After being in California twenty-one years he returned East on a visit to his old father and mother, seeing them for the last time, as he has never been back since. His ranch is now one of the best ranches in the county. He does a general farming business and has five acres in vineyard. He was married November 4, 1858, to Miss Jane E. Thompson, daughter of Thomas J. Thompson, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this book. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have seven children, viz.: Mary, born October 28, 1860; Henry C., February 2, 1865, and died July 23, 1884; Samuel P., born December 1, 1867; Fannie, born May 30, 1869, died February 11, 1888; Jennie, October 14, 1873; Norman I., April 9, 1877; and John H., October 30, 1884.

J. H. STEWART was born in the town of Williamstown, Massachusetts, April 28, 1823, of Scotch parents. He learned the carpenter's trade at Oswego, New York. In early manhood he married Miss Charlotte Woodworth, and made his home at Rockford, Illinois, until 1850, when he came to California. After remaining two years in the upper part of the State he went East for his family, and returned with them to his new home. Subsequently he removed to Cloverdale, Sonoma County, where his wife died, leaving him two sons, Clarence and Richard, who are now citizens of this county. In 1858 he married Miss Martha D. Kenfield, the good wife who for twenty-nine years, with incessant affection, has ministered to his every want during his abiding affliction,—paralysis of the lower limbs, rendering him a cripple for life, unable to walk without aid,—which came upon him in 1859, the effect of hardships endured in early manhood. In 1865 he came to San Bernardino and purchased a valuable property, and from that time has been one of the foremost workers in the advancement of the material interests of that county. He was one of the projectors of the Silk Center Association, by which the water of Santa Ana River was diverted upon the then barren plains of Jurupa at Riverside, where are now nestled among the orange groves thousands of happy homes. While acquiring for himself that competence he has enjoyed and now leaves to his family, he has at the same time enabled others to do that tending to their prosperity. As a friend he was steadfast and true in fair weather and foul; as he was tender in sympathy for the misfortunes of his neighbors, so was he cheerful in their prosperity. With him, in all the relations of husband, father and friend and brother, the whole flow of years has borne a uniform flow of affectionate regard and unselfish love.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS, proprietor of the Michigan Bar Pottery, was born in England April 7, 1844, his parents being J. S. B. and Hannah Elizabeth (Pawsey) Williams. The father was a physician, and the family is well connected, more especially on the mother's side, several of her immediate relatives ranking pretty high in the East India Company. One of Mr. Williams' cousins, a certain Mr. Simpson, who was in California in 1847, and went

from here to Australia, is now the owner of many millions in England. J. B. Williams ran away from home in 1854, and went to sea in a vessel bound for St. John's, New Brunswick, and went back in April or May, 1856. He was then apprenticed to an uncle, George J. Pawsey, a brick-mason and builder. Early in 1858 he again ran away and went to New Zealand. Returning to England and his trade, he became a skilled workman in that line. Yielding once again to his roving disposition, he came to this country in 1861, but with no intention of making his home here, and after some wanderings went back to his home and settled down to work. Mr. Williams was married in England, August 21, 1866, to Miss Susannah Sach, a daughter of John and Mary Ann (Bowtell) Sach. The father is still living in England, aged sixty-four, and the mother died there at the age of forty-seven. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Emma L., was born in England May 2, 1867. She is now doing business as dressmaker on her own account in San Francisco. Mr. Williams set out for America with a view to make it his permanent home in 1869, arriving in New York the day after Christmas, and getting to Chicago, January 2, 1870. He worked at his trade in that city, and was there joined by his wife and child in June, 1870. He grew with Chicago, and took contracts of various kinds in brick-work. The rebuilding of that city after the great fire of October 9, 1871, increased his opportunities, and he profited by them. In August, 1874, he left Chicago for California, and went into business in San Francisco in 1875 as contractor for sewer pipe and brick-work, and agent for supplies in those lines. Among other interests he became agent for the sale of the products of the Michigan Bar pottery and sewer-pipe manufactory, then owned by Mr. Addington. He leased the work in 1881, and bought them toward the close of 1884, coming to Michigan Bar as owner thereof on January 1, 1885. In April of that year he was seriously hurt in his left arm, which is still somewhat weak, and he occupies himself chiefly with the sale of the stoneware product of the pottery in the cities and villages of this section. The sewer pipe department he has leased to the San Francisco Sewer-Pipe Association. In 1888 he discovered a valuable surface deposit of fire-sand on an adjoining piece of land, and bought forty-five acres, of which twenty-five acres are covered with the deposit. He also owns ninety-five acres, including the Orr bank, which is thought to be the best clay in the State for the manufacture of stoneware. With his recent acquisition of fire-sand he is well equipped as to materials for sewer pipe, stoneware, fire-brick, as well as white and yellow ware. He will probably form a corporation for the more extensive production of those commodities in the near future. He owns twenty-two acres adjoining his other realty, but situated in Amador County. Of the 162 acres about eighty are devoted to general farming, a little fruit and the raising of some cattle and horses.

F. J. SMALL, superintendent of motive power and machinery at the railroad shops in this city, was born at Cobourg, Canada, in 1848. His father, Benjamin Small, was the superintendent of the rolling mills at Toronto, and prominently connected with the building of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada. He grew up in the city of his nativity, and was taught "pattern-making" in the shops under the supervision of his father. He became an iron-worker in the shops of William Hamilton & Sons, where he also acquired the machinists' trade. He spent three years in the shops of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Chicago, and afterward went to Wyandotte, Kansas, with the "Kansas Pacific Road" (now part of the Union Pacific). After staying with that company two years he received the appointment of chief draughtsman of motive power in the shops of the Northern Pacific at St. Paul, Minnesota. After two years he was called to the Wabash road as chief draughtsman. Two

years later his services were transferred to the International & Great Northern Railroad, and he was with them when their shops were removed to Palestine, Texas, and when the Galveston, Houston & Henderson was absorbed by the International & Great Northern, he was made master mechanic by General H. M. Hoxie (since deceased) at the time when the gauge of that road was changed to standard. Two years later he was offered the position of general master mechanic of the Texas Pacific road, with headquarters at Marshall, Texas, filling that position for three years. For five years he was assistant superintendent of machinery at Brainerd, Minnesota, for the Northern Pacific system, and in 1887 held a similar position with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad at Reading, Pennsylvania. He left that position one year later to accept the position which he now holds with the Southern Pacific. Mr. Small was united in marriage, in 1880, at Marshall, Texas, to Miss Mary Blanch, daughter of Major E. A. Blanch, who for years was the chief engineer of the original Southern Pacific Railroad. Their family consists of four children, three of whom are girls.

ALFRED GREENE McMANUS was born April 28, 1828, in Murray County, Tennessee, his parents being Jonathan and Susan (McCaslin) McManus, both natives of the same State. The subject's great-grandfather was an Irishman from the north of Ireland, and his grandmother on his father's side was a Scotchwoman, and a cousin of General Greene, of Revolutionary fame. When the subject of this sketch was four years old his parents removed from Tennessee to Illinois, locating in Madison County, where his mother died in 1836, leaving four children, one son and three daughters. His father was married again, to Elizabeth Kell. They moved to Texas, locating on Trinity River, where the father died in 1862. By his second marriage there were four children, one son and three daughters. Alfred G. McManus remained with his parents in Illinois till he was twenty-two years of age, then worked in various places in that neighborhood. When twenty-one years old he bought eighty acres of Government land in Madison County, borrowing the money for that purpose, and giving a mortgage on the property as security, which he paid by hard work at $12 a month. He made improvements on it and rented it. October 6, 1853, he was married to Clarissa Clementine Best, a native of Madison County, Illinois. In the spring of 1854 they moved upon his farm, and lived there until August 22, 1875, when they started for California, renting the farm for the next two years; they afterward sold it. They arrived in Sacramento on the 5th of September, entire strangers in a strange land. He rented the Van Trees ranch on Deer Creek for one year, and in April bought his present ranch of 320 acres in Brighton Township, on the Jackson road, twelve miles from Sacramento, which is chiefly devoted to general farming. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. McManus have two children: John Franklin, born October 26, 1861; and Albert Greene, born January 16, 1858, who married Emily Lee April 22, 1880, a native of Sacramento County, California, daughter of Dr. Richard Henry Lee. Albert Greene married Emily McManus, and they have one son, born December 31, 1880, named Albert Wesley.

JOEL D. BAILEY.—Joshua T. Bailey, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Virginia. For a time he resided in Ohio, and in 1832 emigrated to Wisconsin, where he carried on the business of smelting for six or seven years. He was married at Fort Mineral Point, Ohio County (now Fayette County), January 13, 1833, to Miss Susan Hughes, daughter of David and Sarah (Pense) Hughes, who born February 28, 1815, in Licking County, Ohio. Her father emigrated

from Ohio to Illinois in 1818. He served under General Harrison in the war of 1812, and died in Illinois in 1823. In 1828 Mrs. Bailey went to Wisconsin with her mother and stepfather, Samuel Townsend, who has been dead several years. Her mother is still living in Grant County, Wisconsin, at the age of ninety years, where she was a pioneer. She has had many experiences in pioneer life; she has gone out into the harvest field with the men and held her own, cutting grain with sickles, although a small woman, for she had a strong constitution and great strength. Mr. Bailey, with his son Joel, came to California in 1849. In 1853 he went back to Wisconsin after his family. His wife and two daughters, and Mrs. Bailey's sister-in-law, Susan Hughes, came with a party of twenty-two men, bringing with them some large heavy stock, such as horses, oxen, mules and cattle, also seven wagons to hold provisions; as soon as one wagon was emptied they discarded it. They were seven months in coming across, having to stop in order to allow their cattle to feed by the way. On arriving, Mr. Bailey bought land on the little dry hill close to where the family residence now is. The house was put up in 1854; it was built by degrees, a small portion being put up first in order that they might occupy it. He set out a fine vineyard of wine grapes in 1862. He died June 11, 1886. Mrs. Bailey is still living and enjoying good health at the present writing. She is seventy-two years old. They had eleven children, viz.: Mrs. Belle Plumer, resident in Lee Township, Sacramento County; Rachel Ann (deceased), wife of Mr. Ross, of this county; Joel D. Bailey, Joseph James (deceased), George W., resident in Templeton, San Luis Obispo County; Frank, resident in Arizona; William Henry (deceased); Mrs. Nellie Blair, wife of Albert Blair, of Sacramento; Charles H., resident near Hicksville, Sacramento County; Joshua T., resident in Brighton Township; and Edwin, who died young. Mrs. Bailey, in her girlhood, was in Wisconsin during the Indian troubles, and had to go to Fort Funk for protection in the month of April, and did not get out until the following October. She and another girl made cartridges for the garrison when the ammunition was exhausted. Joel D. Bailey, the subject of this sketch, came to this State in 1849 with his father, landing in Placerville the 10th of September. From that time he wandered about from place to place in the northern part of the State. When his father located on White Rock Spring, in Sacramento County, he was with him and remained there for about six months. Then he went to Yreka. In the winter of 1851–'52 he started for Wisconsin via Panama, stopping at Tehama on the Sacramento River. In 1853 he returned to California, crossing the plains with cattle and bringing them to this county. In 1857 he took up 160 acres adjoining his father's ranch. He was married September 27, 1871, to Nancy Newingham, a native of Hancock County, Illinois, born January 18, 1844. In 1852 she crossed the plains with her parents, Absalom and Mary Newingham, one sister and a brother. On the journey her father died of cholera. Arriving at Portland, Oregon, the family stopped there a short time, then came to Sacramento County in December, 1852. Her mother is now the wife of R. H. Lee, and resides in Brighton Township. She started for the East in 1854, on the Yankee Blade, and when twenty-four hours out the steamer struck a rock and was wrecked; thirty lives were lost, but Mrs. Newingham and her family were saved. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have two sons: William Francis, born September 27, 1872, and Charles Augustus, born October 17, 1874.

AARON DOTY OAKLEY, a rancher of Natoma Township, Sacramento County, about eight miles from Folsom, was born in Essex County, New Jersey, June 25, 1817, his parents being Aaron and Sarah (Doty) Oakley, both natives of that State. The father, born August 5, 1783, died in 1858, and the

mother, born August 20, 1788, died in 1863. The grandfather, Joseph Doty, born in 1751, was a soldier of the Revolution, a member of the Washington Life-guard cavalry, and lived to be ninety-three. His wife, Martha (Allen) Doty, also born in New Jersey, in 1755, lived to be seventy-seven. They had been over fifty years married at her death. Grandfather Thomas Oakley had come from England with his father, and was married to Nancy Clark, a native of Holland. He owned a sawmill on the Passaic and was drowned in his own mill-pond about 1812, but his wife lived to the age of ninety-three, dying in 1838. The great-grandfather, also Thomas Oakley, of Oakley Hall, England, was twice a widower, with children by both wives, when he emigrated to America some time before the Revolution and settled at Huntington harbor on Long Island. A. D. Oakley learned bricklaying and plastering from 1834 to 1837, earning two dollars a day as early as 1837. He located in Brooklyn in 1837, and there worked at his trade, but after the great fire in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1838, he worked at the rebuilding of that city for about three years. Meanwhile he was married in Brooklyn, July 16, 1839, to Miss Sarah J. Housey, born in Brooklyn, April 16, 1819, daughter of John and Maria (Ackerman) Housey, the former a native of England, and the latter of New Jersey, of Dutch descent. Returning to Brooklyn in 1841, he continued his business of brick-laying and plastering in that city for seven years. Having lost his first wife, December 16, 1842, he was again married in Brooklyn, July 14, 1847, to Miss Sarah A. Minich, born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1827, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Gamber) Minich. The mother died at the age of forty-nine years, and the father at sixty-six. Mr. Oakley moved to St. Louis in 1849, and left there for California April 20, 1850. Taking 141 days to cross the plains, he arrived in Sacramento September 13, 1850. He first followed the dairy business in a small way for one year, working occasionally at his trade at twelve dollars a day, and acting as policeman for six months. He then went into the teaming business between Sacramento and "Hangtown," keeping at one time seventeen teams on the road, and running a general store at Placerville in 1852 and 1853. His teamsters took orders and delivered goods all along the route. May 10, 1854, Mr. Oakley "squatted" on the place he now owns, which was not then surveyed. It was not in the market until eight years later. From 1864 to 1885 he has been acquiring land and now owns 880 acres. Mr. Oakley has been a school trustee and clerk of the board twenty-eight years, and justice of the peace from 1868 to 1884, except one term of two years. Mrs. Oakley died May 29, 1880, leaving four children, all born in California: Eugene Minich, born November 16, 1850, was married December 20, 1883, to Miss Eveline Saul, a native of this State, and daughter of Charles Saul, of Natoma Township, and has two children, a boy and a girl; Henry Louis, born January 1, 1857, superintends the cattle and farming interests on his father's place; Carrie Belle superintends his household and cares for his personal comfort. His youngest child, Miss Bonnie, is a school teacher by profession, having received her diploma or certificate from the Normal School at San Jose in 1886. Besides these there is his oldest son, the only child of his first wife, A. D. Oakley, of San Francisco. He was born in Brooklyn, April 29, 1840, was married in this county in 1873 to Miss Marion Van Trees, born in California in 1854. They have four children—two sons and two daughters.

JOHN A. GILMORE was born in November, 1825, in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Wilze) Gilmore; the father a native of Ireland and the mother of Pennsylvania. As a boy John was raised on a farm. In 1861 he went to Ashland County, Ohio, where he remained eighteen months, then, in 1863, started for California, crossing the plains and bringing horses, which

were sold at San Francisco. He reached Sacramento July 10, 1863, and remained there two years, working at the blacksmiths' trade. In 1864 he crossed the mountains to Carson City, where he was engaged at his trade; he afterward sold out and went to Belcher Orchard. He next ran a threshing-machine, with success, for about twenty years. He then purchased 160 acres of land in San Joaquin Township, May 6, 1876, and in March, 1879, 240 more acres, the whole situated twelve miles from Sacramento on the upper Stockton road. As a farmer he is very successful. He has been a member of Elk Grove I. O. O. F., No. 274, for seventeen years.

JAMES O. COLEMAN was born at Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky, in 1845, the son of H. H., a brother of W. P. Coleman, pioneer banker of this city, and Barbara A. (Hopper) Coleman. Her father migrated from Kentucky during the early days to Illinois, and settled in Warren County. When in 1863, through the advice of his physician, young Coleman was compelled to seek a milder climate and a change of scene, he first went to Washington Territory, but soon came to Sacramento. Securing a clerkship in a mercantile house, he remained here until 1866, then he returned to his native town on a visit and was induced to remain, which he did for seven years, engaging in the hardware business; but the delightful climate and pleasant associations finally induced him to return, when, with a view to permanently locating, he traveled extensively throughout the Golden State, and after thorough investigation decided to settle in the Capital City. He opened an exchange and brokers' office on J street, where he has been since engaged in business. He is a man of marked financial and executive ability, enterprising and public-spirited. It was he who first proposed the plan of the "Festival of Flowers," which in May, 1885, was tendered to Margaret E. Crocker, in recognition of her magnificent gifts to the city. He it was, in connection with William Ormsby, who eight years ago organized the open-air concerts which have been so popular, and continue to be a distinguishing feature of the city. It was he who was largely instrumental in organizing the Sacramento Improvement Association, of which he was the first secretary, and Dr. Simmons the first president. When in 1886, at the grand banquet held at the pavilion in honor of the meeting of the G. A. R., when 1,800 people were seated, he, being on the executive committee, did much to make the occasion the success that it was. These instances are well known, and others might be cited, for so fully has he established a reputation in this direction that no occurrence of this character would be considered complete without his aid and counsel. His friends feel assured that if called to the broader field of public usefulness, his ability to organize, originate and control will be brought forward to the lasting benefit of the department under his control, and to the material advantage and advancement of the interests of his friends and constituents.

CHARLES AUGUST WICKSTROM was born in Sweden, in 1855, his parents being Zacris and Katrina (Klaus) Wickstrom. They came to America in 1878, and are now living in Clay County, Dakota, being owners of 480 acres in that State. They have four sons there and one daughter in Sweden. Grandparents Wickstrom lived to a good old age, the the husband being over eighty and the wife being over seventy when they died. Charles A. preceded the other members of his family, arriving in California in 1875. He first went to mining near Gibsonville, Sierra County, and afterward in Nevada County. He spent about five years in mining, and at one time had accumulated quite a sum, but lost it again. In 1881 he came down to San Francisco and went into the theatrical business, running the Coliseum with its accessories, in which he has been suc-



cessful. He exchanged the Coliseum theatre for other property in 1884, and on September 9, 1885, he bought 100 acres on Grand Island, about five miles above Isleton. He has six acres in fruit and raises some vegetables, chiefly beans. He has a comfortable home on the place, and enjoys a country life, having himself with various improvements, and spending on his place all the time he can without prejudice to his business interests in San Francisco. Mr. Wickstrom was married in 1881 to Miss Liesetta Huth, born in Germany 1861, daughter of Johannes and Ann Margareta (Rudolph) Huth, now of San Francisco, where they have three sons and three daughters besides Mrs. Wickstrom. Mr. and Mrs. Wickstrom are the parents of two children: Charles Gottfried, born June 12, 1882; Lillie, September 22, 1887. Mr. Wickstrom is a member of Druid Grove No. 15, in San Francisco, and of the Swedish Society of that city.

CAPTAIN ALBERT FOSTER, one of the best known residents of Sacramento city, was born in Kennebec County, in the town of Waterville, Maine, October 16, 1826. His parents were Samuel S. and Mary (Smith) Foster. His father, a millwright, was a native of Sumner, that State, and his grandfather was also a native of Maine. His mother was a native of Steuben, Maine. Captain Foster was reared at Waterville, and when he arrived at the age of fourteen years his parents removed to Clinton, that State. He served an apprenticeship at edge-tool and mill work in Maine. The man he worked for, Noah Boothby, moved to Waterville, and after learning the trade young Foster worked a year at Fairfield. He came to California with a party of eight, one of whom was Captain Greenleaf T. Page, now deceased; also Dr. Guptel and Rufus Kendall, Gardner and Charles Waters, Henry Gullifer and William H. Hudson. They sailed from Newburyport on the brig Charlotte, Captain Bartlett, January 22, 1849, rounded Cape Horn, were driven off in a gale, going below 62° south. They stopped at Port Concepcion, Chili, where they lay ten days. That was the only part they made on the voyage. July 22 they arrived at San Francisco, where they stopped long enough to get together a bateau, on which they loaded their material that they had brought with them. They came to Sacramento, and then proceeded to Park's Bar on the Yuba River, on their boat. They mined there for some time and then Captain Foster, in company with Gullifer and John Lawrence, of New York, and Robinson, set out to find winter diggings, having heard good reports from Trinity River district. They started with their boat, went down the Yuba and Feather rivers and up the Sacramento to a point nearly opposite Chico, and there ran out of provisions. When they landed at Potter's ranch at Chico, they had seen only one white man, and he had then lost his way. Indians were plentiful enough, and they followed them, at one time there being about 400 in the party. There was an island just below which is now Butte City. The Indians had a fish dam, substantial enough to serve as a foot bridge; and our party could not get over this with their boat. The Indians lifted it over. They saw the lost man, who called to them, and they gave him something to eat, having killed a deer a few days previously. He told them where they could get some flour—at Potter's ranch. Robinson and Captain Foster went to Redding Springs, where Shasta is now, when there was no one there except some parties from Oregon who had some Oregon flour, as black as a hat. They paid $2 a pound for the flour. On prospecting around there they found among the dirt which some laborers were shoveling a quantity of shining material; and even the poorest of that yielded 50 cents to $1 per pan. It was a rich "find," and the field was what was termed "dry diggings." Captain Foster saw a man with a pint cup half full of gold dust which he had picked up that day! He and his partner were looking around for better diggings, intending

to go to Trinity River, but finally concluded to return to the Yuba River. The second day after they arrived there Mr. Kendall died and Captain Foster was taken sick; and Captain Page was so ill, indeed, that fears were entertained of his death. They placed him upon a bed with an awning rigged over him. Captain Foster, though ill, crawled upon his hands and knees, made some milk gruel and gave it to Page, which revived him and saved his life. The Montague party buried twelve out of the thirty-six of its members. On the 10th of October they were camped opposite Sacramento; and thence they went to San Francisco. In the party were Captain Page, Foster and Gullifer. At San Francisco they found an old captain, with the brig North Bend, who insisted upon their going to Oregon; which they did, and spent the winter there. In the spring of 1850 Captain Foster made a trip with Banks and others on a bateau up Honcut Creek. Securing teams, they proceeded on up to Stringtown and mined there awhile. They undertook to turn the river, co-operating with others; but even after that should be done it was ascertained that they could not work the grounds. After remaining there some four or five months, they went down the river early in the fall to what is now Jackson, and a week later Captain Foster, being still an invalid, came to Sacramento. Johnson, the second mate, was at this time the captain of the old schooner, E. A. Slicer. Foster saw him leaving the levee at Sacramento, and in a brief conversation he asked him what he was doing; and he said, "Jump on." Page came through from Oregon with the Governor Joe Lane party and found Mr. Foster on the schooner; they went up to Shasta together and followed mining there eight or nine months, and then, with a view of finding a more profitable business in steamboating, they posted themselves on the amount of freight going north. In September, 1851, they started at a point not 200 yards from the present Middle Creek Station on the California & Oregon Railroad, and canoed down the Sacramento, sounding all the way. Foster selected Red Bluff as the head of navigation, which was soon proved to be correct. He bought an interest in the steamer Orient, which was running to Colusa at the time, having made a few trips. They bought this vessel with the understanding that when the water arose it was to go to Red Bluff; and it was the first to go there, in November, 1851, Mr. Foster being the second pilot. On coming down the river, the water fell quickly and they were caught on a bar at the Lassen place, now Governor Stanford's Vina ranch. Digging a canal through the bar to deep water they got away. January 3, 1852, they left Sacramento with a half load of freight for Red Bluff. On that trip Mr. Foster was the first pilot. The journey there and back this time was made in five days, and they never scratched bottom. After this the captain made regular trips to that point during high water, and as far as Colusa during low water. The rate of freight at that time between Sacramento and Red Bluff was $100 a ton; and they had more than they could carry even at that high rate, one or two trips ahead being always pre-engaged, until the Marysville boats commenced running and brought the freight down to $70 a ton; but the Orient retained a plenty of trade, on account of its reputation. (In low water they used to run as far as Colusa, and in high water they went all the way through.) When the Steam Navigation Company was formed, March 1, 1854, the Orient was turned in with the rest of the vessels. This arrangement continued three or four years, and finally they got to running steamers with barges all the way up to Red Bluff. Captain Foster sold out his interest in the Orient in 1853, and purchased an interest in the Cleopatra, with which he made his first trip December 12, that year. He went into the Navigation Company on its formation, and continued in the same trade. He made the pioneer trip up the American River, during the flood, to Patterson's ranch, about eighteen miles up. He had to go out to where they could connect with teams. He went on routes where they could get no one

else to go; ran on the Napa route a short time. In 1865 he went on the steamer Chrysopolis from Sacramento to San Francisco, and was with that vessel until 1872, when he was taken off to straighten things out on the San Joaquin River. When they built the wharf at Knight's Landing they sent him there to inaugurate the business; then, in May, 1873, they gave him charge of all the light-water boats, with Sacramento for headquarters, until 1882, and then was made superintendent of river steamers, and since then has held that position. Captain Foster was married in Oakland, December 12, 1853, to Miss Charlotte Brown, a native of Maine, born at Clinton. She came to California in 1852, with her mother. Of the four children in the family of Captain Foster, only one is now living, namely, Frank L., who was born June 27, 1864, and is now a pilot on the river. Those who died were: Ericsson, born June 3, 1855, and died July 16, 1863; Annie N., born December 27, 1857, died July 21, 1863; Albert C., born December 26, 1861, died August 20, 1864. The father of Captain Foster, Samuel C., was born August 6, 1798, and died in 1885. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Smith, was born March 28, 1801, and died in April, 1887. Captain Foster, being one of the most prominent citizens of Sacramento, deserves more than ordinary mention in the history of this community; and we have given considerable space to his early life on the Sacramento River because it constitutes the most important part of the history of navigation in this part of the State.

DANIEL H. BUELL, fruit-raiser, was born May 7, 1832, in Groton, Grafton County, New Hampshire. His father, also named Daniel, was a native of the same State, but his forefathers were Welsh. In 1844 he located in Kirtland, Lake County, Ohio, for five years, and then was seven years in Avon, Lake County, Illinois, and until 1864 at New Hampton, Chickasaw County, Iowa, then until 1871 in Nemaha County, Nebraska, and finally he came to California. Since his residence in Illinois he lived with his son, the subject of this sketch, until his death, January 7, 1887, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a member of the Grange, and in politics a Democrat. In his family were one son and two daughters; both the girls died when young. Daniel H.'s mother, whose maiden name was Abigail Anable, was a native of New Hampshire, and died in Illinois in 1853, at the age of fifty years. Mr. Buell, our subject, was married in 1854 to Miss Susan D. Arnold, of Illinois, born June 10, 1832, of Vermont parents. Mr. and Mrs. Buell have had six children, in the following order: Edwin A., born July 17, 1855, and died January 7, 1881; Charles L., born March 15, 1859; Frank H., October 9, 1860, died December 31, 1880; Celia V., born April 5, 1864, and now the wife of George W. Carlisle; Julius H., September 11, 1867; Daniel S., October 26, 1873. The living are all residents of California. Mr. Buell came to California in 1871, settling immediately upon his present property of 160 acres, which he purchased of Calvin Siddall, twelve miles from Sacramento, four miles from Elk Grove and three and a half from Florin; here he devotes his attention principally to the production of fruits. He has fifteen acres in a vineyard of table grapes. For a time he raised many strawberries. Sixty acres of his place has been divided up among his three children. All he possesses he has made by hard labor and economy, and he has had many drawbacks. He is a member of the Grange at Florin. In politics he is a Republican.

D. L. DAVIS, farmer, was born March 28, 1827, in Dayton, Ohio. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Humphreyville) Davis, the former a native of Virginia, who emigrated to Ohio in early day with his father, and followed the blacksmith business most of the time. He removed to Iowa while it was

yet a Territory, and was engaged in agriculture near Tipton, Cedar County, until his death, at the age of seventy-one years; his wife died in the same county at the age of sixty-five years. They had six daughters and four sons. The names of the latter were: Charles D., D. L., Jason H. and Jacob. Charles was in both the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion, and died at Baker City, Oregon, in 1875. Jason H. is also deceased; and Jacob is in Nebraska. Mr. Davis, our subject, left Iowa in 1851 for California, sailing from New Orleans to the Isthmus and landing at San Francisco March 8, 1852. On the same evening he took a boat to Sacramento, landing here at the time of the flood and was taken by boat to the old fort. He immediately started for the mines near Hangtown, where he followed mining until the fall of 1853, with moderate success. Returning to the Sacramento Valley, he located on what is now known as the Jane Mahan ranch, plowed the land with ox teams and raised a crop of grain. He continued there seven years, being very successful in agricultural pursuits. In 1860 he returned to Iowa by water, by way of the Isthmus and New York city, and the next year came again to California, this time overland, arriving here in July, the trip hither occupying about four months. The greater portion of this journey was made by himself and family, consisting of wife and four children. He located upon his present ranch in 1861, the only man on that plain at the time; to-day he has one of the finest ranches in this locality, well furnished with a good residence, beautiful yard and tasteful arrangements throughout. Although he came to this State without means, he now has a splendid ranch of 1,120 acres, all in a state of good cultivation. His politics may be known by the fact that he cast his first vote for Taylor and last vote for Harrison. In 1849 Mr. Davis married Miss Elizabeth Murray, and they have six sons and three daughters living; three children are deceased. The living are: John J., in Oregon; Mary, wife of D. Watkins, of Nevada; Henrietta, wife of C. Cantrell; Lizzie, wife of Ed. Riley; D. L., Jr.; Alexander, at home; Jason H., Thomas N. and Charles D.

FRANCIS EDWARD CONNOR, a rancher of Cosumnes Township, was born in Lismore, County Waterford, Ireland, January 1, 1815, his parents being John and Kate (Geary) Connor, both now deceased, the father at the age of seventy-three and the mother at sixty-five. Grandfather David Connor was quite old at his death. The grandparents Geary were also well advanced in years when they died. One of Mr. Connor's fondest recollections of his boyhood is having seen printed and manuscript books in the Irish language, the property of his uncle Edward Geary, who was not only an adept in the lore of his people, but was also a good English and classical scholar and made a business of preparing young men for the universities. Mr. Connor received an elementary education and was brought up on a farm. His people on both sides were of the class of small farmers. He came to America in 1847, and was for some years variously employed in the East, one of his most pleasant occupations being that of companion and nurse for sixteen months to a Mr. Halsey, of Providence, a wealthy gentleman who traveled much in the eastern section of the country. About 1850 he went South, and January 22, 1854, he left New Orleans for California, by the Panama route, arriving in San Francisco on Washington's birthday. Had his share of the gains and losses of a miner's life for seven years, and in 1861 bought the 420 acres which he still owns and occupies about two miles from Michigan Bar. F. E. Connor was married in New Orleans in August, 1853, to Miss Margaret Hassett, also a native of Ireland, born near Tralee, County Kerry, March 22, 1827, her parents being James and Catherine (Ready) Hassett. She came to America at the age of twenty, and to California about six months after her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Connor are the parents of the following named children: James Blennerhassett,

born June 9, 1854, was married May 17, 1887, to Miss Margaret Roach, a native of this county, daughter of Michael and Mary (Dalton) Roach; Kate, born May 6, 1856, now Mrs. John Weizel, of Sacramento, has one child, John Edward, born November 22, 1886; Arthur, born January 17, 1859; Richard Albert, December 6, 1863; Margaret Ellen, January 19, 1867.

WILLIAM FLOYD NEELY was born November 18, 1821, in Maury County, Tennessee, son of John and Margaret (Stewart) Neely, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Tennessee. When eighteen years old he went into the hotel at Pontotoc, Mississippi, owned by W. L. Dogan, where he remained five years, having sole charge and management of same. During the latter part of his stay the proprietors of the hotel, who were owners of keel-boats, proposed that he should take charge of one of the boats, which lay at the head waters of the Yazoo River. He followed this business for several years in different boats, connected in all cases with cotton shipments. One of his vessels was destroyed by fire and the men had to swim or float ashore. He met all such trying incidents with courage and a cool head. In 1852 he and eight other young men, all chums, started for California via Memphis and Greytown, where the party hired five of the natives to take them across Nicaragua Lake in a sailing smack, at a cost of $10 apiece. They arrived in San Francisco after a journey of seventy-six days. Going to Sacramento, Mr. Neely obtained work in a hotel as waiter at $60 a month, which was soon raised to $75; at the end of two weeks he was offered $100 a month if he would only stay, but he refused. The autumn of 1852 found him at the mines, where he remained six months. He next went to teaming, receiving $100 a month. At the end of two months he opened a store in a mining district, where he remained a year. Next he purchased teams and commenced freighting, following the same for nearly fourteen years at Virginia City and other places. This was the beginning of his success. In August, 1867, he purchased his present ranch. He was married, August 27, 1867, to Miss Martha Whitten, a native of Washington, Maine, and on the 27th they took their supper in the log cabin erected on the ranch, and from that time till the present have been constant residents of Sacramento County. They have built and improved their home till it is now one of the nicest in the county; and in this home you will meet with that hospitality rarely met with except with the old Californians. Their farm is principally planted in orchards and vineyards. Oranges were eaten by the writer of this biographical sketch at lunch, which were the fruit of trees planted by William Neely when they first settled on the ranch. Mr. Neely was a Democrat, politically, until Fort Sumter was fired on, when he changed and has been a Republican from that time to the present.

ALFRED COFFMAN, farmer of Sacramento County, was born in Hamilton County, Illinois, June 12, 1823, son of Jacob and Ayre (Fowler) Coffman. The father, Jacob, a native of Germany, came to this country when four years old and settled in Kentucky, where they subsisted by digging the ginseng and selling it, and hunting deer and dressing their skins. He was well acquainted with Daniel Boone. He moved to Illinois, and was there during the Black Hawk war, in which he took part. He was the first man to settle in Burlington, Iowa, which place he found while swimming the Mississippi River after Indians for whom he had a deadly hatred. When sixty-two years of age he moved to Missouri, to a town called Jamestown, five miles from St. Joseph. He became so fond of frontier life that he followed it until his death, which occurred in Illinois, at the age of seventy-two years. He shot his last deer in Illinois,

while on horseback, shortly before his death. His son Alfred has the old rifle with which he killed the deer. Alfred, the subject of this sketch, followed farming and cattle raising in Illinois, for fifteen years. In 1875 he came to Sacramento County, and he and his brother-in-law rented the Curtis ranch, which he worked four years. In 1879 he bought a farm of 320 acres, thirteen miles from Sacramento on the upper Stockton road one mile from Elk Grove. He was married in 1841, to Miss Sarah Pemberton, a native of Kentucky, who died in 1865, leaving sixteen children, three sets of twins, five living to become twenty-one years of age. He was married again in 1866, to Miss Elsie Howard, a native of Iowa, by whom he had three children, two of whom lived to become of age. Seven of the children of Jacob Coffman are living, the youngest being sixty-six years of age. The subject of this sketch carries on a general farming business. He was at one time one of the greatest grain-raisers in this county, having had as high as 7,000 sacks of wheat from one year's crop. In the State fair of 1887–'88 he took a premium on wheat. He raises his own vegetables, fruit and grapes. He has an orange tree from which he sold $10 worth of fruit in 1888. He is a member of Elk Grove I. O. O. F., No. 274.

ISRAEL LUCE was born in the village of Newfield, near Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York, the son of James and Mary (Barber) Luce, both natives of New Jersey. Grandmother Barber was a sister to John Abbott, a scion of the Tompkins County family of that name. The Luce family is a numerous one throughout New England, and the family traditions show them to have been of English ancestry. Three brothers emigrated to America in the colonial days; one settled in New Jersey, one in Massachusetts, and one in Kentucky. When Israel was nine years old his family moved to Elmira, where he grew to manhood. At the age of twenty he went to West Troy, New York, to learn the marble-cutters' trade; monumental work he learned at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and was employed at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where he carried on the marble business for three years. Returning to Pittsfield, he went into partnership with Charles Rule. From Pittsfield he went to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he caught the gold fever and started for California, sailing on the John Casimer for the mouth of the Rio Grande. He left New York January 29, and arrived at San Francisco on the 25th of May, 1849. He came directly to Sacramento, on his way to the Coloma mining districts. In September he returned to Sacramento, clerked in a store till March, 1850, when he went up the American River nine miles and built the Nine-Mile House, of which he was part proprietor for a time; but as selling rum was not agreeable to his conscience, he sold out and came again to Sacramento; mined at Cape Horn, beyond Colfax, in 1851. In December, 1850, he bought a lot of marble on the wharf at San Francisco, brought it to Sacramento, and established the first marble yards, February, 1851, on the east side of Seventh, between J and K streets. In 1853 he formed a co-partnership with Mr. A. Aitken, and they established themselves on K street, near the Golden Eagle Hotel. For twenty-five years this firm carried on the business, dissolving in 1878. During the following year Mr. Luce again started business near the old stand, where his son is at present located. For eighteen of the twenty-five years, Luce & Aitken worked the quarry at Indians' Diggings, El Dorado County. In 1872 Mr. Luce prospected on the McLeod River, and spent six months at Tehachapi in 1877. In September, 1885, he located the Inyo marble quarries, of which so much has been said of late, and of which he is the superintendent. This stone is of pure white dolomite, susceptible of a high degree of polish, very beautiful, and more durable than granite. Mr. Luce is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the State, having been initiated into

the order at Berkshire Lodge, No. 57, Massachusetts, in May, 1848, and joined Eureka, No. 4, by card. In the early days he was especially devoted to politics, was a Democrat up to the time of the late war, and since then a Republican. Business cares and advancing years have made it impossible for him to take an active part in matters political, but he takes an interest in all public matters, especially those pertaining to the welfare of Sacramento. Mr. Luce has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1848, was Mary Adeline Nichols, of Worcester, Massachusetts. She died in 1861, leaving two sons and one daughter, as follows: Mary R. Marsh, John C. and G. W., the former in business here in the Capital City, and the latter in San Francisco. In 1863 he was united in marriage to Mrs Eliza Elliott, by whom he has had two children, viz.: Fannie, now Mrs. W. W. Clary, and Charles S., who is employed in the money order department of the Sacramento postoffice. The Luce homestead on M street is one of the old-time land-marks, the abiding place of generous, old-time hospitality.

JAMES HARKINS was born May 12, 1827, in North Ireland, son of Cornelius and Catherine (Shields) Harkins; the father died in Ireland in 1836, and the mother came to America in 1840, bringing with her her son James. They landed in New Orleans May 2, 1840. From there they proceeded to St. Louis where the mother was married again, to Walter Cummings. James served four years at the blacksmith trade with Mr. Driscoll, and afterward worked at his trade until 1852. April 17 that year he started for California, crossing the plains with cattle and mules via North Platte and Fort Laramie. After a trip of four months they arrived in Hangtown, August 27, 1852, and went to work at once in the blacksmithing shop of Joseph Hinds. From there he came to Sacramento city in 1854: started in blacksmithing for himself. In 1877 he came to his ranch, which he had located in 1858, situated about eight miles from Sacramento. He does a good farming business, has been very successful as a farmer and stock-raiser. His new and elegant residence was erected in 1884; all the surroundings denote neatness and order. He was married February 2, 1851, to Cecilia Quinn, a native of Ireland. They have had seven children, viz.: Cornelius J., born March 29, 1852; Mary A., October 15, 1856, and died in December, 1860; John F., born August 28, 1858, drowned during the flood at Sacramento; Hugh W., born July 4, 1860, died December 16, 1861; Eliza, born July 18, 1865, died in April, 1871; Catherine T., November 14, 1861, and Matilda V., July 28, 1870.

JOHN MAHON, an honest and enterprising citizen of this county, and one of its extensive hop-growers, was born March 1, 1849, in Ontario, Wentworth County, Canada, his parents being William and Catharine (Ashberry) Mahon,—the former born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and the latter in County Tipperary. Both were small when they emigrated to Canada, where they were afterward married. William Mahon was a blacksmith by trade until so advanced in years that age required a cessation from toil. He and his faithful wife are now living in Wentworth County. They have two children: James, resident in Canada, and John. John Mahon, our subject, was raised in a small village, and was brought up to work. The advantages of an education in early life were somewhat slighted by himself, and since then have been mostly self-acquired. He remained with his parents until thirteen years of age, since which time he has made his own way in the world. He worked six years for a man named George Abrey, who had a farm and saw-mill together. In 1870 he came to California, and commenced life in the golden West; he landed in Sacramento with $30 in his pocket,

hired out to a man named Haynie, just east of the city, and remained five years until he failed in business. He owed Mahon $935, of which he paid him thirty cents on the dollar. This was a tough experience for a young man, but, undaunted, he determined to go into business for himself. He leased fifteen acres on the Haggin grant, on the American River, and put it in hops; to this small beginning he added by degrees. In 1882 he came down to the Cosumnes River and leased about fifty acres of C. H. Cantrell, and put thirty acres of it in hops. He was so successful that in 1884 he bought the place, which contains 500 acres. This is part upland and part bottom-land, very rich and productive, and will raise anything. He has now fifty acres in hops, and is one of the largest hop-growers in this county. Besides this, he is doing a general farming and stock-raising business, and paying considerable attention to the raising of fruit, for which he has the soil, climate, and all that is necessary, without irrigation. He has about thirty acres in orchard, principally almonds, just coming into bearing; it is the largest orchard in this part of the country, and as fine as one wishes to see. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1874; he also belongs to Elk Grove Lodge, No. 274. He was married in 1871 to Olive Chalmers, a native of Canada, daughter of Peter and Harriet Chalmers. She came to this State in 1871. They have four children, viz.: Katie, born March 18, 1880; John William, June 29, 1882; Olive, November 18, 1884; and Nellie, November 19, 1886.

HERMAN LEIMBACH, farmer, San Joaquin Township, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, December 25, 1816, a son of Justus and Mary E. Leimbach. There were six children in the family, and neither parents nor children came to America excepting the subject of this sketch and one brother who lived in Baltimore; and in the old country only one is now living. Herman was raised on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-seven or twenty-eight years, in March, 1845, he sailed from Bremen on the brig Eberhardt, and in forty-nine days landed at Baltimore. First he was employed by Rothermacher at Baltimore at wagon-making, for $4 a month, and at the end of the first month he went to Lancaster to work in a brick-yard, but remained there only two weeks. Then he was employed in a brewery at $6 a month. Next he obtained a situation in a hotel, which was an easier position than any he had ever had in his life. At the end of four years the gold excitement of this State brought him hither. He came by way of Cape Horn, with Frank Russell, of Sacramento, on the brig Osceola, from Philadelphia. There were sixty-five passengers on board. They stopped at Rio Janeiro and at Tocohona, Chili. The weather was very rough, and they were twenty-seven days rounding Cape Horn, having nothing to eat but hard-tack soaked in water. They landed in San Francisco August 7, after a voyage of 207 days. Mr. Leimbach came to Sacramento by boat, paying $13 or $15 fare, taking over a week to make the trip. Going above Marysville with two others, he followed gold-mining, using a cradle made from the rotten base of a tree. The three made about $5 apiece on their own claim. At the end of about two months Mr. Leimbach returned to Sacramento, bought three yoke of cattle for $300, and in a few hours sold them for $1,500! Then he bought another team for $900 and went to freighting, many times having to unload and carry the freight for a quarter of a mile on his back. After the first trip he was taken sick, brought the team to Sacramento and turned them out. The flood soon came, and he never saw the oxen afterward. The wagon, being in a house, was saved. The flood coming on in the night, he went to the building and found it full of mules that had come in for shelter. He made a raft out of drift-wood, and went to the hills for safety. He had the ague for some time. On recovering he worked for Charles Henry two weeks, for his

board. After the flood subsided he bought a mule for $10, and went upon a piece of land owned by another party, and began making hay, selling it for $75 a load in Sacramento. He also cut wood and sold it to steamboats for $16 a cord. He remained on this place about three months. About six weeks afterward the cholera broke out, the owner of the property became frightened, and offered to sell out his interest for $300. Mr. Leimbach bought it, and in a short time sold it for $1,100,—$500 cash, and the balance on a note. Then he settled on the Miller ranch, about a mile distant. In the spring the old gentleman and one son died of small-pox, and Mr. Leimbach lost his $600 note. Next he went upon a stock ranch with thirty-four head of hogs, which he had purchased for $900. He sold seven head of fat specimens on foot, weighing about 300 pounds each, for 25 cents a pound. In 1855 he purchased his present farm of 320 acres at $12 an acre, paying $500 cash and promising the balance at 2 per cent. interest. He made hay and sold it in Sacramento at $27.50 per ton in the hay yards. Before his note was due the holder offered to throw off the interest if Mr. Leimbach would pay the principal, which offer he accepted, putting in a watch and an old cow to make up the balance. From these transactions dates the beginning of Mr. Leimbach's prosperity in Sacramento. Of land he has had as much as 1,440 acres at one time. At present he has 1,280 acres. Besides farming he has kept a dairy, in 1856–'57 leasing thirty-three cows of Mr. Robinson, for $400 a year. In that enterprise he made $1,100 the first year. On the expiration of the lease he had sixteen young cows, which enabled him to keep on in the business until the latter part of 1867. Then he made money in the sheep business for ten years, and since that time he has been a successful farmer. He has five shares in the Grangers' Bank in San Francisco. In his social relations he is a member of the Pioneer Society. He fully knows by experience what are many of the bitter trials and privations of pioneering in California. He has a fine house on the upper Stockton road, upon a well-improved farm. Mr. Leimbach was married April 19, 1854, to Miss Catharine M. Bullivant, a native of London, England, and they have eight children: Albert E., Amy, Elizabeth, Edith, Maria, Mabel, Justus and John, all living in this county.

A. P. AND SIDNEY SMITH are the sons of Anthony Smith, a farmer of Canajoharie, Montgomery County, New York. Their mother was of an old Connecticut family remarkable for its longevity, their maternal grandmother attaining the age of ninety-seven years, and her sister, Mrs. King, of Hartford, Connecticut, lived to be 103 years old. When Sidney, the elder brother, was a child, the family removed from Canajoharie to Rome, New York, and here on the 6th of January, 1812, A. P. Smith was born. In 1816 the family removed across the State line into Vermont, settling at Whiting, opposite Fort Ticonderoga. At that time A. P. Smith was about four years old, but Sidney, the elder, a lad of thirteen or fourteen, was already engaged in a country store, and when eighteen he went to Troy, New York, and entered the store of Daniel Marvin, and he, being somewhat of an invalid, very soon became the buyer for the firm, making trips to New York city for that purpose; he remained in this responsible position until 1827, when he went to New York and engaged in the business firm of Henry Sheldon & Co. In 1830, in connection with Daniel Peck, who was a fellow-clerk, established the dry-goods house of Smith, Peck & Co., of Troy, which later on became Smith, Redfield & Co. In 1835, A. P. Smith entered the store as a clerk, but his early training and natural bent of mind toward horticultural and agricultural pursuits, induced him in a few years to withdraw, and he engaged in the experiment of silk-worm culture, he being among the first to open a "cocoonery," and to engage in raising the Morus Multicaulis, in 1844.

During the wonderful excitement consequent upon the discovery of gold in California, Mr. A. P. Smith became one of a party of thirty who purchased the barge William Ivy and came to California via Cape Horn; as stated, the original ownership of the vessel and cargo was vested in about thirty persons, but through gambling, buying, selling and trading, during the long voyage, by the time they arrived in San Francisco in July there were a half dozen who owned both. Arriving at Sacramento, Mr. Smith at once bought of Captain Sutter fifty acres of land on the American River, paying for it $100 per acre, and the firm of Smith, Baker & Barber, nurserymen and gardeners, was established. A full description of the land titles in 1849 having already appeared in this volume, it is unnecessary to repeat them here, or go into detail in regard to the floods which again and again destroyed the labor of many months. But, to go back to the other brother whom we left in the dry-goods store at Troy, where he remained until 1844, in 1850 he went to the old farm in Vermont, and remained there until 1853, when, his brother having returned from California on a visit, he was induced to join him and come to Sacramento in the fall of the year. They opened a store on J street where Dr. Simmons' office now is, Sidney attending to that part of the business, while A. P. gave his attention to the gardens, which grew and, "like a thing of beauty," bid fair to become a "joy forever." No expense was spared in its adornment; peaches, pears and grapes from the East vied with the fruits and flowers of the tropics, and grew side by side. The property advanced in value rapidly and in 1855 one of the partners of the house of Booth & Co. offered $75,000 for it, but was refused, and it was estimated to be worth fully $100,000. But alas, for human expectations! how true it is that "best laid plans of mice and man gang aft agley!" The floods of 1861, followed by the still greater floods of 1862, caused the levee, which had been built along the bank of the American River, to burst above the gardens and then the labor of years, the beautiful Smith's Gardens, the popular pleasure resort of Sacramento, were swept away. In the meantime Sidney had returned home in 1856, on a visit, and in 1858 his wife, Almira Smith (*nee* Townsend) daughter of Henry Townsend, a merchant and mill man of Troy, New York, whom he had married in 1838, joined him and here they made their home, and here their only daughter, wife of Major Hubbard, died. Sidney Smith still survives; the younger brother, A. P. Smith, died in 18—. At this writing the health of Sidney Smith, considering his eighty-six years, is quite remarkable.

AARON FOSTER CORE was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1830, his parents being Isaac and Sarah (Heims) Core. The father was a native of Ohio and of "Maryland-Dutch" parentage. His grandfather Heims lived to a good old age. The father of A. F. Core owned a farm and the son was reared on it, receiving the usual common-school education of the period. In 1850 the father made a trip to Iowa and bought a fractional quarter-section of about 150 acres in Marion County. In 1852 the son bought a similar quarter-section adjoining the previous purchase and put in a crop. The mother had died a few years before, leaving five sons and four daughters. In 1854 the family moved to Iowa and the holding was increased by later purchases to 850 acres. The father died there in 1875, aged seventy-three. In 1859 A. F. Core came to California, and went to mining in Shasta County, but with poor success. In 1861 he came into what is now Franklin Township, and took up a quarter-section and worked with a partner, who also had taken up a quarter-section, raising grain on both for two years. In 1863 they divided interests. Afterward Mr Core sold out his right in that land, and in 1875, bought 160 acres, and four years later another 160, "adjoining by corners," both of which he still owns, tills and occupies. He raises wheat

chiefly, but has also a small vineyard and a still smaller orchard, besides growing a little hay and barley. It is excellent land for wheat and vines. In 1863 Mr. Core was married to Miss Elizabeth L. Carroll, a native of Iowa, daughter of Mordecai and Lydia (Taflinger) Carroll. Mr. Carroll lived to a good age, and Mrs. Carroll is now about seventy-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Core are the parents of five children: Isaac N., born in 1865; Edward Riley, in 1867; Lydia Ann, in 1869; Ella, in 1871; and Nathaniel, in 1876.

SACRAMENTO HOME SCHOOL, 1321 H street, is a home for young children, not only in name but also in fact. Such is evident from the records, as well as the kindly face of the teacher, Mrs. Frances M. Ross, who has had charge of the school ever since she established it in 1870. Mrs. Ross, a native of Rochester, Massachusetts, is a daughter of Clifton Wing, a sea captain and in later life a merchant. Her mother, Anne Maria Freeman, was a native of Sandwich, Cape Cod, where, in sight of old ocean, the family spent their summer holidays. She is the eldest of five children. Those who have been so fortunate as to visit Cape Cod remember what are known as the Wing schools there, three of them being under the auspices of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. At one of these Miss Wing was educated; and not only that, but her proficiency led to her engagement as a teacher for a time after her graduation. After that she removed to Boston with her parents. In 1852 she emigrated to California with her husband, David S. Ross, who had come as a pioneer of 1849. She came around Cape Horn, in the bark Saxonville, Captain Hutchins, with her husband and son and sister and daughter, was 158 days on the voyage, and landed at San Francisco May 7, 1853. After arriving in Sacramento, she saw the necessity for better school facilities for her youngest son than were obtainable here, and in May, 1870, she began teaching him. The fact becoming known, Mrs. Charles Crocker, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, Judge Sanderson, Rev. W. H. Brown and James Anthony, of the old *Union*, sent their children also, and before the expiration of the first year she had a school of respectable proportions. Every patron feels assured that his child receives as much attention there as if there were but one pupil in attendance. Mrs. Ross is a lady of pleasing address, refinement and culture, enjoying to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of her patrons and of those who are so fortunate as to be admitted to the circle of her acquaintance.

DR. W. R. CLUNESS.—There is no member of the medical profession in Sacramento, or, indeed, in Central California, who stands higher in the esteem and confidence alike of his brother practitioners and of the public in general than does Dr. Cluness. During his long residence here of now over twenty-six years he has at all times enjoyed a practice of as large dimensions as he has cared to manage, and has been and is frequently called in consultation by the physicians not alone of Sacramento, but also of San Francisco and other sections of the Pacific coast. Dr. Cluness was born December 29, 1835, in the city of London, Canada, his father's name being David Cluness. The father is now deceased, but his mother is still alive at a good old age and dwells with a younger son in Ontario. Three brothers and four sisters, the remainder of the family, all reside in Canada. In the schools of London Dr. Cluness received his preliminary education and prepared himself for entry at Queen's College in the old "limestone city" of Kingston at the foot of Lake Ontario, one of the best known and most prosperous universities in Canada. Here Dr. Cluness graduated as B. A. in 1855, and immediately began a course in medicine, receiving the degree of M. D., and at the same time that of M. A., also, in 1859, and finally, in 1871, was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and

Surgeons, Kingston. Removing to California in 1859 he settled in July of that year at Petaluma. Although enjoying a good practice in that town he soon perceived that a city of greater promise was better suited to one of ambition, and accordingly came to Sacramento July 1, 1863, since which time he has been identified with this city. Shortly after coming here he was appointed a member of the Sacramento Board of Health, a position he held for twenty-four years, or until 1887, when he voluntarily resigned on account of private reasons. He is now and has been since 1873 a member of the State Board of Health. Dr. Cluness was one of the organizers of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1868, and was appointed Medical Director, holding the position still, appointing all medical examiners and deciding upon all applications for insurance. This company has proved the strongest and most successful of all formed on this coast, and is now doing business in twenty-three States and Territories. Of the most noteworthy undertakings, with which he has been connected, outside of the strict lines of the profession, is the celebrated "Oak Shade Orchard," in Yolo County. With Mr. C. W. Reed, he purchased the 350 acres of which it is composed, in 1868, and planted it in mulberry trees, several thousand of which were set out. They built two large cocooneries, each 150 feet in length, and made preparations on a very extensive scale for silk-raising, having by far the largest establishment in the State. For several years it was carried on, several million cocoons were produced, eggs hatched, etc., but it was at last discovered to be a premature enterprise and was consequently abandoned. This experiment was watched with very great interest generally throughout the State and great regret was felt at its want of success. The land was afterward planted to fruit trees of the following varieties: pears, almonds, plums, peaches, apricots, nectarines and figs, as also a fifty-acre vineyard, chiefly of Muscat grapes. Some of the pear trees are now twenty years old. This ranch is situated near Davisville and about twelve miles from Sacramento. Messrs. W. E. Brown, L. A. Garnett, and John Rosenfeldt, all of San Francisco, were associated with Dr. Cluness and Mr. Reed in the silk company, which still owns the ranch, but Mr. Reed has since dropped out. Dr. Cluness was married in September, 1863, at Petaluma, to Miss Mary Laird. They have three children, two of whom are daughters at home with their parents. The son, Dr. W. R. Cluness, jr., is a graduate of the medical department of the State University at San Francisco. He is now attending a course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. After its completion he will proceed to Europe, and at London and elsewhere take a further course of advanced studies. Such is an epitome of the life of Dr. W. R. Cluness, a physician who has known unusual success in his practice, a result due no doubt to careful study of each case and a prompt adoption of the suitable remedies, as well as long experience and a thorough initial grounding. Personally, he is a gentleman of pleasant and genial manners, courteous and affable to all.

CAPTAIN THOMAS LITTLEFIELD chief engineer on the steamer Dover, was born in Brunswick, Maine, August 10, 1826, his parents being James and Hannah (Higgins) Littlefield, both natives of the State of Maine, the father a farmer. He is the third of a family of seven children, of which family his brother and himself are the only survivors at the time of this writing. Thomas, as a boy, attended the common district schools, but when only fourteen years of age he went to sea, going out on the merchant ship United States, of Bath, Maine, Captain Swarton, for three years, and then for two years on the Trenton. About this time his brother, second mate of the ship New Jersey, died at Havre, France, and Thomas decided to abandon the sea forever. He entered the emply of the Waterman machine shop, near Providence, Rhode Island, becoming a thorough

machinist. He was afterward employed on the steam frigate Saranac, making and putting in her machinery. On the 1st of May, 1849, he left Boston harbor for California, in the bark Susan Jane, Captain Prior, being one of the nine passengers. The ship New Jersey, which sailed half an hour before the Susan Jane, and which was not sighted during the entire voyage, came through the Golden Gate and anchored beside them at San Francisco, within half an hour of their casting anchor. The Susan Jane was laden with a cargo of lumber, one-half of which was owned by the captain; this sold readily for $350 per 1000, and realized quite a little fortune. When Mr. Littlefield landed at six o'clock on the 6th of October, his sole acquaintance on shore was Jesse Merrill, but he soon secured employment in a blacksmith's shop, and later, in company with his friend Merrill, he came to Sacramento and went to the mines at Salmon Falls, on the American River. Here they realized about $100 a day; but the exaggerated reports of other greater finds in other localities induced them to leave and go to El Dorado Cañon on the north fork of the American River, where they built a flume which proved to be an utter failure. It is worthy of note here that the parties who took their claim at Salmon Falls realized in a very short time over $45,000. He then gave up mining, went to San Francisco, November 1, 1850, and secured a position, first as fireman, then engineer on the steamer H. T. Clay, a side wheeler running to Sacramento from San Francisco. He has been on the river and bay continually as engineer since that date. In 1855 he was on the Nevada, running from San Francisco to Petaluma in opposition to the steamer Secretary, when she exploded her boiler, killing forty-five people. For several years he was employed by the Steamship Navigation Company. During all the later years he has been employed by the Sacramento Transportation Company, and at this writing is the chief engineer on the Dover, belonging to that company. The Captain has been twice married, first in 1857 to Mrs. Henrietta Rodfern. They had three children: Thomas Decatur, George Lyons and Martha W. (deceased). On the 2d of September, 1874, he was married to Maria Antonette Newton, daughter of Judge Newton, of Woodbridge, New Jersey. The Captain is a Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow, and also a member of the Legion of Honor and Chosen Friends. In politics he is a Republican.

DR. L. NICHOLS, A. M., M. D.—The oldest practicing physician in Sacramento is Dr. Nichols, the subject of this sketch; born in the city of Augusta, Maine, his parents being Asaph R. and Lucy (Lambard) Nichols. His father, a prominent attorney at law, holding many positions of responsibility and trust, having been clerk of the Supreme Court for many years and Secretary of State, also postmaster; he died in 1860, at the age of sixty-five years, while his mother reached the advanced age of eighty-one. Both families were prominent in the annals of New England, going from Massachussetts to Maine about the year 1800. The Doctor's preliminary education was had in his native city, and he graduated from the medical department of the celebrated Bowdoin College, in the class of '45, subsequently taking a post-graduate course at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia; he returned to his native city and at once commenced upon the practice of his profession. In the meantime his maternal uncle, Allen Lambard, had emigrated to Sacramento, in 1852, and had, in connection with General Redington, established the Lambard Flouring Mills, located on the corner of Second and I streets, and also the Sacramento Iron Works, where the driving wheels of the first locomotive ever used on a California railway were turned. And it was owing to Uncle Lambard's enthusiastic description of the opportunities to be had in California, that the Doctor concluded to migrate to the Golden State, which he did in 1853, landing in Sacramento in January of that year,

and, opening an office at Second and I streets, began the practice of his profession, which has been continued without interruption, except by official duties as will appear further on, for over thirty-six years. Earnestly anxious for the advancement of his adopted city, the Doctor early became interested in political matters, and in the campaign of 1858 was chosen president of the board of county supervisors, and under the bill known as the Consolidation Act, was, as president of the board ex-officio mayor of the city. In 1867 he was elected Secretary of State, holding that position for four years, and ex-officio member of the Capitol Commission and the Board of State Prison directors. He was appointed by Governor Haight one of the Trustees of the State Library, filling the unexpired term of Governor Bigler. For six years he has been a member of the State Board of Health, and secretary of that association; he is also the health officer of the Capital City. The Doctor was married in 1847, prior to his coming to California, to Miss Cole, daughter of Samuel Cole, a merchant of Augusta, Maine, and a scion of an old New England family. They have one son and two daughters. It will readily be seen that the Doctor's life has been an unusually busy one, strictly devoted to the advancement and well-being of the cause of humanity. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, casting his first vote for President James K. Polk, but never a partisan in the offensive sense of the term; he was on the reception committee at the time of the visit of Horace Greeley to Sacramento in 1859, and presided at the mass meeting held at the St. George building upon that occasion, and also at the meeting held at the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic cable in 1859.

HANS PEDER CORNELIUS, a Sutter Township farmer, was born in Zealand, Denmark, February 20, 1846, son of Rasmus and Chirsten Cornelius. Rasmus died in November, 1888, and Chirsten is still living in the old country. They brought up six children, four of whom are now living: Hans, Frederick (a merchant in Ringsted, Zealand), Anna, Sophia, in Copenhagen, and Marion Christina, in Sacramento. Mr. Cornelius remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, obtaining a good education and learning the carpenter's trade, and also working some in the woolen mills where his father was superintendent. He was then in the Government service six months; next he went to Greenland, where he was employed in making shafts and other equipments for mining camps for one summer. October 15, 1869, he left for the United States and landed at Philadelphia December 4, unable to speak a word of English. Accordingly he found it difficult to obtain employment. He went through New York State and Michigan to Chicago, where he obtained a situation, through an employment agency, away down in the State of Mississippi, sixty miles below Memphis, at Friar's Point, on the bank of the Mississippi River. He was there employed, with interruptions, for five years, running a saw-mill there four years. Life in this depressing climate was to him quite a contrast to "Greenland's icy mountains," and he found it to be advantageous to his health and his spirits to drift northward. During this period he was married, in May, 1871, in Chicago, to Anna Tromena Johnson. He was a carpenter in Chicago, a part of the time in the shops of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. He came to California in 1875, locating in Sacramento and engaging for the railroad. A year afterward a siege of sickness compelled him to give up his place there. After his recovery he entered upon his present place, where he has since resided; it contains ninety acres, and is located on the upper Stockton road three and a half miles from the city limits. He started in here raising hay and grain, but for the last three or four years he has turned his attention more to fruit-raising. His wife died January 3, 1886, the mother of four children, as follows: Lizzie, born July 29,

1873; Mary, November 24, 1876; Robert, January 25, 1879; and Johnnie, March 9, 1882. Mr. Cornelius married his present wife April 24, 1889, wedding Mrs. Margaret Sparrow, of this county.

CYRUS TOWLE, farmer, was born in Cohasset, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, October 2, 1829; his parents, Ezra and Sybil (Barnes) Towle, were natives respectively of Cohasset and New Hampshire. His father, whose principal vocation in early days was that of a sailor, was about eighteen years of age when he went into Massachusetts, and commenced a seafaring life, which he kept up for about thirty years. The summer season was devoted to mackerel fishing, and the winter to the coast trade of the Southern States, chiefly New York, Baltimore, and so on southward. He was engaged in the business of carrying oysters from Baltimore to Boston, and corn and other products from the different Southern ports to New York and Boston. From the time he was twenty-one he was master of a ship until he quit the sea. He then followed farming for a while in Massachusetts, and ran a stage line from Cohasset to Hingham, to connect with the steamer Mayflower, running from Hingham to Boston in opposition to a railroad company. This business he followed until he died. His widow survived him a number of years. They had six children: Cyrus; Joanna Maria residing in Cohasset; Sybil Barnes, in Chester, Vermont; Mary Elizabeth, in Cohasset; Ezra, who died in 1865, in Cohasset; and Benjamin Barnes, who died sometime in the '60's. Cyrus Towle was reared in Cohasset, Massachusetts, and lived there until 1852. During the summer he followed mackerel fishing from the age of sixteen to twenty-one, and during the winter he worked at shoemaking. After he was of age he entered the dry goods business in Cohasset, continuing therein until 1852. May 3d, that year, he left home, went to New York city and bought a ticket for California, embarking May 5 on the steamer Northern Light, which took him safely to Greytown, then called San Juan del Norte, at the mouth of the San Juan River; was a week going up that river and crossing Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific Coast; remained at San Juan del Sud twenty-six days, being in all thirty-two days on the Isthmus; left there on the steamer S. S. Lewis and arrived at San Francisco July 5, and at Sacramento two days afterward. In a few days he reached Baker's ranch in Placer County, and hired out as a mule-packer. He worked at that four or five months, at $100 a month and boarding and lodging furnished. This work consisted in conveying goods and provisions from the store at Baker's ranch to the mining camps, along a mule trail on the sides of the hills, by mule train, there being no wagon road at that time. One of the amusing incidents occurring on one of these journeys happened as follows: A keg of butter was knocked off the pack in passing a rock, and rolled down a hill at a declination of about forty degrees and traveled about a mile before it landed at the bottom. Only a "grease spot" was left! That winter, after quitting business, he engaged in placer mining for a short time, with varying success, making from 25 cents to $16 a day; some days he worked hard and obtained but 25 cents, and on one day, by working only three hours, he obtained $16. He worked at mining until his health failed, and he had to quit when he was making $4 a day. During the last of February he bought a mule team and engaged in hauling freight from Sacramento to Bird's Valley, near Michigan Bluff, till about the 1st of December, 1854. Then, exchanging his team for lumber and hay, he started a hay yard on the corner of Ninth and K streets, Sacramento. The next spring he sold out this business and engaged in teaming again. Locating his present ranch during that summer, he put in his first crop, in the winter of 1855–'56, and continued teaming meanwhile. He cooked his first meal, a supper, on this ranch, August 1, 1856, and since that time that place has been

his home. It first comprised 160 acres; in 1867 he sold half of it. At first he raised hay and grain, and for the last twenty years he has been principally engaged in fruit-raising. When the postoffice was first started at Florin, in June, 1869, he was appointed postmaster, which position he filled until January 1, 1876. In political matters he has always been a strong Republican. He is a member of the Grange, joining at Sacramento in 1873. Mr. Towle was married January 1, 1874, to Anna Maria Ames, who was born in Lunenburg, Essex County, Vermont, February 27, 1832, and came to California in 1873, arriving at Sacramento April 12. They have no children.

GEORGE THISBY, deceased. The subject of this sketch was born in Scarborough, England, May 15, 1828, his parents being William and Mary (Trattles) Thisby. At about the age of twenty-one George Thisby came to the United States and among his earliest occupations in this country was that of night-watchman on a Mississippi steamer for two or three years. In 1852 he came to California, being employed to drive cattle across the plains by the southern route to Los Angeles. He afterward went to mining for a year or two in the neighborhood of Nevada City, with such ill success that he came down on the Sacramento in the spring of 1854, having only 10 cents in his pocket. He was employed by Mr. Madge at $40 a month, and in the autumn of that year he became his partner, the arrangement continuing two years. He then bought fifty acres on Georgiana Slough, about thirty-two miles south of Sacramento, with a cabin of 10 x 12 feet upon it, and only two or three acres cleared, paying $350 cash and 3 per cent. per month interest on an equal amount, and proceeded to clear it. He also rented twenty acres on Grand Island, paying one-third of the proceeds. In 1859 he ran a trading boat of five tons' burden from Walnut Grove to Sacramento and Stockton. In the flood of 1862 he lost all his stock except a span of horses and one cow. In November, 1862, he paid a visit to his old home in England, returning in June, 1863. In the autumn of 1864 he bought the sloop Franklin, of thirty-five tons, and was her captain for three years in the San Francisco trade. In 1868 he planted an orchard of about ten acres on his slough ranch, now increased to about thirty acres by his widow. In 1867 he bought for $5,000 the place of 222 acres, on the river, still occupied by the family, thirty-two miles south of Sacramento, having rented it for the preceding year, and put it in charge of Henry Hebb. From 1868 onward he gave his undivided attention to farming. It had only three or four acres of orchard when purchased, which he increased to about fifteen. He was a director of the California Transportation Company from its organization, being the first man to pay $1,000 cash for stock in the new concern, and was vice-president of the company at the time of his death. Mr. Thisby was married August 8, 1869, to Miss Rebecca Elliott, a native of Ireland, born in Enniskillen, March 26, 1848, daughter of Henry and Sarah Elliott, both of the same name but not related within any known degree of kinship. The widowed mother came to America in 1865, and to California in 1870. She died February 21, 1885, aged eighty, at the home of another daughter, Mrs. Anna Sidwell, of Rio Vista. Mrs. Thisby came to America in 1861, accompanied by her oldest sister. She found employment in New York city for five years, first as a nurse-girl, and afterward as seamstress, and in 1866 came to California, arriving at Rio Vista on Thanksgiving Day. Here she worked chiefly as seamstress and milliner, and at general housework for one month, for which she received $45. She has one brother and two sisters living: John, a farmer in Sullivan County, New York; Ellen, now Mrs. J. M. Gleason, of this (Andrus) island; Mrs. Anna Sidwell, of Rio Vista. Mr. Thisby was accidentally killed on his own ranch by falling from a wagon loaded with hay and being dragged along by his team, September 24, 1880,

dying twenty-four hours later, without having recovered sufficiently to explain the circumstances. The surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Thisby are: Philip Henry, born June 1, 1870; Mary J., December 28, 1871; George, September 24, 1873; William John, October 15, 1875; Robert Francis, June 4, 1877; Leonard Charles, October 2, 1878. Philip H. has taken a course at a business college in San Francisco; Mary J. was educated at Mills' Seminary in Oakland, and afterward at Irving Institute in San Francisco; and the other children are attending the district school. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Thisby has added eighty-one acres of the adjoining Westfall ranch to her place on Georgiana Slough, has increased the acreage in fruit, cleared up some more land, and improved the home place very materially by the erection of a new barn at a cost of about $2,000, and the expenditure of about $4,000 on the house, making it a very comfortable home for the family.

SULLIVAN TREAT, deceased, in his lifetime here a prosperous farmer and exemplary citizen, was born in Aurora, Erie County, New York, January 18, 1811. His father, Timothy Treat, was born in Rutland County, Vermont, and when a young man moved into New York State and married there his first wife. The only child by this marriage was the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Treat died, and Mr. Treat afterward married again and brought up a family of eleven children. One son died in the late war, and a daughter died at the age of three years. Two sons and three daughters are in this State. Timothy Treat served with distinction in the war of 1812, and in 1839 he moved from New York State to Cass County, Michigan, when the primitive condition of that country occasioned him many hardships and monotonous periods of privation. He lived there until 1865, when he came to California and made his home with his son, Sullivan Treat, until his death, which occurred March 3, 1875, when he was eighty-nine years of age. He was a very healthy, stout man, and did as much work as two ordinary men should do. He was very strong and in good spirits up to within a few days of his death, and, like John Wesley, "ceased at once to work and live." For his second wife he married Miss Bentley, who died in Michigan. The subject of this sketch was brought up in Erie County, New York. When of age he started out with no means but his brain and muscle, to make his own way in the world. After working some time in his native county, he went to Berrien County, Michigan, in 1836, three years before his parents moved to that State. Two years afterward he went to Cass County, Michigan, settling in Silver Creek Township, where he entered 240 acres of Government land; 200 acres of this was in heavy timber, which he cleared excepting a small grove reserved for wood. He resided there until he came to California; and while living there, December 25, 1843, he married Miss Caroline M., daughter of Cyrus and Mahala (Wiltsey) Gage, who was born in Ledyard Township, Cayuga County, New York, March 11, 1824, and in her sixteenth year came with her parents to Wayne Township, Cass County, Michigan. They have one daughter, Alvira H., now the wife of Julius Everson, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. On account of Mr. Treat's poor health there, he and his family left Michigan for California May 10, 1859—eleven of them altogether in the party—coming overland, with three wagons, three fine horses and twenty-two head of pure-bred cattle, some of them fresh cows; but all were yoked together and used as teams. All the cattle but one died on the way by the use of alkaline water! On arrival here, Mr. Treat rented a place the first year within four miles of Elk Grove, and the following season bought 160 acres about a quarter of a mile east of the upper Stockton road, and east of old Elk Grove. At that time the plains were bare of improvements. There he followed farming, and also raised some fine sheep and had

many fruit trees. He was the first to raise much fruit successfully in this section. He also introduced the custom of deep plowing and summer-fallowing, with signally good results. He had also other land,—640 acres elsewhere in this county and 176 acres in Yolo County. At the time of his death he owned 976 acres, which, with the exception of that in Yolo County, is still in the possession of his widow. His death occurred January 21, 1880, after he had just passed his sixty-ninth birthday. He never saw a sick day after coming to California until his last illness; nor has Mrs. Treat yet seen a sick day since coming here. He was a quiet man in his manner, attending to his own business, and was a good neighbor and citizen, greatly assisting all public local institutions and bestowing many charitable contributions known only by the beneficiaries themselves. In his political sympathies he was a Republican.

T. C. TRAINOR, prominent in the live-stock trade, is a resident of Sacramento. He was born in New York city, June 1, 1830, and while yet small he was a "fly boy" in the *Herald* office, of that great metropolis. That was the day of old-fashioned presses. Arriving at the age of fifteen years, he was employed by his uncle, Robert McKinnin, in the old Catharine Market in that city. Seven years later, namely, in January, 1852, he came to California in the ship Ohio, Captain Whitney, by way of Panama, arriving at San Francisco April 8. His first work there was in the employment of William Montgomery. Subsequently, being acquainted with Bishop Goodrich, of Sacramento, who kept the Queen City Market, corner of Seventh and J streets, he came here in June, 1852, and was employed by him until November, when the market was burned out. They at once bought a ready-made house, and in ten or twelve days resumed business at the old stand. Mr. Trainor afterward associated himself with Andrew Weston and Christopher Green (whose sketch as one of the mayors of Sacramento appears in this volume elsewhere), in a little shop on J street, between Front and Second, where the Tremont House now stands, and where they were at the time of the great flood. In September, 1853, in company with Mr. Goodrich, he went first to Shasta, and January 1, to Yreka, near the Oregon line, and in May returned to Sacramento. Mr. Trainor then began in business for Rolla & Werner, for whom Mr. Green was then book-keeper. In 1856 he formed a partnership with Mr. Green, purchasing the interest of Rolla & Werner, and this business they continued for many years. About 1860 they acquired ranch property in Yolo County, eight miles northeast of Dixon, in what was called "the pocket," and there they had at one time as many as 5,000 sheep. The native breeds were crossed with the Spanish and French Merinos. The firm continued in sheep-raising, in connection with the market, until about 1874–'75; but in the meantime, in 1869 or 1870, they bought a ranch in Placer County, where they had 5,000 sheep, and also had some 1,600 acres of land in grain, Mr. Trainor being the active outside business man of the firm, while Mr. Green attended more particularly to the interests of the market. They are still engaged in the live-stock business in Arizona, where they now have 5,000 head of sheep and 2,000 head of cattle. In 1867 Mr. Trainor built a house on H street, where R. S. Carey now resides, and lived there many years. He now resides at 1222 Tenth street. He is a prominent member of El Dorado Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F. Being one of the "boys," he took an active interest in the volunteer fire department; became a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He was also the chief organizer of the Washington Guards, a Yolo County organization, Captain Mathews, which in 1862 was attached to the Sacramento Battalion, and served during the war. Mr. Trainor was early an active Democrat, a member of the County Central Committee, and chairman of the same; but he was never an office-seeker or

an office-holder. His father, Charles Trainor, was a native of Donegal, Ireland; was a "free-lander," and compelled to emigrate to the "land of the free," America. The maiden name of the mother of the subject of the foregoing sketch was Mary McKinnin, and she was a native of the city of New York. His grandmother was a Quakeress, a native of Dublin, who came to New York in the year 1799. In 1858 Mr. Trainor was married to Rose Toland, daughter of George Toland, of Sacramento. Their children are named Daniel, Isaac, Charles, Frank, Alfred and Walter.

CHARLES EDWARD ADAMS, proprietor of the hay and feed store at 1108 and 1110 J Street, Sacramento, was born in Randolph County, Illinois, March 28, 1841. When seven years old his parents moved to New Orleans. In 1853 he took steamer for California, coming to Sacramento; spent about two years in the State, during which time he attended school. In 1855 he returned East, going to Massachusetts, for the purpose of completing his education After graduating he went to St. Louis and entered the office of the Missouri *Republican* with a view of learning the printing business; he went to New Orleans in 1859, staying about six months. In the fall of the year he determined to come to California; taking steamer, he arrived in San Francisco early in 1860 and came directly to Sacramento. Shortly after his arrival he entered the grocery store of James I. Felter, remaining till the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Second California Cavalry, for the period of three years, holding the position of Quartermaster Sergeant. Part of his company was assigned to provost duty, with headquarters in San Francisco, where it remained until the expiration of term of service, when he was mustered out. In February, 1865, he went to Mazatlan, Mexico, and opened a hotel; this place was then occupied by the French. Mr. Adams, however, being a loyal citizen of the United States, had his wife make an American flag, which he flung to the breeze July 4, 1865. This was the only emblem of the Republic displayed, and his courage and patriotism were amply repaid by the universal respect it commanded. In December of this year Mr. Adams thought to improve his circumstances by going to the mines. Accordingly, he sold his hotel and went to a mining camp near Durango. He remained here about a year with varying fortunes, when the clamor of war raised his warlike spirit, and, believing himself safer in the Mexican army than the disturbed condition of the country would warrant as a civilian, he dropped the pick and shovel, and, going to the city of Durango, where Americans were at a premium, he was given a commission as Captain of Engineers. At this time the campaign against the French under Maximilian was being vigorously pushed. Shortly after his commission was received, orders were given to lay siege to the city of Queretaro. After some bombardments and numerous engagements, which lasted about two and a half months, Maximilian surrendered the city unconditionally May 15, 1867. The next move was upon the city of Mexico, and thither the army went, under command of General Porfiro Diaz, the present president of the Republic of Mexico, and had the satisfaction, on June 21, 1867, of forcing the city to capitulate. In his capacity of Captain of Engineers, Mr. Adams was very close to General Diaz, and speaks of him in the highest terms. He remained with Diaz until the end of the year, when he went to the State of Zacatecas, determined to make his fortune or "bust," by again engaging in mining. He returned to California in February, 1875, making a "bee line" for Sacramento. In 1876, Mr. Adams opened a hay and feed store, which he has carried on ever since, meeting with good success. In 1864 Mr. Adams married Miss R. D. Hite, of Sacramento County, who accompanied him to Mexico, sharing all the hardships and privations of a soldier's life, as well as the dangers. They

have been blessed with three children, two sons and one daughter. In politics Mr. Adams is a stanch Republican, and in 1860 took a very active part in the Lincoln campaign, though not old enough to vote. He takes a great interest in the local government, and though he has done his party great service, has never been an aspirant for political honors. Mr. Adams is a prominent member of the G. A. R., having joined Sumner Post, No. 3, of this city, in 1867. He has creditably filled all the offices in the Post, including that of Commander. Is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Honor. In the latter order he has been Assistant Grand Dictator and for a number of terms has held the office of treasurer in the local lodge of which he is a member. Mr. Adams' success in business is due to his strict integrity and careful attention to the wants of his patrons. He is devotedly attached to Sacramento, and although he has seen much of the world, has found no place so attractive as the city he has chosen for his home, and where—his wanderings having ceased—he is willing to end his days.

JAMES THOMAS CHINNICK was born February 19, 1843, in Devonshire, England, son of Robert and Sarah (Wooland) Chinnick, who came to the United States in 1874, locating in Philadelphia. The former died February, 1877, and the latter in February, 1876. There were nine children in the family, of whom five—two sons and three daughters—are dead. Four died in the old country, and one, Elizabeth, in New York city, at the age of thirty-two years, the mother of one child, who is also dead. The living are William John, resident near Trenton, New Jersey, a florist and farmer who grows a great many flowers for the New York markets; Robert Henry, blacksmith and machinist, resident in Erie, Pennsylvania; Edwin, carriage blacksmith and spring-maker, resident in Philadelphia. James Thomas, the subject of this sketch, was raised in Devonshire to the age of fourteen years, then went to Bristol, where he commenced learning his trade of carriage blacksmith and spring-making, remaining there until he was past seventeen years old; then he went to London, and continued in the same business until 1872. In July of that year he sailed for New York, landing there July 2, 1872; thence to Trenton, New York, where he made a short visit to his brother. Going to Rahway, New Jersey, he worked at his trade for a man named Pennoyer. In the fall of 1872 his employer shut down, and he went to work for Hatfield & Jackson. In the fall of 1873 he went to Philadelphia, and worked there for Petrie, Grizel & Co., large carriage manufacturers. In the fall of 1875 he left there for Ravenna, near Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged with Merts & Riddle, remaining there until April, 1876. During all this time he was working at piece work, as it paid better than day work. Next he went to Camden, New Jersey, where he worked for Charles Coffery, a large carriage-builder, and remained with him till September, 1876, when he met a man named Schreb, who was in partnership with Dolan. They were patentees of carriage springs, which were being manufactured by William Pritchard, corner of Eighth and K streets. Mr. Schreb urged him to come here and work for Pritchard by the piece, which he did. In 1879 he went into business for himself at Elk Grove. He has been very successful, and is doing a good deal of machine work, carriage work and general jobbing. He is a natural mechanic. Early in life, when a mere boy, he evinced a strong desire for and interest in mechanical arts. He entered upon the duties of acquiring the profession of his choice, and in due course of time was able to master its many intricate difficulties. He is possessed of a strong inventive faculty, and his business has been built up by the first-class work he turns out. He was married August 17, 1878, to Benicia Walton, daughter of Elijah Walton, an old pioneer of this State. Mrs. Chinnick was born in Sacra-

mento County, January 25, 1855. They have one daughter, Ethel Blanch, born August 17, 1882. One child died in infancy. Mr. Chinnick is a member of the Masonic order of Elk Grove, Lodge No. 173.

TIMOTHY LEE.—About a year prior to the beginning of this century, there was born in County Kerry, in the south of Ireland, Timothy Lee, who grew up to be a plasterer by trade, and was married to Louisa Roach, a native of London, England, but of Irish parentage. He emigrated to the New World in 1847 or 1848, settled in New York city, and, in 1849, sent for his family to join him there. He was the father of thirteen children; he is at this writing ninety years of age and still enjoys life in the City of Churches. When the younger Timothy, subject of our sketch, joined his father in New York he was about fourteen years old. He was educated there and learned his father's trade. In 1855 he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where for some years he carried on his trade. In May, 1858, a party for California was made up, which our subject joined. They crossed the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, went north of Salt Lake, through Sublette's cut-off and located at Bear Creek in Shasta County. They were engaged in mining until 1862 on Middle Creek, and then went to the Nez Perce mining district. In 1863 he built a bridge across the Spokane River, getting a charter from Idaho to do so. This bridge was located about sixteen miles below Cordalaine Lake and twenty miles above Spokane Falls and near the scene of Colonel Wright's battle with the Nez Perce Indians, at which time 960 head of ponies were destroyed. In the year 1868 he sold out his bridge and made a trip East, going to New York and Wisconsin, where, in November, he was married to Miss Minnie Helm, and upon his return to the coast he came to Sacramento; since that time he has made it his home. In 1876 he held the office of deputy sheriff for four years, in the year 1880 was a member of the police department, and later was under-sheriff during the administration of Sheriff Estell. At the expiration of Estell's term, he was employed by the Central Pacific Railroad as one of their special officers. In 1888 he was elected chief of the Sacramento force, which position he holds at this writing. He well deserves the respect of his fellow-citizens.

ROBERT ALLEN was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, about eight miles from Zanesville, October 25, 1825. His father, Jacob Allen, a farmer from New Jersey, followed teaming during the war of 1812, and in Ohio followed farming during the summer, and during the winter drove horses east of the mountains. The maiden name of Robert's mother was Fisher: she died when he was nine years old, and his father then discontinued housekeeping. Mr. Allen, the subject of this sketch, went to Farmington, Van Buren County, Ohio, where he learned the blacksmiths' trade. This he followed, in partnership with another man, and a year later opened a shop in company with his brother Charles. When the California gold fever broke out they started for this State. Leaving Farmington, they attached themselves to a party of forty, crossed the Missouri River May 10, and came by way of Fort Kearney, Fort Hall and the Lassen route, with ox teams. They divided their train into caravansaries of fifteen wagons each at Independence Rock, and Mr. Allen and his brother came on in company with one other man. They struck the Sacramento River at what is now Stanford's Vina ranch. For the first three weeks they followed mining at Salt Springs, near Shasta; then with teams they came to Sacramento, arriving November 15, 1849. Here the subject of this sketch began teaming. On his first trip he took 1,600 pounds of whisky and flour to Auburn, at $1 a pound, being eleven days on the way. Next he made a trip up to Blue

Banks, above Mormon Island, and moved a family to Mud Springs. Returning to Sacramento he turned his cattle out; then rented a bar in the old Kentucky House on J street, between Fifth and Sixth, and ran it until the fall of 1850. Before the water had fully receded he went to Marysville, and thence to Cox's Bar, where he followed mining during the ensuing summer. In the fall he came down to Sacramento, and attended bar in the old Sutter Hotel on Front street for two months or more. In 1851 he engaged in teaming from here to Nevada, buying goods here and selling them on the streets there. He had a fine four-horse team and two ox teams. This business he followed during the fall and winter of 1851–'52. Then he was at Shasta for a while, but did no mining there. In two or three weeks he bought an interest in a blacksmith-shop on J street, in Sacramento, in partnership with Mr. Woods; six months afterward he bought out his partner's interest and conducted the shop alone until the latter part of 1852, when he injured his back and was laid up for two months. Quitting blacksmithing he worked for L. R. Beckley on the Coloma road, at the Monte Cristo Exchange. Then he and Mr. Sullivan entered the grain and feed business on J street, the firm name being Sullivan & Allen. Continuing thus until the spring of 1854 Mr. Allen went to Placer County, to a place called Carlton, this side of Auburn, where they followed merchandising until 1859. Mr. Allen then came to Sacramento and went into a barley speculation, in which he lost $11,000! In 1861 Mr. Beckley's place, on which he had a lien for services, fell into his hands. He bought some young cattle and worked with them until 1864, in the meantime engaging to some extent in the cattle trade. June 24, 1862, he married and began keeping house at the Monte Cristo Exchange. From 1863 to 1866 he was employed in the cattle and dairy business in Yolo County. Returning to Sacramento, he engaged in the saloon business, keeping the Norfolk saloon on K street, between Fifth and Sixth, until January, 1868, when he rented the fair-ground for the years 1868–'70. In 1871 he with his family made a visit to the East, the greater part of the year, returning in August. In January, 1872, he rented the fair-ground again, and left it January 1, 1873. He was then engaged in the clothing trade until the latter part of 1877, on J street, between Fifth and Sixth. In 1878 he obtained the fair-grounds for the third time, holding the lease during the years 1878–'80. In 1881 he engaged in contracting for street improvements. From 1883 to 1885 he had the Agricultural Park for the fourth time. Mr. Allen is a Democrat in his politics; is a member of the Pioneer Association of Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M., and also of the Chapter and the Commandery, and is a veteran Odd Fellow. His wife's maiden name was Catharine Elizabeth Davis; she was born seven miles from Shawneetown, Illinois, November 5, 1844; her father, James A. Davis, was a sea-captain, and her mother was formerly Miss Jane O'Neal. After the death of her father she came with her mother across the plains to California, locating in Sacramento, and resided here and at Alder Creek. Her mother died in February, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have two children: Edward P. and Jennie, and another son, Robert, who died at the age of twenty-two months.

HARVEY ALVORD, a representative farmer of Lee Township, was born in September, 1816, in Syracuse, New York, being a son of Ashael and Eva Regine (Mang) Alvord. The Alvords are American for more than one hundred years, the ancestry being Welsh. Miss Mang was a German by birth. The grandfather Alvord, and one son, fought in the Revolutionary War. Ashael Alvord was a farmer, and his son, Harvey, having received the usual district-school education of sixty years ago, afterward helped on his father's farm. At twenty-one he went to farming on his own account, and in 1845 removed to Missouri, where

he bought a farm in Caldwell County. In 1849 he sold out and came to California, first going to mining in Placer County, where his father, who had accompanied him, died soon after their arrival, in November, 1849, aged about sixty-five. Mr. Alvord worked at mining some seven or eight months, and in the spring of 1850 went to ranching on Coats' ranch, and ferrying across the Cosumnes. He carried on the ferry business for about three years, and farming until 1857, having become owner in 1852. In 1858 he sold out and went East, but in 1860 moved West again, settling in Nevada, Colorado, where he again followed mining until 1863. He then went to Montana, where he engaged in building and running quartz mills, having learned the business while in Colorado. He remained in Montana about eighteen years; and in 1882 moved into Wyoming. His health breaking, he returned to the Cosumnes in 1884, and bought a small portion of the old Daylor ranch from the Grimshaw estate, containing only about twenty acres, but with an excellent house upon it, where he is tranquilly spending his declining years. In 1844 he was married to Miss Mary A. Alger, a daughter of Elijah and Penelope (Rector) Alger, of Syracuse, New York. The father was a salt manufacturer, and lived to the age of seventy-two. The mother is still alive, is eighty years of age, and makes her home with Mrs. Alvord. The Algers are American for some generations. Mr. and Mrs. Alvord are the parents of two daughters: Mary Penelope, born in New York State, now Mrs. Orlando North, whose husband owns and superintends large stock-ranches in Nevada and Wyoming; and Frances Lulu, born on the Cosumnes, now Mrs. Lewis C. Rockwell, whose husband is a lawyer in Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Rockwell has seven living children: Harvey E., born in 1873; Clinton Alvord, in 1877; Lewis Orlando, in 1878; Mary Frances, in 1881; Emerson Everett, in 1883; Annie Lulu, born November 20, 1884, in Denver, Colorado; and Paul Nellis, in 1887. During the absence of Mr. Alvord in Montana, Mrs. Alvord conducted the Alvord House at Idaho Springs, two and one-half years; at Golden City about eighteen months, and from 1876 to 1879 in Denver. When the Windsor was put up in that city in 1879 she felt that it would overshadow the Alvord, and not only being willing to run a second-class hotel she sold out and retired from the business. She was married when quite young, and is still hale, hearty and cheerful.

ABSALOM MORGAN ADDINGTON, a potter by trade, and at one time owner of the Michigan Bar pottery, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, September 28, 1824, his parents being Morgan and Jane (Mendenhall) Addington. His great-grandfather Addington was an English emigrant to Virginia in 1776, probably then in middle age. A great-grandmother, known in later life as Mrs. Townsend, whether his wife or not is not known, died in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1837, at the remarkable age of 104 years. A brother of the Virginia immigrant settled in the State of New York, and from these two it is thought the American Addingtons are descended. John Addington, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, died in Wayne County, Indiana, many years ago, aged sixty-four. The grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Absalom Mendenhall, of Fountain County, Indiana, were both about that age when they died. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Addington moved to Fountain County in 1830, and the father was a farmer there until his death in 1837. A. M. Addington began to learn the trade of potter in Green County, Wisconsin, in 1840, spending two years there. He afterward spent two years at a pottery in Fountain County, Indiana, going to school both winters. He then worked at his trade for six years at different points in the East. In 1850 he came to California and went to mining eight years. In 1859 J. W. Orr erected the Michigan Bar pottery, Mr. Addington helping to build and afterward working for him as potter. The

works were moved to the present location at Orr's clay-bank in 1862, Mr. Addington still remaining connected with the manufacture of the goods. He filed pre emption papers to 160 acres. In 1865 he bought the land and pottery of Mr. Orr, and continued the manufacture until he sold out to the present proprietor, J. B. Williams, in 1884. He still works there, but his family residence is in Oakland. Mr. Addington was married in Knoxville, Illinois, in 1852, to Miss Martha Boyd, born in Ohio, July 3, 1830, her parents being Robert and Jane (McKibben) Boyd, both deceased. The father was born in Kentucky, the son of a Scotchman, and the mother in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Addington are the parents of four living children, born in this State: David Morgan, February 9, 1853, now a physician at Upper Lake in Lake County, and the father of three children: their mother, before marriage was Miss Abbie Yates, being also a native of this State; Anna, born July 19, 1859, now Mrs. William Beaugner, of Oakland, has one child; Thomas M., born February 15, 1862, is now living in Felton, California; Charlie Boyd, born November 20, 1870, is learning the potter's trade from his father.

HENRY ALLTUCKER, of San Joaquin Township, was born June 6, 1844, in Germany, a son of George and Maggie (Swick) Alltucker, farmers, who never came to this country, and are both deceased. Henry was reared on a farm in the old country, came to America in 1866, landing in New York city, resided one year in Pennsylvania, working at odd jobs, and in 1867 came to California, by way of the Isthmus, being three weeks on the voyage. The first year here he was fireman at the Pioneer Flouring Mill and two years at the Lambart Mill; next he was one year on a portion of Jack Korn ranch; from there he went to Owen's place, on which he remained eight years, and finally he purchased his present property of 846 acres; he also has 320 acres near Sheldon. He raises mostly wheat and live-stock. All his present wealth he himself has accumulated by his own industry and shrewd judgment. He has one of the best of ranches. It is located six miles from Elk Grove and twenty miles from Sacramento, and only two miles from the railroad station; it is part bottom land, bounded on the south by the Cosumnes River. A small but good vineyard is on the place. Mr. Alltucker is a member of the orders of I. O. O. F., F. & A. M., and K. T. In 1874 he married Miss Christina Olson, a native of Sweden, who died in 1885, leaving two children, Emma C. and George H.

ALEXANDER BROWN was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, March 10, 1849, his parents being John and Agnes (Robertson) Brown, who had emigrated from Scotland about 1839. They moved to Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1851, where the father died in 1858. The mother came to California in 1861 with three children, John, Christina and Alexander, of whom the two last went East in 1862, but returned to California in 1866. The mother, who was born in 1821, is living with her daughter, Mrs. S. F. Drury, of Newcastle, California. Grandfather Alexander Brown was eighty when he died. The maternal grandparents were also long-lived and died in Canada, whither they had emigrated from Scotland. The subject of this sketch received the usual education till the age of twelve, but when he went East in 1862 he became a clerk in a grocery store for four years. On his return to California in 1866 he went to work in the pork-packing business in San Francisco for some years, and then to butchering on his own account for a year or two, and afterward into the fruit and produce business for wages for five or six years. February 11, 1879, he came to Walnut Grove and helped his mother in the hotel business for two years, and then bought and sold fruit for



Dwight Harrison

about two years. April 23, 1883, he opened a general store, and on June 1, 1886, he succeeded his mother in the hotel business. Meanwhile, in 1884, he had rented 300 acres in the Pearson district, since increasing it to 3,830 acres. On this he raises barley and all kinds of vegetables, making a specialty of beans. In 1887 he raised two crops of barley on a portion of it, and fully 2,000 acres in the district are capable of yielding two crops every year, but labor cannot always be economically used to produce that result. Besides his hotel, store and ranch business, Mr. Brown is agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad's line of steamers, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, the Western Union Telegraph Company, is assistant postmaster, owns and conducts the warehouse, and as can readily be imagined is very busy indeed. But this list does not quite exhaust the catalogue of his industries. In September, 1887, he bought a ranch of 4,335 acres in Colusa County, and entered into possession of the same on April 23, 1888. This is devoted chiefly to stock-raising. Mr. Brown was married February 14, 1871, to Miss Kate Stanford, born in this State, April 21, 1854, daughter of C. P. and Helen (Emmons) Stanford, of San Francisco. Mrs. Brown's parents and maternal grandparents are still living. Her paternal grandparents died some ten or twelve years ago, about two years apart, aged about eighty. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of five living children: John Stanford, born October 14, 1873; Arthur Alexander, July 6, 1878; Frank Emmons, February 1, 1883; Agnes Helen, April 27, 1884; Alexander, Jr., September 2, 1888.

HON. DWIGHT HOLLISTER.—On the east bank of the Sacramento River, sixteen miles south of the Capital City, in Sacramento County, we find the home of the Hon. Dwight Hollister. To say that he is a representative man, while it is true, does not express the position which has been attained by him in the State, in the county, and in the neighborhood; for in all these he has been prominent for many years. The historical volume of Sacramento County would indeed be incomplete without at least a brief page from the story of his life, and a glance at his ancestry, which will be read with interest by the many friends and acquaintances which his public service, his well-known hospitality, the preeminent qualities of head and heart, have gathered into his life. Born September 27, 1824, near Marietta, Ohio, his parents being Sereno and Mary A. (Ryan) Hollister. His mother was a native of the Emerald Isle, but brought up in the Buckeye State from a child. His father, a native of Connecticut, moved to Washington County, Ohio, near Marietta, in 1820, and was married there February 22, 1823. He died September 2, 1880, aged eighty-three years. Grandfather Roger Hollister was born in Connecticut, May 23, 1771, and was there married to Miss Hannah Stratton, October 11, 1792. He was the fifth in descent from Lieutenant John Hollister, who was born in England in 1612, and emigrated to Connecticut in 1642. The Strattons are also American for several generations. Dwight Hollister was educated in the district schools, and afterward took an academic course in Marietta. At the age of twenty he began to work on his own account. He clerked in a dry goods store about three years, and did some flat-boat trading down on the Ohio and Mississippi. His health not being of the best, he came to California by way of New York and Cape Horn in 1849, mainly with the view of receiving some benefit from the long voyage. Learning in one of the South American ports that the discovery of gold in California was an assured fact, he went to mining for one year in Placer County. His success was not phenomenal, and he went to trading among the miners. In company with a comrade he conducted a trading post and tavern for another year. A third year was spent in the position of a hotel clerk in Sacramento. In 1852 he went into the nursery

business as joint partner in the firm of White & Hollister, in which he held an interest for twelve years. Meanwhile, in 1857, he went back to Marietta, where he was married on December 8, to Miss Nannie H. Alcock, a native of that place, born of an English father and a Virginia mother. Returning to California, he bought the ranch on which he still resides, two miles north of Courtland, on the Sacramento River. The ranch contains over 600 acres, all bottom land, but some of it is too low for cultivation. He uses a part for dairy purposes, keeping about 100 cows, and raises all the produce necessary to their sustenance. But the great work of his life has been the growing of California fruits. He is widely known and esteemed as the "pioneer fruit-grower" of this section of the State. As early as 1852 he first engaged in the nursery business, and it was this foresight into the undeveloped possibilities of California as the fruit-raising center of the world which has brought affluence and opulence to the subject of our sketch. Mr. Hollister has been for many years closely identified with the Masonic fraternity as a Knight Templar, and in political matters has taken a prominent part, affiliating with the Republican party since its organization. He has been called upon to fill many offices of trust and responsibility, a duty which he has not shirked because of the many personal inconveniences to which it has necessarily subjected him. He was chosen to represent his constituents in the Legislature of his State in the sessions of 1865, and again in 1884. He was known among his associates as one true to the interests of his section, fearless in the expression of what he believed to be right, and tireless in his efforts in the direction of wise legislation. Of his home life we need say but little, although much might be said with propriety of the individual members of his household, which is composed of Mr. and Mrs. Hollister, two sons, Charles Edwin and Frank E., and one daughter, Blanche, all of whom have received superior educational advantages. Both sons have attained to the degree of M. A., and the younger qualifying himself for business life by extended experience in a commercial house at San Francisco. They are both interested with their father in his extensive farming and fruit-growing interests. Here, then, we see the picture of one of the fair homes which industry and thrift has built up beside the softly-flowing Sacramento, in this land of golden sunshine. Looking backward we see the turbid tide, the trials and hardships incident to the pioneer days. Looking forward we see a land flowing with milk and honey, a fair domain rich in the development of the bounteous resources of nature, while for the present we see the conspicuous land-mark of a happy home, not built, it is true, in a day, but the outcome of years of painstaking labor, a monument to a successful life.

WILLIAM BREEDING, rancher of Cosumnes Township, was born in Virginia, January 8, 1826, his parents being Squire H. and Sally (Burton) Breeding, both natives of Virginia and of long-lived parentage. The father, born in 1801, and the mother, about 1807, died in 1862, being separated in death only fifteen minutes. Grandfather Jeremiah Breeding, born and brought up in Shenandoah County, Virginia, lived to be sixty, and his wife, a Miss Husk before marriage, was about seventy at her death seven years later, about 1845. William was reared on his father's farm, learned farming chiefly and worked at home until his removal to Missouri in 1851, where he worked for others in the same line. He arrived in Sacramento September 26, 1853, and was engaged in mining fifteen years. In 1868 he bought his ranch of 120 acres, two miles south of Michigan Bar, and has been farming ever since, raising chiefly cattle and hay. In May, 1866, he was married to Mary Ann Thornburgh, born in Virginia, August 19, 1833, daughter of William and Catherine (Rickey) Thornburgh. They moved to Missouri in 1837. The father,

a native of North Carolina, died in his sixty-ninth year, in February, 1846; and the mother was eight-four when she died March 18, 1886. Grandmother Elizabeth (Hoffmon) Rickey, born in Pennsylvania, saw her ninety-ninth birthday. The Rickeys were of French and the Hoffmons of Dutch origin. Grandmother Thornburgh was a Miss Martha Ballinger before her marriage. Mr. Breeding's education was also rather limited but sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Mr. and Mrs. Breeding are the parents of four living children: Emmett, born May 20, 1867; Martha Alamo, January 10, 1870; Una Catharine, July 1, 1872; William Walter, April 18, 1876. All have had or are receiving a good education.

S. A. BRANSCOMBE, a farmer, was born September 30, 1850, in Canada, son of John and Elizabeth (Clark) Branscombe, natives also of that province, both of whom also died in that country, the father September 28, 1882, and the mother January 21, 1889. In their family were four daughters and five sons, as follows: Katie, Sallie, Hannah J., Sophia, William, Samuel, Robert, Arthur and Samuel; six are still living. Mr. Branscombe, our subject, was reared on a farm in Prince Edward County, Canada, and came to California in 1870, and for a while worked for wages. Three years afterward he returned to Canada with the intention of remaining there; but before he crossed the Sierras he was homesick, and when he reached the cold climate of Canada he determined to settle in California for the remainder of his life. Although he was offered good inducements by his father to stay there, he refused them and returned here in 1874. He rented land until 1881, when he purchased his present farm of half a section, which appeared to most people at that time to be very poor; but the very first crop paid for the land. He is a good manager of his ranch, following general agriculture and having a small vineyard and orchard. Indeed, he has been more than successful, as his premises demonstrate. He is a man of untiring energy and undiminished ability. Although he has suffered several severe accidents, by runaways and by being run over by the cars, etc., he is still in good health. December 29, 1880, he married Miss P. A. Tice, daughter of George and Vashti (Woodward) Tice, her father a native of New York and her mother of Indiana. They have no children.

ROBERT BARNETT, Revenue Collector for the Fourth District, United States of America, just entering the prime of life and the zenith of his popularity, was born at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on the 29th of May, 1847. His father, Robert Barnett, M. D., a practicing physician of the Crescent City, migrated to the shores of California in 1849, when the younger Robert was but three years of age, and died at Colusa in 1857. In 1862 young Barnett left school to make a start in life for himself, and became a cattle herder, following a band to the mountain pastures; this occupation he followed until 1868, when he began clerking in a hotel in the town of Colusa. He was so popular that in the following year he was chosen by the Democratic party for the position of town treasurer, which office he held two terms, and afterward was returned as one of the "city fathers," as the trustees were termed. Was elected county treasurer of Colusa County, and re-elected, serving in all seven years. In 1884 he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature and served in the session of 1884 and 1885, and then resigned to accept the position he now holds, the Collectorship of Internal Revenue, taking possession of his office August 1, 1885. In the session of the Legislature of 1884 and 1885, he was one of the twenty Democrats, the Republicans that year being in large majority. He interested himself especially in the irrigation bill, and others of minor importance. Speaking of his having held the office of treas-

urer of Colusa County, a singular fact is recorded of his wife's family. This lady, Mary (Vincent) Barnett, a daughter of William Vincent, who was treasurer of Colusa for two terms, was the widow of J. Hop. Woods, who was treasurer for ten years; and her uncle, John Dunlap, also held the office, as the genial ex-treasurer remarks, "quite a family affair." Mr. Barnett was prominent in organizing the order of Knights of Pythias, in Colusa County, being a charter member and was also a prominent Odd Fellow there. He is a member of the Chapter and of Colusa Lodge, No. 240, F. & A. M.

JOHN T. BARRY, proprietor of the *Valley Press* Printing House, Sacramento, was born in Louisburg, County Mayo, Ireland, in 1840, emigrating to the United States in April, 1848; was partially educated at St. John's College, Worcester, Massachusetts; spent some months in New York city. In 1857 he joined the army that was sent to Utah to subdue the rebellious Mormons and establish the supremacy of the General Government. He resigned his commission in 1858, and came westward, arriving in Sacramento in November following. Within a few days he went to San Francisco and obtained employment in a newspaper office, where he remained until 1860. Thence, going to Virginia City, Nevada, he became part owner of the *Territorial Enterprise*, then a weekly paper. In 1862 he was commissioned by Governor Nye as First Lieutenant of a company of Nevada volunteers, and was placed in command of the infantry at Fort Churchill, Major McDermit being in command of the fort. He resigned in 1864, returned to Virginia City, and in connection with Hon. William Woodburn and others, started the *Daily Constitution*, which, after a short time, was abandoned. He then returned to California and was commissioned Major in the Mexican army by President Benito Juarez, and in conjunction with General Williams and Colonel D. E. Hungerford (father of the now celebrated Mrs. John W. Mackay), organized an expedition to help drive the Maximilians out of Mexico. Among his officers were the now celebrated Henry George and the Hon. J. F. Linthicum, Receiver of the United States Land Office at Sacramento. The expedition proved a failure, and in November, 1865, in conjunction with a gentleman named Lyons, he purchased *The Monitor*, a weekly newspaper of large circulation, then and now printed in San Francisco. This paper he published until 1877. Having soon after lost most of his means in mining stocks, he resumed his business as a printer, and worked in various offices until the inauguration of Governor Stoneman, when he came to Sacramento and worked in the State printing office until after the election of Governor Bartlett. He then went to San Diego, where he owns considerable property; finally returned to Sacramento, and in August, 1887, bought the interest of Rev. C. M. Davis in the *Valley Press* Printing House, associating himself with Charles D. Monagan, whose interest he also purchased in February, 1888, becoming the sole proprietor of the establishment. The *Valley Press* is one of the best equipped book and job offices in Sacramento. In politics Mr. Barry is a Democrat, and was nominated for State Printer in 1871, but with his whole party was defeated. August 15, 1868, he married Miss Kate E. Fenton, of Santa Clara. They have had three children, two of whom are living, a daughter and a son. The son, Charles J., graduated last year first in the first class of the Sacramento Institute; and the daughter, Marcella J., graduated from the State Normal School at San Jose, in July, 1889.

JOSHUA JAMES BAILEY was born in Adams County, Ohio, March 27, 1828, his parents being Isaac E. and Polly (McNeil) Bailey. He was reared on his father's farm, and was educated in the district schools. The

family removed to Wisconsin in 1840, and in 1849 he began to work for himself, but still on his father's farm. In 1850, with his father and brother, he came to California and went to mining, chiefly in the foot-hills of the Nevada, where he remained until 1855, with little actual net results. He then came down into the valley of the Sacramento, where he went to work on ranches and at teaming. In 1861 he rented about 160 acres from H. C. Ross, remaining on that place fourteen years. In 1875 he bought 627 acres of Mr. Wolcott, which he still holds. Only twelve acres are bottom land, on which he raises corn, alfalfa and fruit. On the uplands he raises wheat, barley, oats and grapes, besides cattle, of which he sells a few hundred dollars' worth every year. The Bailey family to which he belongs are of old Virginia stock. J. J.'s grandfather, Joel, whose wife, a Perkins, was of English descent, moved into Ohio. In 1878 he was married to Mrs. Louisa D. (Joiner) Benton. They are the parents of five living children: Mary Lauretta, born February 24, 1879; Isaac Newton, May 13, 1880; James William, May 22, 1884; Alice Josephine and Alfred Willis (twins), May 29, 1886. Mr. Bailey is a worthy and respected citizen, and has been twice elected a school trustee. He was reared a Baptist, while his wife is a Methodist, but church opportunities of any kind are few on the Cosumnes.

MRS. MARY E. McINTYRE, the widow of Bernard McIntyre, was born in this county, April 6, 1853. Her husband, a native of Ireland, came to California in 1852, and for two years labored as a gardener along the river for a Mr. Kelley, who ran away owing Mr. McIntyre a large sum. Then he worked for Mr. Aiken a year, and finally in 1861, bought the present homestead of fifty-four acres, where his family now resides. Being an industrious and economical man, he converted the original wild tract of land into a profitable ranch. He died January 9, 1887, and is remembered by the community as having always been an honest and upright gentleman. The children are Mary L., Bernard P., William J., Sarah A., Philip A., Francis A., Cecelia D. and Robert E.

WILLIAM A. BIRCH, farmer, San Joaquin Township, was born June 13, 1836, and was a son of George and Frances L. (Wright) Birch, father a native of Scotland and mother of Long Island. His father, a farmer, came to this country about 1820, landing at New York, was married about 1830, on Long Island, and in 1835 settled in Livingston County, Michigan. They had two children: Jane E., who is the wife of John McCullough and lives in Amador County, this State; and William A. The parents came to California in 1854, with ox teams, and located near Diamond Spring, where the father followed mining for some time. They are both now deceased, the father dying in July, 1870, and mother June 4, 1864. The subject of this sketch came with his parents to this State in 1854. In 1864 he married Miss Razelo Jane Campbell, who afterward died, March 9, 1881. By the first marriage there were three daughters and one son: Frances R., born July 25, 1870; Polly J., June 13, 1873; Augusta, November 28, 1874; and William G., August 8, 1877. The second time Mr. Birch married Mrs. Fanny Jones, who was born in Brockton, Massachusetts, and by this marriage there were two children: Frank, born June 24, 1886, and died June 26, 1888; and Martin, born May 4, 1888. After arriving in California, Mr. Birch followed mining, both here and in Idaho, with varying success; and since 1857 he has been farming in San Joaquin Township, fifteen miles from Sacramento and eight miles from Elk Grove. There he has 480 acres of land and devotes special attention to the rearing of horses. He commenced his struggles in this county without any means, and all he has in possession

he has made by his own unaided efforts. His ranch is well improved. Is a kind and generous-hearted man. His first vote was cast for Douglas; but he has long been a stanch Republican. He still carefully preserves in a scrap-book a specimen of the ticket which he first voted.

DRS. G. VERNON EWING AND ELIZABETH W. EWING.—Dr. G. Vernon Ewing was born in Hayesville, Ashland County, Ohio, February 12, 1831, and was educated at Vermillion Collegiate Institute. He began the study of medicine and surgery at the age of eighteen years as a student of the celebrated Drs. Armstring and Glass, of Hayesville. After pursuing his studies one year under these popular physicians, he entered the Cleveland Medical College, of which the late Prof. H. A. Ackley, the celebrated surgeon, was a professor. He graduated in the class of 1852, of which the late distinguished Dr. Bliss was a member. After graduating he returned to Hayesville and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, devoting speeal attention to surgery and diseases of females. In 1853 he was married to Martha S. Kuhn, daughter of Rev. J. Kuhn, professor of languages in Vermillion Collegiate Institute of Hayesville. She died in 1867, leaving five children, four of whom are still living. In 1854 he settled at Rock Run, Stephenson County, Illinois, where he continued in practice for fourteen years, when in 1869 he removed to Chenoa, Illinois, where he practiced till 1880, when he opened an office for practice in Chicago and at the same time took a special course of one year in Rush Medical College, in surgery, under the late Prof. Moses Gunn, and diseases of females under Prof. Byford. In 1883 he came to Amador City, California, for the benefit of his health, and in a few months removed and settled permanently in Sacramento, where he continues to devote his time principally to the practice of surgery and the diseases of females. In these branches of practice he has had very extensive experience and is a successful operator, having performed many of the most important and critical operations. The Doctor was married the second time in 1870, to Elizabeth Wilson, a native of Lexington, Ohio; her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio in early days, settling at Lexington; her mother was Isabel McCoy, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. She was born in 1839, educated at Lexington Seminary, Ohio, under the care of Prof. Richards Gailey, and graduated at Washington Female Seminary, Washington, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in teaching for several years and was a successful educator. When she married the Doctor in 1870, she engaged in the study of medicine and graduated in 1884 at "The Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago;" soon after she joined her husband at Sacramento and entered with him in practice. She has devoted special time and attention to female diseases, and is doing a very large practice in these diseases in connection with a general practice.

JOHN B. BROWN, vineyardist, was born in Harrisburg, Virginia, March 10, 1844. His father, Fleming T. Brown, also a native of that State, was a millwright. In 1851 he purchased property in Iowa, and lived there six years. Selling out then, he came to California across the plains with ox teams, being five months and four days on the way, and having no considerable difficulties. One night there were four shots fired into their camp, but without damage. The first two years here Mr. Fleming T. Brown spent at a ranch. (His wife, *nee* Jane Southern, also a native of the Old Dominion, died December 21, 1857.) Next he followed teaming a year, and then in 1859 he located upon a ranch in San Joaquin Township, where he resided nine years. This he sold in 1868. In 1870 he went to Oregon and remained two years. He has made one or two other trips to that State.

He is still living. He has had one daughter and two sons, as follows: Mary A., born June 5, 1839, and is now the widow of Albert Fraser, of San Francisco; George M., born April 30, 1841, and died February 14, 1888; and John B., born March 10, 1844. The latter was married December 9, 1868, to Miss Catharine Reese, a daughter of John Reese. Their children are: Mary F., born September 29, 1869; John F., April 29, 1872, and died June 4, 1874; George D., May 19, 1874; Lloyd E., April 24, 1876; Fred E., September 12, 1880, and Jessie J., December 29, 1883. Two, unnamed, died in infancy. Mr. John B. Brown purchased his present property, forty acres, in January, 1883, ten miles from Sacramento and one and a half from Florin; and on this place he devotes his attented to the raising of toble fruits. He has also 210 acres of land in Placer County, excellent for general farming. He is a member of Elk Grove Lodge, No. 274, I. O. O. F., and in his politics is a Republican.

AMOS MARCUS LOWELL was born in San Francisco, January 25, 1852, being a son of Marcus and Ellen Mar (McAra) Lowell. The father, a native of New York State, came to California in 1849, and followed mining for two years. In 1851 he went to making brick in San Francisco, and was there married in 1851 to Mrs. Ellen Mar (McAra) Hollman. See sketch of Caroline (Hollman) Ehrhardt. After two years at brick-making Mr. Lowell moved to Sacramento with his family, including the four children of Mrs. Lowell, by her former marriage. He conducted an academy for young ladies for about two years in that city, and was afterward engaged in the freighting business for some years. In 1858 he took up 160 acres on the Mokelumne, and afterward became owner of 2,500 acres there, a large portion of which was overflowed or swamp land. In the great flood of 1862 he lost heavily, and, becoming disgusted with such lands, he sold out and returned to Sacramento, and resumed the freighting business. In 1864 he was again in San Francisco engaged in constructing a macadamized road toward the Cliff House, on which he again lost a considerable amount through damage by heavy rains, requiring the reconstruction of the road. Back again to Sacramento County, he went into the business of distilling at Brighton for three years, and lost about $20,000 in that venture. Since 1867 he has been engaged in various trading ventures, even to Honolulu once or twice, but has never recovered fully from past disasters. Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Lowell are the parents of the following children: Amos M. (see above); William Harrison, born June 12, 1853; Charles Henry, February 22, 1859; Isabel Mary, October 12, 1860, now the wife of Charles Summermacher, a native of Sacramento; Ira Nehemiah, born February 28, 1862, and Emma Matilda, born in 1864. The subject of this sketch left home at the age of thirteen, and went to work on a farm for Mr. Henry Ehrhardt. In 1870, with his brother William H., he rented a dairy of seventy-five cows from Mr. Ehrhardt, which they carried on for two years He then rented, with his brother-in-law, George W. Fountain, the John Julian ranch of 216 acres, where they carried on a dairy business of sixty cows, besides raising some fruit and hay. In 1873, again with his brother William H., he carried on a milk business at Winnemucca, Nevada, for two years, returning to this county in 1875. In 1876 the two brothers rented 6,000 acres at Fremont, on the Sacramento, where they milked 350 cows, and had 1,100 head of cattle all told. There they engaged in making cheese, and did very well, but by the floods of 1878, 1880 and 1881, they lost all they had made, and withdrew from the business. In 1881 the subject of this sketch went into the brick-making business for one year at Mountain View, in Santa Clara County. He then rented the Freeman ranch of 400 acres, eleven miles south of Sacramento, on the lower Stockton road, for two years. In 1885 he superintended

the construction of the levee in the Pearson district, and afterward went to work in the railroad shops in Sacramento, in the carpentering department, for two years. In November, 1887, he went to work for the Sacramento Transportation Company as superintendent of their brick-making business, just below Freeport, where he is still employed. In 1881 Mr. Lowell was married to Miss Ida M. Davis, born in Illinois, daughter of J. Y. and Mildred (Butler) Davis, now of San Francisco. They are the parents of two children: Amos Marcus, Jr., born May 16, 1882, and Mildred Ellen, born August 24, 1884.

MRS. MARY LEE was born in Springfield, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1820, her parents being Austin and Nancy (Harkness) Pennock, both natives of the New England States. They were married in Salem, New York, and afterward moved to Pennsylvania, where they made their home from 1809 to 1833, when they moved to Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois, where they farmed until 1867, thence moved to Beloit, Wisconsin, where Mr. Pennock died in October, 1868, in his eighty-fifth year; his wife died in November, 1871, in her eigthy-ninth year, near Osage Mission, Kansas, where she had moved after her bereavement. They had seven children, of whom four are now living, viz.: Silas, resident in Minnesota; Daniel, resident in Beloit, Wisconsin; John, resident in Sacramento County, California; and Mrs. Lee, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Lee was in her fourteenth year when her father moved from Pennsylvania to Illinois, where she was married in 1840 to Absalom Newnham, a native of Ohio. In April, 1852, a party of thirty families, called Callison's Company, was organized to go to Oregon. They all met at the Missouri River, where they separated again into smaller companies. They had no trouble with Indians on the way, but many of the children were sick with the measles, and cholera was raging on the plains, and three of their party died with it, viz.: Mr. Newnham, who died about seventy miles below Fort Laramie, on the north side of the Platte River, on the 1st of June; Mrs. Briston two days later; and Mrs. Browning, who died this side of the Snake River, near Fort Hall, about the 1st of August; she had contracted the disease by eating salmon bought of the Indians. They crossed the mountains about the 7th of September, traveled up the Willamette River about 100 miles until they reached Mount Pleasant, in six months and seven days from the time they started. They stayed there till the 1st of December, then went down to Oregon City, remained there three weeks waiting for the steamer. Mrs. Lee came by water to Sacramento; the voyage was very rough and stormy, lasting seven or nine days. They arrived in Sacramento a few days before Christmas, 1852. In the fall of 1854 Mrs. Lee (then Mrs. Newnham), with her family of four children, started for the East with the intention of remaining there. About the middle of October they left San Francisco on the steamer Yankee Blade, which was then considered to be a good steamer, and had been previously sold to other parties, and was then making her last trip for the old company. After she had been out twenty-four hours she struck a rock and beat a hole in her. The crew could do nothing, and she finally sunk. There were about 1,400 passengers on board, of whom, as far as could be ascertained, thirty-seven were washed ashore during the night. They were buried the next day. Mrs. Lee, with two children, were taken on a small boat, in order that they might be taken to land; but when she saw that two of her children yet remained on the boat she insisted on returning, saying that all should die or be saved together. About nine o'clock she and the children were taken to shore in one of the small boats. They lay in the sand, with others of the passengers, a week before they were taken back to San Francisco. Their food consisted of mussel soup, with a few crackers washed ashore from the wreck. They used the cans to make the soup

in, pearl oyster shells for spoons, and life-preservers for buckets to carry water, which had to be brought about a mile. As it was considerable trouble to get the oysters, and crackers were scarce, they had only one meal a day, and that about noon. On the last day of their sojourn there, just as they were about to partake of their soup, the joyful news came that a steamer was waiting seven miles down the coast for them. They drank a little soup and started, having to make their way through the trackless sage-brush and sand. It was a weary walk, but they were very thankful for the opportunity to get away from the desolate place. They all got safely on the boat before dark, and were kindly received, and a bountiful supper was prepared for all. They arrived at San Francisco the next day, about ten o'clock, and Mrs. Lee returned to Sacramento. After this event Mrs. Lee remained here until 1869, when she made a trip East, with no intentions of remaining there, however. She met with a stormy voyage, which, however, did not prove fatal to any one. The children of her first marriage are: Mary J., wife of George Cirby, resident near Roseville, Placer County; Nancy A., wife of Joel D. Bailey, of this county; James, resident in this county, and Alice E., wife of James Patton, of Sacramento County. Mrs. Lee was married to Richard H. Lee in October, 1856, by which marriage there is one child: Emily, wife of Albert G. McManus, of Sacramento County. Mrs. Lee is now making her home with her son, James Newnham.

JAMES McCLEERY, a pioneer of 1849, was born in Beaver County, in the western part of Pennsylvania, January 11, 1817. The McCleery family are all of Scotch origin. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch came to Boston in the early days. His mother, *nee* Sarah Welch, was a Pennsylvania Quakeress, a native of Westchester County, that State. After a limited schooling, Mr. McCleery learned the trade of wagon-maker, at the manufactory of James Wilson, at New Brighton, Pennsylvania. At the end of three years he went to Warren, Ohio, and started in business there for himself in 1835, in company with an older brother. Moving thence to Galena, Illinois, he followed his trade there for eleven years, under the firm name of McCleery & Pitts. In the spring of 1847 he married Miss Sidney, daughter of Captain George Garritt, of Philadelphia, who had moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and died there in 1840. In February, 1849, Mr. McCleery started with a party for California, and crossed the plains with ox teams, by way of the Truckee route and Sublette's cut-off, arriving in this State August 17. His first business enterprise was the manufacture of shingles, getting his stock from the redwood timber back of and near where the city of Oakland now is. Shingles were then worth $40 per thousand. But the news spread abroad, and one day in February, 1850, there arrived in San Francisco twenty-one ships laden with shingles and lumber, and the price went down to $6 per thousand! and this ended the enterprise. Then Mr. McCleery came to Sacramento, and proceeded to the Oroville mining district, thence to Big Bar, on the American River, thence to Todd's Valley, and afterward, in company with the late Charles E. Green, of Davisville, he went to Shirt-tail Cañon, in Placer County; thence he went to Nevada City, being attracted by reports of the Gold Lake discoveries, which were a humbug. In 1851 he returned to Sacramento, arriving on the day of the first case of cholera here. He soon formed a partnership with Charles Fitch in the furniture trade, on Fourth street. At this time he was in very poor health, owing to exposure in the mines, and the doctors advised him to return East if he wished ever to see his kinsfolk. He made the trip, joined his family at Philadelphia, and soon afterward left for St. Joseph, Missouri, expecting to locate there; but the severity of the climate induced him to locate in St. Louis, which he did in 1852; but he could not be satisfied there, and on Christmas day started for

California. Coming direct to Sacramento, he engaged in the wagon-manufacturing business in partnership with Ed. Kimball, a brother of the famous wagon-manufacturer of San Francico. Continuing in this business until 1865, he was elected by the Republican party to the office of third trustee for the unexpired term of David Kendall, and was re-elected for the next full term. Subsequently he was Deputy Assessor for three years, and again held the office of third trustee. Still later he acted as Deputy State Census Marshal, and School Census Marshal. In 1838 he became connected with the Odd Fellows, and is now the oldest member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, of which he was Director and Secretary for over ten years. He has also passed all the chairs of the subordinate lodge and encampment, and was a member of the Grand Lodge of California for ten years. He is a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association, of which society he has been president; and was also secretary of the Pioneer Association 1883-'84.

WILLIAM H. LUTHER, a prominent fruit-grower who resides in Sacramento, was born in Salina, now a part of Syracuse, New York, April 4, 1827. His parents, Constant and Aurilla (Williams) Luther, were natives of Rhode Island. His father emigrated from that State to New York in early day and engaged in the manufacture of salt and in farming, and died when our subject was a lad. The latter graduated at the Monroe Institute at Elbridge, Onondaga County, New York, in 1839. For four years he was clerk in the store of Noah Wood, in his native town; next he spent a year with Alfred Haydin, learning the carpenter's trade; then for two years he had charge of the grain department of the mercantile house of Daniel Dana; and thence until 1849 he was in the service of Kingsley & Hollister, wholesale grocers. February 14, 1849, in company with an elder brother, he left New York city on the ship Elizabeth Ellen, Captain Truman, and came by way of Cape Horn to California, arriving at San Francisco September 18. Here his first venture in a business way was to secure passengers for arriving ships which were bound for Sacramento and the mining districts. In this capacity he operated for Captain Vale, of the schooner Valasco, and was quite successful, as he secured 400 passengers, in addition to a cargo of freight. On arriving at Sacramento he and his brother had but little cash on hand; nevertheless, they pushed on to Placerville, then called "Hangtown," and camped out at the diggings near by their friend James Alvord, who had previously located there. Not being successful, they became discouraged and were about to return to Sacramento, when one day William took a stroll over to Cedar Ravine and found a vein of gold, or rather of slate laden with gold. From the first panful he obtained about $50 worth of the shining metal. Communicating the all-important discovery to his brother, they went to work together and at the expiration of the first month they had "a large pickle-jar full of gold!" A fitting illustration of the ups and downs of mining fortune may here be given in Mr. Luther's own words: "It was growing late in the season, and near by our claim was the cabin of two miners who had been uniformly unsuccessful. Having no provisions, we bought their supply at an outlay of about $600. This afterward proved a valuable find; for the roads were well-nigh impassable, provisions advanced in price, and at times were not to be had at any price. Here we remained until spring, when, lured by stories of opportunities in El Dorado Cañon, we sold our claim and went there in April, locating between the North and the Middle Fork of the American River. The snow was very deep and we remained there until July, but never 'struck the color,' and we then learned that the parties to whom we had sold our claim for $600 had in the meantime cleared $15,000. In 1851 we put in a flume above Spanish Bar, on the Middle Fork of the American. We called it the Indi-

ana Ripple. After weeks of toil we found that it was useless, because of another flume below us. We then stacked our flume and material on the river bank; but before it could be transferred to another location it was all swept away by the floods. Nothing daunted, however, we secured 300 feet below the other flume and went to work. Here we found a crevice which panned out $100 to the foot. In the spring of 1852 we formed the Empire Company, and by uniting our forces succeeded in turning the river from its channel. On Monday morning, after this work had been going on for some time, I arose very early and found that Indiana Ripple had gone dry in the night, and, unaided, I took out over fifty pounds of gold during that morning, and the company realized over $165,000 during the following six weeks." In October, that year, Mr. Luther went to his New York home on a visit. Returning the next April, by way of the Isthmus, he joined his brother in this State, who in the meantime had bought a ranch in Amador County. Here he remained until 1857, when he made another trip to New York State and married Miss Sarah J., daughter of D. Alvord, and a native of Farmington, Connecticut. Returning almost immediately with his bride, he settled on his ranch in Ione Valley, where he made a specialty of vegetables and fruit. In 1879 he came to Sacramento to reside. In 1863 he joined the Pioneer Association, in which society he has been a director for ten years. His family comp ises a wife and three daughters.

GEORGE ALEXANDER McDONELL, farmer, was born April 23, 1829, four miles east of Cornwall, Canada, and went to Brighton, on Lake Ontario, about eighty miles from East Toronto, when eight years of age. His parents were Duncan McDonell, merchant, born in Canada, of Scotch parents, who was in the war of 1812 and was a half-pay officer at the time of his death, in 1852, and Mary (Chisolm) McDonell, also a native of Canada, daughter of Colonel Chisolm, who was at one time a Member of Parliament. She died February, 1877. In 1859 G. A. McDonell was in Kansas freighting goods by wagon across the plains from Atchison and Fort Leavenworth to Pike's Peak, where he was at the time of the excitement there and witnessed some strange things. Returning to Canada, he went to the Cariboo mines in British Columbia, going by steamer to St. Thomas and to Victoria, and there took river boats up the Fraser River to Fort Douglas; thence he packed across the mountains, following the river, crossing two or three small lakes on the way, and arriving at the mines about the middle of July. Finding there that the cost of a square meal was $3.50 and everything else proportionately dear, and not having much money, he concluded not to remain; September 5, 1862, he reached San Francisco with $1.50 in his pocket. He found that city full of discontented men seeking for work. He went to an employment office for a job and was sent to Alviso, above Red Wood City, where he went to work bailing hay; then cooked for awhile for $40 a month; next went to pitching hay. After finishing there he returned to San Francisco, saw an advertisement in the paper for a wood-chopper, obtained a letter of introduction from a friend in this city and came to Sacramento. He took a contract for chopping wood along the line of the Valley railroad, from Mr. Robinson. That winter he cut 800 cords of wood, and the next hauled 1,600 to the railroad track for shipment. Next he followed teaming over the mountains for several years, until the railroad was built past Reno, Nevada. In 1869 he purchased his present farm, which is about eleven miles east of Sacramento. He has 160 acres devoted to grain and ten acres in vineyard and orchard. He was married April 23, 1873, to Eliza Fisher, daughter of Philip Fisher, who was born in Sacramento County, April 4, 1856. They have six children, three sons and three daughters: Mary, born March 15, 1874; Ida, May 15, 1876;

George, July 8, 1881; Archie, July 22, 1882; Grace, February 7, 1885; and Eddie, July 2, 1887.

FREDERICK MEYERS was born in Hanover, Germany, June 8, 1822, his parents being Henry and Sophia (Klingenberg) Meyer, by American usage Myers or Meyers, the latter spelling being preferred by this branch of the family. The father died in 1847, aged fifty-two. Grandfather William Meyer reached the age of 103 and his wife was nearly eighty. Frederick Meyers received the usual common-school education of his country and was brought up to farm work. In 1857 he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there worked for two years in a starch factory, and afterward in various pursuits for two years. In 1859 Mr. Meyers was married in Cincinnati to Miss Katrina Verbarg, also a native of Hanover, born October 21, 1840, daughter of Diedrich and Margareta (Kattum) Verbarg. Her father died in September, 1888, in his eightieth year; the mother, born in 1813, is now living with another daughter, at North Vernon, Indiana. Mr. Meyers, who had been a soldier in his native land from the eighteenth to the twenty-eighth year of his age, serving against Denmark in 1848, he entered the Union army in 1861, enlisting in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and became a corporal, in Company F, his imperfect knowledge of English alone preventing his further advancement. He served under General Mitchell, and was discharged for wounds received in the service. On his recovery, he worked in different lines for a few years, and in 1866, with his wife and two children, accompanied his brother, H. W. Meyers, on his return to California. Arrived on Grand Island, he bought seventy-two acres of his brother. The land was mostly in willows and tules then, but he has now twenty acres in orchard, besides raising other marketable products. He has a comfortable home, and expects to become rich by the thorough reclamation of Grand Island. In August, 1883, he bought a fruit farm of twenty acres on Schoolcraft Island, Solano County, now occupied by his son. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers lost their oldest child, Caroline, at the age of seventeen, and have two children living: Henry Frederick, born in Ohio, December 19, 1865, and Anna Aurelia, born in California, January 2, 1870. Miss Meyers was educated in St. Gertrude's Academy at Rio Vista, and besides the usual acquirements has attained special proficiency in music. She is also an artist in crayon work of more than ordinary ability, and has embellished her home with many fine pieces of work from her own pencil, as well as with some artistic needlework.

FOSTER N. MOTT, the pioneer peach-grower of the State of California, was born in 1819 in the city of New York, educated at Rockaway on Long Island, attending the common schools during the winter and laboring on his father's farm during the summer, and learned the trade of smithing in New York, after which he worked as a journeyman for several years. In 1848 he married Miss Frances L. Wood, daughter of Captain Thomas Wood, of the New York and Savannah Steamship Line. He became one of a company of young business men who expended $20,000 for machinery and traps and came to California around Cape Horn, in the ship Daniel Webster, being 156 days on the voyage. The ship was laden with two years' provisions, a saw-mill, machinery and lumber for building a scow, and with the latest inventions for gold-washing. The latter, on their arrival in California, were found to be useless. The party arrived in San Francisco July 21, and proceeded to build a stern-wheel steamer or scow, 20 x 40 feet. This took two months' time. This steamer was the first to leave San Francisco and arrive at Sacramento without accident or delay; but running up the American River they stuck on a bar, and after several fruitless attempts to free the vessel, they abandoned it forever. Mr. Mott

then proceeded to Cigar Bar, on the Yuba River, with a party made up of nine of the original company; but becoming severely afflicted with the malarial element of that section, their number was soon reduced to four, and in September, 1850, Mr. Mott gave up mining altogether. Going to Marysville, he bought an interest in a bakery there. During the summer of 1853 he returned to New York, where he remained two years. Returning with his family in 1855, he located upon a ranch in Yolo County, and engaged in stock-raising and fruit-growing. Dried peaches from Chili were being brought here in large quantities for consumption, and from the stones of these he raised the first peach seedlings ever grown in the State. These trees started the celebrated G. G. Briggs fruit ranch in Yuba County, from which, in 1857, $70,000 worth of peaches was sold in San Francisco that season. In 1874 Mr. Mott purchased 2,700 acres of land in Sacramento County, and for the next ten years he devoted himself to sheep-raising. He moved to Sacramento in 1875, where he still resides. In 1885 he bought and planted a raisin vineyard at Fresno, from which, at its second year, he marketed seven tons of raisins; the third year, forty-five tons. Mr. Mott, in his political principles, is a Republican. He voted at the first election in 1849, for Americans, but has never been a politician or aspired to office. He is a director in the Pioneer Association at Sacramento.

JAMES B. McGUIRE, pioneer manufacturer of iron doors, 520 K street, Sacramento, was born August 13, 1824. His parents, Lawrence and Mary (Highland) McGuire, came from County Kings, Ireland, and settled in Connecticut in 1827. Here he attended school taught by a brother of the celebrated Lorenzo Dow. In 1832 the family removed to Cincinnati, where he remained until 1849, when he joined the Dr. Woodruff train and came to California across the plains; but, as with so many who came in that manner, dissatisfaction arose and the party was broken up. Mr. McGuire joined James Huff and Henry Greathouse, and proceeded westward. At Fort Hall they left their wagons and packed their effects upon their horses. They came by way of the sink of the Humboldt, crossed the valley and came into Sacramento August 21, 110 days after leaving St. Joseph. Mr. McGuire made a prospecting tour to the Spanish Bar, on the American River, and those two weeks were the first and last of his mining experience. In the fall of that year (1849) he started in business in Sacramento, locating on Third street, between J and K, but varying his occupations during the winter months by making trips to Marysville on trading expeditions in a whale-boat. Later he built a shop on Sixth and J streets, where for many years he conducted his business. In 1860 he located on J street, where he still carries on the business. Mr. McGuire was married September 1, 1856, to Miss Mary, daughter of John Coffee, who came to California in 1849 from Boston, and kept a hotel on Fifth street, between J and K. Mrs. McGuire died in 1879. The children are: Joseph, Belle, Agnes, Lillian and William. The subject of this sketch has never been in any sense a politician, but has always been interested in the affairs of the city. He early became identified with the volunteer fire department; was foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, and is a member of the society of Exempt Firemen. He is also a member of the Pioneer Association, and has been both a director and president of that society.

STEPHEN TURNER MORSE, deceased, was born in Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York, May 15, 1820, his parents being Stephen and Sarah (Turner) Morse. Stephen Morse was born in Connecticut, went to Florida, at the age of twenty-one, as one to form a colony, and was compelled to leave on account of the Indians. From there he went to Canada; cleared

a farm and was prosperous; but was compelled to either lose his farm or enter the king's service; he chose the former, and went to New York State, where, for a long time, he drove a stage between Buffalo and Albany. There, when he was forty years of age, he married Sarah Turner. To them were born ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Of these, one son and one daughter died there. In 1847, with his family, he removed to Lockport, Illinois, where, a few months later, he died of dropsy of the heart, at the age of sixty-seven. Sarah Morse, his wife, was a native of Erie County, New York; was married at the age of twenty, and died at Plainfield, Illinois, aged seventy-six years. The subject of this sketch was brought up to work on a farm, but afterward learned the trade of blacksmith at Warsaw, Wyoming County, New York, and in his early manhood worked at it at various points in Missouri, Mississippi and Alabama. In 1844 he went to Lockport, Illinois, working at his trade there until 1849, when he came to California and engaged in mining, off and on, for three years or more. About 1853 he came down to the Sacramento River and worked at his trade for some years at Onisbo, two miles below Courtland. About 1854 he bought a ranch on Miner Slough in Solano County, and afterward a second one in that neighborhood. In October, 1858, he bought the 156 acres at the head of Sutter Island, on which his family still reside. For many years he devoted his attention chiefly to alfalfa, but in later years he turned towards fruit-growing. There are now over thirty-five acres in orchard along the river, and alfalfa is still grown in large quantities in the rear. They also own 200 acres of the old purchase on Miner Slough, a part having been sold by Mr. Morse some years ago. Mr. Morse was married in October, 1859, to Miss Martha A. Burson, born in Ohio, November 12, 1839, daughter of John and Eliza (Massy) Burson, both American and both now deceased, the father reaching the age of seventy. Grandfather Thomas Massy was a native of Virginia and a soldier of the Revolution. His wife, Elizabeth, lived to be eighty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Morse are the parents of four living children: Sarah Eliza, born April 30, 1861; Annie Leona, October 18, 1867; Henry Hare, November 27, 1872; Edith Martha, July 18, 1877; William Turner, born June 9, 1863, died August 17, 1865. Sarah Eliza was married, December 21, 1881, to John C. Smith, a rancher of Yolo County, about nineteen miles below Sacramento, on the river. They are the parents of three children. Early in 1889 a great calamity befel this happy family by the sudden death of the husband and father. While loading hay from his barn, on January 10, he slipped and fell upon his head, breaking his neck and dislocating both wrists. Death was instantaneous and in that respect a merciful dispensation to him. To the children, and especially to the wife, the shock was something awful, the recollection of which is still almost as painful as the actual experience. Mr. Morse had been a Mason for over thirty years and was buried with the honors of the order, January 13, in their cemetery at Sacramento. By his neighbors he was regarded as an honest, reliable man, whose word was as good as his bond, and his death was universally regretted.

HENRY O. MORGAN, a farmer and fruit-raiser, was born in Essex County, New Jersey, January 16, 1828, son of John and Elizabeth Morgan. When of age he left his parental home to take care of himself. In 1845 he emigrated to Brown County, Illinois, and was a resident there most of the eight years he was in that State. April 11, 1853, he started for California, with a small party who were coming with ox teams, and arrived at Sacramento September 7 or 8. His first work here was to assist in threshing grain, then was employed two months on the R street levee, and ever since that time he has been engaged in farming, excepting the three months he spent in mining in Sonora. His present farm he pre-empted from the Government. At first it com-

prised a quarter of a section, but he has since sold half of it. It is devoted to fruit and grain, is situated on the Fruit Ridge, in Sutter Township, two and a half miles from the city limits, between the upper and lower Stockton roads, and the soil is well adapted to fruits of all kinds. Mr. Morgan was married in 1860 to Elizabeth Young, a native of Germany, and they have one son and four daughters, named Jennie, George, Lottie, Katie (deceased) and Sallie.

WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN, who has been recently elected to the office of Second Trustee of this city, was born in County Donegal, in the extreme north of Ireland, in 1842. His father, a small farmer, having died when he arrived at the age of eighteen, he emigrated to America, where he had two brothers and two sisters living. He came in a sailing vessel from Londonderry, at the mouth of the river Foyle, and, after a long but uneventful voyage, landed in the city of New York, going directly to Philadelphia to join his relatives, where he lived for nine years, acting as a private watchman in a mercantile house. In the meantime his two sisters had become residents of Sacramento, and were delighted with the place and the prospects here. They urged him to join them, which he finally did, leaving New York on the Colorado, August 16, 1865, crossing the Isthmus and steaming through the Golden Gate on the 9th of September. He came soon afterward to the Capital City, engaged in the draying business on his own account, and, it is needless to say, has prospered. Always a Democrat in politics, his personal popularity induced his party to bring him forward in 1880 as their candidate for County Supervisor, but he was defeated, it being a bad year for Democrats. In 1883 he was again nominated for the same office and elected by a handsome majority. In 1886 he was put forward as the regular nominee for the office of trustee, and failed of being elected by only 250 votes, notwithstanding that a branch of his own party had put another candidate in the field. In 1889 he came up again as the choice of his party and received the endorsement of a handsome majority of his fellow-citizens, being elected to the office of second trustee and supervisor of streets. He is a typical gentleman, full of energy, yet courteous and affable in manner, an efficient officer and a warm personal friend. He is a member of Concord Lodge No. 117, and also an active member of Chapter No. 3, Council No. 1, and Commandery No. 2, F. & A. M. Mr. McLaughlin has been twice married, first in 1864, at Philadelphia: wife died leaving one son; and in 1876 he was married for the second time, to Miss Mary Ferrell, a native of Philadelphia, a daughter of Thomas Ferrell, who came to Sacramento in the early days. They have had two children, only one of whom is living.

SAMUEL H. MERWIN, a Sutter Township farmer. The Merwin family are of Welsh origin. About two and a half centuries ago, three brothers came from Wales to this country, one of whom settled in Connecticut, and afterward became connected with English and Irish families by marriage. Daniel Merwin, grandfather of Samuel H., was a native of Connecticut, and died in 1820. In his family were four sons and one daughter who grew up, all born also in Connecticut. Two sons, Samuel and Lewis, were Methodist ministers. Daniel moved to New York State when all his children were very young, and they passed their lives there. Lewis, a farmer and local preacher, and the father of Samuel H., married Ruth Reynolds, a native of New York State. Her grandfather, Eli Reynolds, was born in Ireland. In Lewis Merwin's family were three sons and six daughters, all born in the Empire State. One of the daughters now resides in that State, and the others in Los Gatos, California. Samuel H. Merwin was born in Delaware County, New York, May 1, 1826; was six years old when his

mother died, and he was then taken care of by relatives. In 1847, during the Mexican War, he went to New York city for a year, and then was employed upon various farms until 1856, when he came to this State. He sailed from New York on the steamer George Law to the Isthmus and thence to San Francisco on the Golden Age, arriving during the last of May, when the vigilance committee were hanging two men, Casey and Cora, who had killed the editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin*. The voyage was unusually long and tedious. Coming to Sacramento, Mr. Merwin entered the hardware store of Massol, Merwin & Co., as a clerk, on J street between Third and Fourth. That Merwin was his brother. He remained with them until they closed business in 1869. He then purchased his present place, five miles from the State House. It comprises 160 acres, and is devoted to general farming, in which Mr. Merwin is signally successful. He is a member of the Grange at Sacramento and of the Methodist Church. Was a Republican until recently, being now a Prohibitionist. He was married February 26, 1863, to Sarah P. Young, a native of Cumberland County, Maine, as were also her parents and grandparents. Her grandfather, Nathaniel Young, was one of General Washington's aides in the Revolutionary War. She came to California in January, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Merwin have three sons and three daughters, as follows: Ruth H., born February 7, 1864; Charles L., June 1, 1866, and died July 21, 1867; Henry, born May 25, 1870; Ella F., April 8, 1872; Willie C., August 4, 1875, and died March 22, 1886; Mary E., born February 28, 1877, and died May 19, 1877.

HENRY WATSON (in German, Watzen) was born in Hanover, near Bremen, September 5, 1836, his parents being Albert and Mary (Bohrman) Watson. The father died in 1877, and the mother in 1879, in Germany, at about the age of seventy; and grandmother Mary Watson lived to be over seventy. Henry Watson received the usual schooling of his country from his sixth to his fourteenth year. Before he was quite fourteen he went to sea, and suffered much abuse in that service. In 1851, on a voyage from Nicaragua to New Orleans, a German-American passenger of St. Louis, promised his protection, and young Watson availing himself of the kind offer, fled from his persecutors, accompanying his friend to St. Louis, and going to work for him. In 1852, still in his employ, he helped to drive cattle across the plains, arriving in Sacramento August 12, 1852. After working a short time on a farm he went to mining that winter in Amador County, and continued at that work for over eight years. In 1861 he went to teaming from Sacramento across the mountains to Nevada, and followed that business for three seasons. In 1864, with a partner, he rented the 260 acres on which he still resides, and in 1865 they bought it, and in 1871, the adjoining 240 acres. In December, 1872, Mr. Watson bought his partner's interest in the 500 acres, and in 1887 he purchased the 480 acres adjoining on the west, making a ranch of 980 acres in one body. He raises wheat and cattle, and does a dairy business of between twenty and thirty cows. November 28, 1872, Mr. Watson was married in Sacramento to Miss Christina Hashagen, born in Hanover, near Bremen, February 14, 1844, a daughter of Diedrich and Meta (Brugemann) Hashagen, both deceased, in Germany, aged about seventy. They are the parents of four children: Meta C., born October 15, 1873; Albert H., April 17, 1875; George F., August 30, 1878; Katy M., October 25, 1885. Mrs. Watson came to Sacramento direct from Germany, in 1869, where she worked until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are members of Sacramento Grange, No. 12; and usually attend the meetings of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in the Pacific school-house, on the lower Stockton road, where their children also attend school and Sabbath-school. They now occupy a good, substantial, handsome and convenient home, replacing the

"cabin" which so long constituted the residence of the thrifty Mr. Watson in his bachelor days.

GEORGE WILSON, rancher, Brighton Township, was born in Greenup County, Kentucky, four miles from the Big Sandy River, the dividing line between Kentucky and Virginia, December 8, 1815. His father, Thomas Wilson, was born on James River, Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and died about 1845, at the age of sixty-three years. He entered the war of 1812 as Orderly Sergeant, and was mustered out as Captain. George's mother, whose maiden name was Mary Isabelle Pogue, was a native also of Greenup County, Kentucky, and was one of thirteen sons and daughters. His grandfather, Stephen Wilson, a native of Virginia, had seven sons and six daughters, the most of whom passed their lives in their native State. The eldest of these was Thomas, who in 1828 emigrated to Illinois, locating in Vermilion County, and in 1836 to Iowa County, Wisconsin, and afterward, in September, 1837, to Lee County, Iowa, where he died. His wife died in Illinois in 1829. In their family were four sons and two daughters, viz.: Robert, who has resided in Iowa County, Wisconsin, ever since 1832; George, Mary Isabelle, in Benton County, Oregon; James P., in Lane County, Oregon; Elizabeth, who died in Iowa County, Wisconsin; and Stephen H., who died on the plains during the Pike's Peak excitement. George Wilson, our subject, at about the age of nineteen years, in company with four others, made an exploring expedition into Illinois, examining the Rock River region, and then Iowa. He located Government land in Cedar County, in the latter State. In 1836 he made a trip into Wisconsin. Returning to his home in Vermillion County, he voted for General Harrison for President in 1836, and he has never missed a vote since, not even at minor elections. He then sold his Iowa claim and bought a quarter-section in Vermillion County, and the following March sold it, took teams up into Wisconsin, and engaged in hauling lead and breaking prairie until the fall, when he went to Lee County, Iowa, where he took up land, improved it and lived until 1850; and during his residence there, February 9, 1838, he married Rhoda C. Kilgore. In 1844, during the agitation that existed between the States of Iowa and Missouri concerning their boundary line, he responded to the call for troops for ten days, raising the first battalion company under the call, and was on the frontier. No blood was shed in that affair, however. At the first election held in his township he was elected township clerk; shortly afterward he was elected county assessor for two years, and still subsequently school inspector also for two years. He was also postmaster of Van Buren postoffice, in Lee County, for about seven years. In 1847 he raised a company of cavalry for the Mexican war, but it was never called into service, as the war was soon closed. In 1850, after selling out there, he bought three quarter-sections of land in Appanoose County, and made his home there until he came to California. It was in that county, one year before starting to this State, that his wife died, April 28, 1851. December 31, that year, he married again, that time Leaner Flinn. Leaving his farm May 5, 1852, he arrived in this State, October 10, coming overland with eight families and a hundred head of stock. After passing a month in San Joaquin County he came to this county, where he has since resided excepting one year, from November 1, 1854, to about the 1st of November, 1855, in Santa Clara County. In the latter year he bought a place on the Sacramento River, and about the same time took up 160 acres, where he now lives. The former place he sold in 1859. For five years he also owned 1,280 acres on Staten Island. He has since purchased 240 acres more, of which a part has since been disposed of. At present he has 240 acres. By his first marriage Mr. Wilson had five children: Mary Isabelle, Elizabeth E., Cyrus P., Amanda

M. and Matthew K., all born in Iowa. The youngest died there; the four others came to this State. By the second marriage were born Sarah Ann, at Carson Valley; Edwin A., Julia F., Dexter T., Hayden F., Ida May, Georgia Ivy, Ulysses Grant and Cerita Alice, all of whom are now living in this State.

JOSEPH WISE was born in Missouri, April 1, 1830, his parents being Philip and Nancy (James) Wise. The father was born in 1802, in North Carolina, whence his parents moved in 1807 to Missouri. He was three times married, Miss James being his second wife, by whom he had five children. Of these three are still living, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. Philip Wise lived to be sixty-four, and his mother reached the age of seventy-five. Joseph Wise came to California in 1852, accompanied by his half-brother, David, now living near Corning, Tehama County, aged sixty-five. They mined five or six months in El Dorado County, with no great profit. In 1853 Joseph Wise came down to the Sacramento and worked on the place he now owns, less than a mile north of Walnut Grove. In 1856 he bought out the owner's right, and eventually perfected title to 304 acres. He had an orchard for fifteen years, but of late years his principal industry has been raising beans. He is now preparing to plant a new orchard of about twenty-five acres along the river front, continuing to raise vegetables on the back land. Mr. Wise was married October 22, 1856, to Miss Nancy Jane Phipps, a native of Indiana, born October 22, 1840, daughter of George W. and Nancy (Hall) Phipps. The father was a native of North Carolina, and the mother of Pennsylvania. The father came to California in 1849, and in 1851 went back to Iowa, and returned with his family. The mother died in 1854, and the father in 1860. Grandfather Phipps died in Missouri at a very advanced age, believed to have been 105 years, though a newspaper stated it to be 115, perhaps through a typographical error. Mr. and Mrs Wise are the parents of seven living children: Philip, born October 18, 1857, married Miss Mary Lucilia Beach, born near Freeport, on the Sacramento. They have two children: Joseph Clinton, born August 20, 1886, and a girl baby, born in May, 1888. They reside about a mile north of Walnut Grove. Louisa Jane, their second child, is the wife of H. T. Lufkin, merchant, Walnut Grove. Nancy Cordelia, born March 27, 1861, is still a faithful helper to her mother in her household cares. Joseph Lincoln, born October 5, 1863, has preempted 160 acres about four miles from Bradley, Monterey County; William Francis, born November 19, 1865, has bought 160 acres near his brother, Jessie, born July 16, 1869; and David Daniel, July 12, 1876. Mr. Joseph Wise has been a school trustee twenty years, but has filled no other office, being fully occupied with the care of his farm and family.

MRS. MARY NICHOLS, a ranch-owner in Cosumnes Township, was born in Illinois in 1841, her parents being Hosea and Freelove (Hawkes) Armstrong. The father was a native of Kentucky, and the mother was born in Missouri, in 1813, of New England parentage. The latter died August 27, 1867; the former, November 27, 1870, aged sixty-one. Grandfather Joshua Armstrong died in Kentucky at an advanced age, and his father is said to have reached nearly 100 years. The subject of this sketch came to California with her parents in 1850. The family lived at Nevada City, in this State, for a short time, and settled in Amador County in 1852. She was married April 22, 1855, to Edwin Nichols, a native of New York State, born in 1830, son of Willard and Elizabeth (Jewell) Nichols, both being of New England parentage. The father died in Ohio in 1876, aged about seventy; and the mother, born about 1808, is now living with her son Willard, in Kansas. Edwin Nichols came to California in

1850; followed mining for about four years, and then went to farming in Amador County. In December, 1860, Mr. Nichols bought 240 acres on Willow Springs Creek, in the southeast corner of the township, 200 of which are still in the possession of the family. The land is adapted to the raising of any kind of crop known to north California husbandry, Mr. Nichols died in September, 1875, leaving seven children. Charles E., the oldest, died in 1876, aged nineteen. The six children living in 1889 are: Albert F., born in December, 1859, married Miss Lizzie Kneiss May 29, 1889, and is now in business as a blacksmith at Ione, California; Nellie, April 16, 1862; Clara Belle, August 19, 1864, now the wife of William G. Lyn, an orchardist of San Bernardino, has one boy, born February 7, 1888; Grant, November 5, 1868; Emma Lenora, February 17, 1872; Walter Roy, April 18, 1873.

E. F. WOODWARD, a pioneer, was born December 30, 1827, on the island of Ceylon in the East Indies, where his father, William Henry Woodward, a native of New Hampshire, had been sent as a missionary by the Board of American Missions. His mother's maiden name was Clarissa Emerson. He was the oldest of four children, and at the death of his father was sent to Chester, New Hampshire, and was cared for and educated by his uncle, Nathaniel French Emerson, and principal of the High School at Chester. At the age of seventeen he left school to learn the trade of bricklayer; he served for one year only, and as he was troubled with asthma, he went into a store in South Boston, Massachusetts. Then he started on the long voyage around Cape Horn to California in 1849, on Sunday, April 1, on the brig Crononicus. He had but a vague notion of what lay before him, for it proved a tempestuous trip, and it was on the 2nd of November before they entered the Golden Gate and set foot on the sand dunes of San Francisco; but the worst feature was that he was entirely out of money and a stranger. He found employment with a brick mason at $6 per day, but not being satisfied with this and having made three acquaintances, he started for the mines, via Sacramento. They first went to Larkin's Store, sixteen miles south of Nevada City, in the Deer Creek mining district, but soon started for Gold Lake. They packed across the mountains, but were driven back by a snow-storm in June; the history of these eventful days in the mountains would alone fill a volume, but the scope of this work forbids their repetition; suffice it to say that at length, weary of that kind of life, he returned to Sacramento and resumed work at his old trade. In 1855 he began taking contracts on his own account, being largely interested in bricking up buildings raised to the new grade. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Captain De Merrit's company of Sacramento Rangers, Company F, Second Cavalry, and did garrison duty at San Francisco, being in active service for over one year. Mr. Woodward has been twice married; first in 1858 to Mary F. De Puy, adopted daughter of S. F. De Puy, of San Francisco; she died in 1858, and in 1863 he was again married, to Jane Maria Leet; their children are: Florence Annette, Edward Clarence and Blanche Myrtle.

JAMES B. WELTY, a prominent citizen of Sacramento County, was born in Williamson County, Illinois, April 15, 1832. His father, Jacob Welty, was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was but a child when his parents emigrated with him down the Ohio River into Kentucky. In 1818 they removed to Franklin County, Illinois, into that portion which was subsequently set off as Williamson County, with Marion as the county seat. It was in that county that he married Mary Ann Keaster, whose acquaintance he made in that State. They made that their home until they came to California, in 1869, and they are now living in Lake County. They have six sons

and four daughters, of whom four are now living, viz.: William Bradford, deceased; John Franklin, who died in infancy; Nancy Emeline, who resides at Creal Springs, Williamson County, Illinois; Rachel Parmelia, deceased; James B.; Madison Warren, deceased; Lewis Alexander, residing near Lakeport, Lake County, California; Levi, who died in childhood; Martha Jane, residing at Creal Springs; and Mary Elizabeth, who died in infancy. Jacob Welty is now eighty-nine years of age, and his wife four years younger. Mr. James B. Welty, our subject, in his younger days worked on his father's farm, and just before he was of age he started, with his father's permission, for California. Engaging as driver of horses and cattle across the plains for Darris & Huston, of Platte County, Missouri, he left Fort Leavenworth, May 6, 1853, and arrived in this State September 15. In his party were fifty persons and fourteen wagons. The journey was comparatively a pleasant one. Only one of the party lost his life, and he was drowned in Green River. On arriving here, Mr. Welty began work on the R street levee, at $50 a month and board; but two weeks afterward he went down below Sutterville and chopped wood all winter for Clarkson C. Freeman. In the spring he came to the city and engaged in brick-making for the same man. The next winter and for a year longer he cut wood again, opposite Sutterville, and then went into the wood business with a team and wagon, hiring others to cut the wood and taking a partner, James Haworth, and opening a wood-yard in Sacramento. Finding this business rather unprofitable in the course of a few months, they in company with Michael Shields, purchased the brick-yard ranch, of 120 acres, located below Sutterville on the west side of the river. At the end of the first year, Welty & Haworth bought out Shields' interest, and two years later Mr. Welty bought out Haworth and became the sole proprietor, remaining so until October, 1876. During his residence there he was the witness of many pleasant and some very sad scenes. During the floods of 1861–'62 his brother Madison Warren was drowned. On this ranch Mr. Welty raised a considerable quantity of fruit and vegetables. While a resident there, May 2, 1871, he married Mary A. Bader, in Sacramento city. She was born near Cape Girardeau, Missouri. After selling out that ranch, in 1876, he bought his present place, a quarter of a section, in Sutter Township, about five miles from Sacramento, between the upper and lower Stockton roads, where he is engaged in general farming. He is a member of Sacramento Grange, No. 12, and also of California Lodge, K. of H., and of Harmony Lodge K. & L. of H., all of Sacramento. He has always been an industrious, economical, and honest citizen and a judicious philanthropist. His children are: Mary May, born March 22 1872; Eugene Edwin, October 8, 1874; and James William, February 2, 1883.

GEORGE S. WILLIAMSON, farmer, was born July 22, 1845, in St. Louis, Missouri, a son of Peter Thomas and Ruth (Shaw) Williamson. His father was born February 26, 1818, in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and his mother January 27, 1820, in Lucerne County, that State. Parents were married April 1, 1841, in St. Louis, Missouri, whither Mr. Williamson had emigrated at the age of seventeen years. He there learned the carpenter and joiner's trade and was employed for a number of years by Captain Case, a noted contractor and steamboat builder. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, leaving his wife in St. Louis. Making his first stop at Nevada City, he opened there a ten-pin alley. The next year he returned East by way of New Mexico, and in 1851 he came again to this State with his family, overland. He first settled on the Norris Grant and followed teaming. In the meantime he resided at several points on the grant. During the flood of 1852, while living in what is now the eastern part of Sacramento city, their family were rescued from their house by a boat. The water

rose to the second-story windows. Their daughter Joscaline was born there. The winter of 1853 they passed on the property now owned by D. Cantrell; and the next spring he settled upon the tract where he spent the remainder of his life, dying there September 6, 1884; his wife died October 14, 1875. When he first settled here the country was a bare plain, with scarcely a resident upon it. He was an ingenious and industrious man, deliberate in his judgments, kind in his disposition, and remembered with the highest respect by all who were acquainted with him. In his family were five children: Delia, born December 21, 1841, died December 31, 1845; Luzette, born September 12, 1843, died, September 6, 1846; the next was George S., whose name heads this article; Payne, born October 3, 1848, and died March 11, 1882; and Joscaline, now the wife of James Sales, of Sacramento. George S. still conducts the old homestead, which comprises 181 acres. The farm of his sister Joscaline consists of 258 acres. His farm is choice bottom land and in good cultivation. Has three acres of fine fruits. He is a practical mechanic and engineer. Mr. Williamson was married December 11, 1872, to Miss Ellen Hanley, a native of Massachussetts. He is a member of Elk Grove Lodge, No. 274, I. O. O. F., and of Elk Grove Lodge, No. 173, F. & A. M.

WILLIAM ELWELL EASTMAN was born in Vermont in 1828, his parents being William Elwell and Mary (Walker) Eastman. He is of the Concord (New Hampshire) branch of the Eastman family, his great-grandfather being the first male child born in Concord. He lived to a good old age, being over eighty when he died. Grandfather Phineas Eastman, a blacksmith by trade, moved into Orange County, Vermont, and lived to be eighty; his wife, Lucy Cogswell, was about sixty-five. William E. Eastman's maternal grandfather, Lieutenant Walker, of Vermont, was a hero of the Revolution, and lived to be seventy-five, dying at the home of Mr. Eastman. Grandmother Walker survived him ten or twelve years, and was over eighty when she died. The mother of the subject of this sketch was sixty-five at her death, and the father, who kept a grocery store for many years at Manchester, reached the age of seventy-nine. William E., Jr., spent three or four terms at the Canaan Academy, and at the age of nineteen went into his father's store, where he remained until 1857. He then entered the flour and grain business on his own account, running a mill and dealing in flour at wholesale. In 1865 he moved to Chicago, where he went into the retail grocery business, and was burned out six years later in the great fire, recovering only four and a half per cent. of his insurance. He lost everything, house and store, stock and furniture. Resuming business, he found himself crippled through want of adequate capital, and in 1875 he came to California and settled at his present place, about two miles north of Walnut Grove, on the Sacramento. Here he bought 200 acres at $15 an acre, now assessed at $80. He suffered from overflow for some four years. In 1888 he added to his ranch, which is now about 250 acres. His orchard of ten acres has been increased sevenfold, and off his back land he sold 1,000 tons of alfalfa in 1888. He raises some horses, having usually between thirty and forty, and also pastures a good many for others. In 1866 Mr. Eastman was married, in Concord, New Hampshire, to Miss Lucy Carter, a native of that city, daughter of Simeon and Eliza (Abbott) Carter. Her father, who was a native of New Hampshire, died comparatively young, in 1850; but her mother, also a native of Concord, is now living at Hopkins, New Hampshire, aged eighty-two, having a sister, Mrs. Mendel Sampson, who is eighty-eight, both remarkably well preserved in mind and body. Her grandmother Carter lived to be eighty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. East man are the parents of two children, both born in Chicago: Arthur Carter, April 17, 1869; Ella Gibson, August 30, 1874.

Both children received the usual district-school education, and the son is a willing helper on the farm.

JOHN BLACK, the father of Andrew Black, Supervisor of Sacramento, has had an eventful and interesting history, a brief outline of which is given below. He was born in County Sligo, Ireland, about the year 1836. He emigrated with his parents to Toronto, Canada, when a boy, and in 1850 we find him a cabin boy on one of the lake vessels; later on, before the mast in a voyage of six or seven months to the Bermudas. He then came to San Francisco and obtained employment as a clerk at $150 per month. In July, 1851, he came to Sacramento and was employed as roustabout in unloading a cargo of flour. Whether this early dealing with the staff of life had any connection with his after occupation, we leave for some other chronicler to record; suffice it to say that very soon after we find him engaged with William Crowley, the joint owner of a lunch stand on Front street, between J and K, and doing a lucrative business. They called this place the Union House, and after eight months of prosperity, sold out just before the great fire of 1852. Then, securing a contract for furnishing the Navigation Company, he bought the property on L street and started a bakery, and for twenty-five years he continued in the business. In order to supply his trade he bought a cracker machine and began the manufacture of crackers. In 1862 he moved to his present quarters, No. 1119 Front street, putting in the most approved machinery, Ruger's Centennial Self-Scrapper and Hall Bros.' Reel Oven. His trade now extends over the entire coast. In 1856 Mr. Black was married to Rosa Leavy, a native of Ireland, who died in 1883, leaving two sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom, Andrew Black, is the youngest member of the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County. He was born July 12, 1858, in this city, and is a graduate of the public schools. He early became interested in the business of his father, and in 1874, after his return from a visit to Australia, he settled down to business and was foreman of the shop for several years. Although a young man, he has already made his mark as a politician, being on the County Central Committee of his party from 1884 to 1888, at which time he secured the endorsement of his party for the office of Supervisor, receiving a handsome majority vote at the ensuing election over his Republican competitor, Mr. S. J. Jackson.

GEORGE DART, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, was born at Brockville, on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, in Leeds County, Canada, February 25, 1828. He received a common-school education there and learned the trade of cabinet-maker. He afterward read medicine and studied in the office of Dr. I. S. P. Lord, of Batavia, Illinois; took a partial course at Rush Medical College, and began the practice of his profession in Warrenville, Illinois, and then removed to De Peyster, St. Lawrence County, New York, where he lived three and a half years. During that time he attended the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College, and graduated at that institution, February 11, 1875. He became a member of the American Homeopathic Institute in June of that year. For many years the severe northern climate of New York had materially affected his health, which at length became so much impaired that he was obliged to seek a milder climate. Accordingly, in the fall of 1879 he came to Sacramento to visit his daughter, Mrs. P. F. Pierson, of this city, and was so much pleased with the salutary climate here that he determined to remain, and opened an office on J street, where he remained five years. In the spring of 1881 he made a trip East, and returning in the fall of that year, decided to locate on the Bay. He went direct to San Francisco, but the humidity of the atmosphere brought on his

old trouble, bronchitis, and after spending a year and a half there he was compelled to abandon a rapidly growing practice and return to Sacramento. Here he has had the good fortune to regain his health, and speaks highly of the advantages of the climate here. The Doctor was married in Canada, when twenty-three years old, to Miss Orilla Able, whose father was a Yankee Quaker. They have three daughters and one son. The Doctor has been a careful, painstaking student all his life, and well deserves the confidence which his friends repose in him. He is a gentleman of culture and of great urbanity of manner.

ELISHA DALY, an agriculturist of Center Township, was born November 23, 1823, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, son of John R. and Hannah (Doyle) Daly, the father also a native of that State, and the mother of Delaware; both lived and died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania's capital, and both at the age of about thirty-two years. There were five children in the family: John R., Elisha, Mary S., Elizabeth, and William, who died in Placerville. Mr. Daly, whose name heads this sketch, is a carpenter by trade. He worked in a woolen factory when a boy. In 1844 he went to Rock Island, Illinois, and worked at his trade there ten years, in company with his brother John R. In 1854 he came to this State, being four months on the way and stopping first at Placerville. He spent six months on Schofield's ranch on Dry Creek; then he purchased property on Thirteenth and K streets, Sacramento, and resided there until 1859, teaming; and then he moved up on his present property in Center Township, fourteen miles northeast of Sacramento and eight miles from Folsom. There are 472 acres in the ranch, which is in the best farming district in the township. He has been justice of the peace in this township. He is a member of Roseville Grange, No. 161, and politically is a Republican. In 1853 he married Miss Eliza Ramsey, of Davenport, Iowa, and a native of Ireland, and they have thirteen children, viz.: Elisha R., Jane E., wife of Charles W. Summers, of Sacramento; Hannah, wife of Jonathan Churchman, of Sacramento; Louis S., Josephine E., Margaret P., wife of Charles Johnston; George W.; Mary R., a school teacher; Eugene M., Emma H., John S., Arabella C. and Minerva C. George and Louis are proprietors of a general store in Antelope, where they have also the postoffice, telegraph office, and the express business of the Wells-Fargo Company. Mr. Daly, who is quite feeble, still manages his own affairs. Mrs. Daly's father still lives in Rock Island, at the age of ninety years. She visited her Eastern home in June, 1885, but says she is content to remain in California the rest of her life. Captain J. Daly, grandfather of Elisha, was a native of Ireland, a sea captain, and died at New Orleans. He was the owner of sea vessels in 1812, during the war with Great Britain.

JOHN C. DOLSON, a San Joaquin Township rancher, was born in Orange County, New York, April 7, 1823, a son of Frederick and Margaret (Moore) Dolson. His father was a native of Germany and a farmer by occupation, and in his family were five sons and four daughters. He died at the age of fifty-one years, and his wife at the age of sixty years, in Orange County, New York. Mr. Dolson, of this sketch, was brought up on the farm and came to California in 1850, by way of Panama, being three months on the route. He followed mining four years at Pilot Hill, near Georgetown, but he did not make much money, although the mines had been very rich. In 1854 he returned to Orange County, New York, again by way of the Isthmus; and during this year he was married to Hannah O'Conor, a native of Ireland. In 1855 he came again to this State and resumed mining for two years on the American River, with rather poor success. In 1857 he settled on his present ranch, a half mile from Elk Grove, and

here he has prospered as a general farmer, as he has well deserved to do. He has eight children, in the following order: Oscar J., born October 1, 1855; John J., November 17, 1857; David P., January 4, 1861; Maggie M., May 4, 1863; Willie, May 22, 1865; Mary E., August 23, 1869; Alice E., December 31, 1871; and Joseph H., October 23, 1874.

GEORGE HARVEY KERR was born October 1, 1829, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. (For his ancestry, see sketch of Joseph Hampton Kerr, elswhere in this work.) He had the advantage of the public schools of Mercer County, where his parents moved when he was three years old, and also of the academy at West Greenville, county seat. From there he went to Jefferson College, located at Cannonsburg, which was afterward removed to Washington and consolidated with the college there. At intervals between his schooling and after leaving school he learned the carriage-making trade, serving an apprenticeship and following the business three years. April 15, 1852, he determined to come to California, and accordingly made his way to New York, where he took the steamer Illinois to Panama, and from there to San Francisco the ill-fated vessel Golden Gate. He was taken sick on the way; lay in Sacramento State Hospital for thirteen weeks, a private patient, paying $3 a day. He spent the summer of 1853-'54 teaching school at Diamond Spring, El Dorado County. He came to Elk Grove and took up a quarter-section of Government land in 1854. In 1857 he started a fruit-growing business, and in connection with that farming. Believing that fruit cannot be grown successfully without irrigation, he has in general used that method except for grapes, and been successful. He has ten acres devoted to orchards of various kinds of fruits, and fifty acres are devoted to vineyard,—two-thirds table and raisin grapes and the remainder wine grapes. Has cured his own grapes for the past twelve years, and the best judges say that there are no better raisins produced in the State of California than the Elk Grove. Mr. Kerr is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Elk Grove, having first joined the church in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in 1845. He took an active interest in building the church property and the Grange Hall. One of the first things he was interested in on coming to Elk Grove was establishing Sunday-schools at San Joaquin. Politically he is a Republican, and has voted for every Republican Presidential candidate since that party has been established. He was married in 1864 to Mrs. Mary Springsted, a native of Aylmer, Canada. She was a widow with two children, both of whom are married and residing at Elk Grove.

JAMES M. FRALEY was born in Maryland, November 24, 1827, his parents being Frederick and Ellen (McHenry) Fraley, both natives of Frederick County, Maryland. They were the parents of nine children, all now deceased except the subject of this sketch and a younger sister, Mrs. Dr. Evart, of Baltimore. The father had learned the trade of wagon-maker, at which he worked for some years in Frederick and Cumberland. About 1840 he moved into Alleghany County, Maryland, where he owned a farm and kept a public house. He had been reared on a farm until the age of eighteen. James M. was educated in the district schools to the age of fifteen, supplemented by a two years' course in a high school. At the age of seventeen he was employed in driving his father's team, usually from Cumberland to Brownsville, and sometimes to Wheeling, besides helping occasionally in farm work. In 1849 his mother died, and the family was soon scattered into four or five States. James M. went peddling with a team, dealing mostly in copper kettles, for a manufacturer in Cumberland, and remained in that business until February 1, 1852. He then

went to Whitehall, Greene County, Illinois, where he had three married sisters, and spent a year there. On March 29, 1853, in company with Dr. Boyse, of Whitehall, and some others, he set out for California. The party comprised ten men and six women, with four wagons drawn by ox teams. At St. Joe, Missouri, they joined a larger party, but soon separated and proceeded by themselves, suffering no special inconvenience They came by the old emigrant route to Carson Valley, and then by Johnson's cut-off into California. They arrived at Ristine's ranch, just eight miles below Sacramento, having been six months in making the journey. For a month or two he drove a team for $75 a month, but was taken sick with typhoid fever, and for four months was unable to work. Early in 1854 he went to work for the California Stage Company, taking care of their horses, at which he was employed for nine months, when he was again taken sick. In 1855 he engaged in farming on the shares, putting about 165 acres in grain which was destroyed by the grasshoppers, involving a loss of quite a sum of money and his time. In 1856 he went to work for A. M. Plummer, who kept a public-house on the old Jackson road, about thirteen miles from Sacramento, remaining with him about three and one-half years. In 1860 he purchased an outfit and went to teaming, chiefly over the mountains into Nevada. In 1865 he bought a farm of 320 acres, near the Twelve-Mile House, but continued teaming until 1869, after which he gave undivided attention to his ranch until he sold it in 1879. He kept the Twelve-Mile House two years, when he sold out and moved into Sacramento, where he kept a saloon for nearly two years. November 1, 1882, he rented the Slough House, about eighteen miles from that city, which he still conducts. Mr. Fraley was first married, in 1848, to Miss Sarah Ellen Lawson, a native of Maryland, and daughter of a farmer on the Potomac. She died ten months later of childbirth, the child also dying. In December, 1881, he was again married, to Miss Addie Laurell, a native of Portland, Maine. She died in March, 1885, without issue, leaving him again alone in the world.

NEWELL KANE was born July 1, 1842, in St. Joseph County, Indiana, his parents being Newell and Arminda (Stiles) Kane. His father spent his boyhood days, up to October 4, 1826, in Raleigh, North Carolina, where he was born April 27, 1802, and there learned the millwright's trade; then moved to Detroit, where he was married February 16, 1832; thence went to Jonesville, ninety miles from Detroit, and bought a farm, which he cultivated, at the same time working at his trade. He built a mill in Homer and lived there a short time, then moved to Marshall, and in 1840 went to St. Joseph County, Indiana. He bought land in Noble County as a speculation. From Indiana he returned to Michigan and resided on his farm of 320 acres until the winter of 1851-'52, when, having caught the gold fever, he sold out and started for California, January 1. He sailed from New York via Panama, on the steamer Pioneer, and landed in San Francisco on the 6th of March from the steamer Golden Gate. He went immediately to Sacramento, thence to Mormon Island, where he kept hotel through the summer. In 1853 he returned to Sacramento for the purpose of going into business, but the flood prevented him from so doing. Going to Brighton Township, he bought 205 acres of land, the locality then being called the Thirty-mile Desert, owing to the scarcity of water from Sacramento to the foot-hills some thirty miles distant. The land was covered with brush and trees, mostly white oak, and wild animals were plentiful, the California lion and wild cattle causing at times great fear among the settlers. He worked upon the place, cultivating and improving it to what it now is. August 28, 1887, at the age of eighty-six years, he died. Mrs. Kane, his wife, was born in Palmyra, New York, April 2, 1813, and came with her parents, David and Elizabeth (who was of Scotch descent, daughter

of John Cummings, who was at one time sheriff of New York) Stiles, to Michigan. She is of a hardy race; her great-grandfather Stiles came over in the Mayflower; her grandfather lived to the age of 115 years; and her father, David Stiles, lived to the age of 107 years, and the year before he died could put his hand on a seven-rail fence and jump over it! Other members of the family also lived to a good old age. She died July 8, 1889, gangrene having set in in her right foot, and after suffering great pain for months, her foot decaying by inches until amputation became necessary, after which she survived but a short time. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kane are: Maria Louise, who, a few days before her death and while she was then confined to her deathbed, wrote the following poem:

MY BURIAL.

Where shall the dead and the beautiful sleep?
In the vale where the willow and cypress weep;
Where the wind of the west breathes its softest sigh,
Where the silvery stream is floating nigh,
And the pure clear drops of the rising spray
Glitter like gems in the bright noon's rays;
Where the sun's warm smile may never dispel
Night's tears o'er the form they loved so well;
In the vale where the sparkling waters flow;
Where the fairest, earliest violets grow.
Bury me where my sister lies,
Bury me there beneath the skies.

Where shall the dead and the beautiful sleep?
Where the wild flowers bloom in the valley deep;
Where the sweet robes of spring may softly rest
In purity o'er the sleeper's breast;
Where is heard the voice of the sinless dove,
Murmuring gently its soft note of love;
Where no column proud in the sun may glow,
To mock the heart that is resting below;
Where pure hearts are sleeping forever blest;
Where the wandering Peri love to rest;
Where the sky and the earth are softly fair,—
Bury me there, bury me there

Sylvina Josephine, born March 8, 1835, and died February 17, 1853, in Sacramento; Edward, born March 2, 1837, died February 5, 1853, in Sacramento; Delia Caroline, born July 14, 1839, died August 8, 1841; Theodore F., born June 4, 1845, and now resident in Portland, Oregon; Alfred, born December 13, 1847, died September 12, 1862, on the farm; Maria Caroline, born October 15, 1849, wife of W. W. Brison, of Sacramento. Newell Kane, Jr., commenced to earn his own way in the world when eighteen years of age. He took 300 acres of land, in 1860, adjoining the home place, and afterward bought 500 more, east of the home place, called the Oak Tree Farm. In 1878 he disposed of it and moved to Sacramento, where he bought property on the corner of Seventeenth and J streets, and lived there till the summer of 1879. Then he moved to Oakland and resided there about three years. Next he took a trip to Washington Territory, up the Skagit River, during the gold excitement at that place. From there he wandered to Portland, Oregon; stopped there a short time and then returned to Oakland, where he kept hotel about two years. Then he sold out his business and removed to Idaho, where he speculated somewhat in town and mining property. He made his home there about one year, when he returned to California, and has made Sacramento County his home ever since. He has been at the home farm since his father's death. He was married on April 16, 1865, to Miss Francelia Ann Hatch, daughter of N. V. Hatch, of Sacramento city. They have three children: Josephine Eunice, born October 21, 1868, now the wife of Montgomery Pike, of Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County; Arthur Edward, born October 16, 1869; May Louise, born February 19, 1872.

HON. REUBEN KERCHEVAL, deceased, the subject of this sketch, was born in Ohio, in December, 1820, his parents being Louis and Mary (Runyon) Kercheval. The father was born in Virginia about 1796, and rendered some service in the war of 1812. The mother was a Kentuckian. Grandfather James Kercheval, by birth a Virginian, moved with his family into Kentucky, and his son, Louis, was there married. The Kerchevals are of

Huguenot extraction, their ancestor, Louis, leaving France upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He found refuge in Switzerland, then in England, and finally in America. He was of Dijon family, whose castle on the Rhine was in existence as late as 1854. The name denotes horse-lover, the initial C being changed to K for euphony. The parents of Reuben Kercheval moved from Kentucky to Ohio about 1818, and thence to Will County, Illinois, in 1830. The son's formal education consisted of a single term in a district school, but being fond of reading he became a well-informed man on general topics and public affairs. He came to California in 1850, and tried mining for six weeks. Reared on a farm he discarded the uncongenial business of mining, and with his brother, Albert F., now of Los Angeles, settled on Ryer Island, on the Sacramento, before the close of 1850. After a few years he and his father bought the place on Grand Island, and subsequently he bought out his brother's interest, and became owner of 334 acres, in one body, at the head of Grand Island. In 1856 he visited his old home in Will County, Illinois, remaining several months. In June, 1857, Mr. Kercheval was there married to Miss Margaret Brodie, born in Ohio, daughter of Clement and Sarah(White) Brodie, who afterward settled in Will County, Illinois. They were the parents of five daughters and one son: the latter, Robert John, of New Lenox, Illinois, died in December, 1872, leaving three children: Esther, John Clement and Sadie. One daughter is also deceased, leaving three sisters of Mrs. Kercheval still living in 1889: Sarah E., now Mrs. A. Smith, of New Lenox; Mrs. Maria Page, of Joliet; and Mrs. Louisa Stevens, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Grandfather Robert Brodie was a Scotch emigrant, and the father of four sons: Clement, the father of Mrs. Kercheval; James, an expert in diving, lost his life in the exercise of his calling; Joseph, who died young in the fifties; John, who died at Lafayette, Indiana, in 1885, aged eighty-two. Thomas, the youngest son of John, served in the Union army, in the Civil War of the Republic, is now a member of the Grand Army, and lives with his family near Williamsport, Indiana. Grandfather John White, who died in the girlhood of his daughter Sarah, was the son of an English emigrant. Another son, known as Judge White, lived near Whiteleysburg, Delaware, where also one or two of the older sisters of Mrs. Kercheval were born, her only brother being born in Columbus, Ohio, herself at Urbana, in that State, and the younger sisters in Wells County, Indiana. Soon after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Kercheval they set out for California, arriving on Grand Island, in August, 1857, where they continued to reside together for nearly twenty-four years. Later on public duties shared in Mr. Kercheval's time and attention, with his business of fruit-grower and the cares of his family. He was elected to the Legislature for two terms, 1872–'73 and 1877–'78. He was also a Mason, and at one time Master of Franklin Lodge, as well as fourth officer, and a thirty-second degree member of the Scottish Rite Consistory of California. Mr. Kercheval died in May, 1881, leaving four children, born on Grand Island: James Louis, in 1858; Howard Douglas, in 1860; Josephine, in 1865; Hartley, in 1868. Besides the usual local schooling, all the children have been given the opportunity of a higher education: James L. at the California Military Academy; Howard D. at the California Military Academy, then at the Berkeley Gymnasium, and finally in the University of California; Josephine at the Irving Institute, then as pupil of Professor Michelson, then in crayon portraiture and music, as pupil of Professor Hartmann, and in 1889 as a member of the class of Mrs. Fish,—all of San Francisco; Hartley, at Sackett's Academy in Oakland. James L. was married in 1885 to Miss Nellie Kelly, of San Francisco, where he is employed as freight clerk of the steamer J. D. Peters. Howard D. was married in 1882 to Miss Mattie Stewart Barkley, of Sacramento. They have three boys: Reuben, born in 1883; Elbert, in 1885; and Howard Gholdsen, February 12,

1888. Mr. H. D. Kercheval was for some years in the service of the California Transportation Company, and in 1889 is deputy assessor of Sacramento County, and trustee of Grand Island Reclamation District No. 3. Hartley was married to Miss Mamie Hall, of Grand Island, in May, 1889. Since the death of Mr. Reuben Kercheval the estate has been enlarged under the able management of his widow, Mrs. Margaret B. Kercheval. She has purchased eighty acres three miles below, and sixty-eight two miles farther. She has erected a handsome two-story residence, now occupied by Howard D., about a mile below the family mansion at the head of the Island, and more recently a less pretentious, but scarcely less elegant, one-story and basement cottage, on the eighty-two acre place, now occupied by Hartley. The new purchase, five miles below, is being cleared of timber, and will be all planted before the close of 1889. There are now about seventy acres of orchard on the other ranches. The year 1889 is also signalized by a combined effort to fully reclaim the whole island, in which work Mrs. Kercheval is actively interested. With untiring industry and a business ability truly remarkable in a lady, Mrs. Kercheval is ever busily engaged in enlarging, improving and beautifying her landed possessions.

MICHAEL KEEFE, an extensive farmer six miles south of Sacramento, was born in Fort Carrington Township, Franklin County, New York, October 4, 1841. His parents were John and Margaret (Murphy) Keefe, natives of Ireland. Three weeks after their marriage in 1835, they came to America, landing at Quebec. Thence they went to New York State by way of Montreal and Lachine. Mr. Keefe had a brother in Franklin County, New York, and after sojourning with him for a while settled upon a place of his own. He died in 1868, at the age of sixty-seven years. His widow is still living there, at the age of seventy-six years. In John's father's family were six children: David, John, Daniel, Michael, Matthew, and Mary, all of whom are now dead. John Keefe had twelve children: two died in infancy, and those who grew up are David, Johanna, Bridget, Michael, Mary, Margaret, Abigail, Daniel, Katie and John. All these are living excepting Bridget, who died in Wisconsin. The others are scattered over the United States, two of them—John and Michael—being in this county. Mr. Michael Keefe, whose name heads this notice, has made his own way in the world since he became of age without a dollar of help from anybody. He packed pork four months in Chicago; worked for Isaiah Strong, a cattle-dealer in La Salle County, Illinois, ten months; then he visited a point above Green Bay, Wisconsin, where his sister had just died; then in Chicago again for a short time during the cold storm of the winter of 1864; then worked a short time for Abner Strong, brother of Isaiah, La Salle County; then, on account of the sickness of his father, he returned to New York and remained there with his parents until May 19, 1864, when he started for California. He sailed upon the steamer Illinois to Panama, having some trouble to effect a landing, as it was during the war; and on the steamer America to San Francisco, landing there June 27. For a short time he worked for Colonel McNasser, in Franklin Township, this county, and then for Silas Carle, Mr. West, William Curtis in Sacramento, H. Wittenbrock, and then Mr. Curtis again until 1871. He then married Nora Egan, and continued to make his home there for two years. His eldest son, John, was born there, February 3, 1874. He next moved upon the place owned by Oliver C. Carroll and lived there a year and a half; then, in 1875, he moved into Sacramento for four months. His second son, George Michael, was born there, October 3, 1875. He then bought a half interest in the Hayne & Cheney ranch and moved upon it December 4, that year. There his third son, Daniel Stanislaus, was born, September 1, 1877, and his fourth child, Mar-

garet Ann, July 13, 1881. December 22 of the latter year he moved upon his present place, which he bought in January, 1881, and which contains 200 acres. It is bounded by both the upper and the lower Stockton roads, and is six miles from the city limits. His fine residence there was completed in March, 1883. His interest in the Hayne & Cheney ranch consists of 402½ acres; and he began life here with nothing. He devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising, especially horses,—work horses and roadsters.

JOSEPH HAMPTON KERR. This gentleman's father, Samuel Kerr, was born in New Jersey, probably in Newark. When he was a boy his father's family moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, and in Cannonsburg, that county, he, Samuel, learned the blacksmiths' trade. The ancestry of the Kerr family are from Scotland. His great-grandfather, Nevin, came from County Antrim, Ireland, to America when his (Samuel's) grandfather was a boy. He was of Scotch descent. Samuel Kerr, who was born in 1785, moved from Washington County to Mercer County, same State, and died there September 12, 1844, and his wife survived several years. He first married October 6, 1814, Margaret McGregor, who died October 21, 1820, and had three children, namely: Margaret, born October 15, 1815, and still living, in Missouri; Lewis Hampton, born April 3, 1818, and now deceased; and Samuel, born December 27, 1819, also now deceased. Mr. Kerr's second wife, *nee* Jane Nevin, was born February 10, 1799, and died January 12, 1867. By the second marriage there were ten children, namely: John Nevin, born July 22, 1822; Joseph Hampton, March 18, 1824; Mary Jane, November 1, 1825, and died December 12, 1886; Andrew Wiley, born July 12, 1827; A. W. Kerr has taught in the public school of California thirty-two years; George Harvey, October 1, 1829; Martha M., February 5, 1832; Sarah Elizabeth, February 27, 1834; Charlotte Isabel, October 27, 1836; Samuel M., February 8, 1839; Robert Alexander, October 14, 1841. All these except one are still living, and four of them residing in California. The subject of this sketch resided in Pennsylvania until the spring of 1852, when he came to California, leaving New York April 27, on the steamer Ilias, in company with his brother, George H., a sketch of whom is given in this volume. At Panama he took the steamer Golden Gate and reached San Francisco May 27, and Sacramento the next day. He followed his trade, blacksmithing, in Nevada County, until 1856, in September of which year he located at old Elk Grove, which was then a postoffice and stage station. There he bought a squatter's title to a quarter-section of land, and afterward he purchased the tract. A warrant was deposited in the general land office in favor of Lieutenant John McDowell, a veteran of the Mexican war, who in turn assigned the land to Joseph H. Kerr. On this place Mr. Kerr has been engaged principally in raising hay and fruit. Has had two orchards His present young orchard of four acres is an unusually promising one. In the vineyard are about twelve acres; and on the premises are many fine shade and ornamental trees, among them some orange trees nine to ten years old, the varieties being the Navel and Mediterranean Sweet. One, a seedling, was set out twenty years ago. A thrifty palm, nine and a half feet round and twenty-five feet high, flourishes in the front yard, set out in the spring of 1878. The handsome residence was erected in 1877, at a cost of $3,000. Mr. Kerr's ambition leads him to excel in the care of his premises, and indeed to success in all his undertakings. He is fond of the chase, and sometimes takes trips to the mountains to fish, hunt, and recreate generally. Both himself and wife are leading stockholders in the Elk Grove Building Association. Politically Mr. Kerr has always been a Republican. His first Presidential vote was cast for Zachary Taylor, and he has lost only two Presidential votes. He was married December

28, 1858, to Angeline Worthington, a native of Jackson County, Iowa, and they have two children: James Harry and Eva.

JAMES W. KILGORE, farmer, Brighton Township, was born in Lee County, Iowa, May 30, 1840, a son of Matthew and Massa (McGuire) Kilgore, the former a native of Ross County, Ohio, the latter also a native of Ohio. Hannah Gilgore, aunt of James W., was the second white child born in that county, namely, where Chillicothe now is, January 18, 1799. Matthew resided in that county until 1827, when he moved to Tippecanoe County, Indiana; in 1837 he removed to Lee County, Iowa, and in 1852 he came to California, by way of Council Bluffs, crossing the Missouri River on the 23d of May and arriving here October 10. He brought his family here in 1852, making both trips across the plains. The second time he was with a large train, starting with thirteen wagons, and they were six months on the journey, but had no special trouble. Among the party were George and James Wilson, of Oregon. The family then consisted of five children: George, since deceased; Teresa, who married James Wilson and has since died; Elizabeth, David and James. The eldest son, William, had preceded them to this State in 1850, with his father. They first located in Yolo County, on the Sacramento River, fifteen miles below Sacramento; in the spring of 1853 they moved to Santa Clara County, and in 1855 returned to this county. From 1858 to 1864 they were residents again in Yolo County, and then finally settled in this county. Matthew Kilgore died March 16, 1882, at the age of eighty-one years. His wife died April 8, 1875, at the age of seventy-seven years. Of the family three are now living—David, Elizabeth and James. The latter was twelve years old when he came to this State, and remained with his parents until their death. The home place originally contained 324 acres, of which seventy-seven acres now belong to James in Brighton Township, and eighty acres in Lee Township. Elizabeth married Archibald Criswell, and they have four children: Alice, wife of W. F. Bryan; Martha, William and George, all residents of this county.

JOHN A. GRAHAM, the genial host of the American Exchange Hotel, in Folsom, is a native of Tippecanoe, Harrison County, Ohio, being born there March 23, 1849. His father, John Graham, a pioneer of this State, was a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, educated there, and moved into Ohio about 1842, where he married Sarah J. Dicks, a native of that State, whose parents settled there when it was a wilderness. John Graham was a justice of the peace in Tippecanoe, and made his home there until 1849, when he came overland to California. He mined on Feather River, near Oroville, accumulated a little fortune, returned to Ohio in the fall of 1850, and in 1853 brought his family here by water, landing in San Francisco December 17. He went to the mines in El Dorado County, where he owned some valuable ditch property, and engaged in keeping hotel, conducting it as long as the mining camp continued there—four years. Then he purchased the hotel called the White House, on the Wire Bridge and Placerville Road, and kept that hostelry twelve years, or up to within a short time of his death, which occurred April 5, 1873, when he was aged fifty-eight years, and engaged in the live-stock business. His wife died in 1869. In John Graham's family were nine children, of whom seven are now living, all residents of this State. John A. Graham, our subject, was four years old when brought by his parents to this State in 1853. When of age he attended the San Jose Institute, then clerked in a dry-goods and grocery store in Yountville, Napa County, for R. K. Berry, two years. Upon the death of his father he returned home and took charge of the estate. For the ensuing thirteen years he conducted the hotel at Shingle

Springs, El Dorado County. Next he went to Lake Tahoe and invested in a resort there, which proved unprofitable, and he came to Folsom and leased the American Exchange Hotel, the leading commercial and family hotel in the place. He is a whole-souled, accommodating and kind host, thoroughly understanding how to make his guests comfortable and contented. His patronage is steadily increasing. As to the fraternities, he is an Odd Fellow of ten years' standing, being now a member of Cosumnes Lodge, No. 63, of Latrobe, El Dorado County; and at the last session of the Grand Lodge held at San Francisco he represented his lodge. He was married in 1877 to Miss Amelia Meyer, a native of Shingle Springs, and they have four children: Albert Herman, Edwin Laurin, Ira Morrill and Hazel Rae.

JOHN WESLEY HEATH, merchant and postmaster at Michigan Bar, Cosumnes Township, was born in Adams County, Indiana, November 18, 1846, his father being George W. Heath (see sketch). John W. Heath came to California in 1854, and received a fair education in the district schools. He did some mining for wages when a young man, but was chiefly employed as clerk. In 1877 he became junior partner in the firm of West & Heath, dealers in general merchandise, and was appointed postmaster in October of that year. Since 1885 he has been sole proprietor of the business, and is owner of the store and some other buildings with the acre and a half on which they stand, besides forty-four acres outside the village. Mr. Heath was married in 1873 to Miss Elizabeth C. Brown, a native of Arkansas, daughter of James M. and Felicia (Carter) Brown. The family came to California in 1854; the mother died in 1887; the father is still living on his place about two miles from Michigan Bar, aged sixty-three. Mr. and Mrs. Heath are the parents of six living children: Nettie Bernice, born December 25, 1877; Lena Maud, April 19, 1879; Myrtle Elizabeth, December 17, 1881; Edna Alice, December 25, 1883; George Monroe, October 12, 1885; John Edward, February 13, 1887; Bertha Felicia, October 11, 1888, died June 21, 1889.

F. J. JACKSON, deceased, formerly a rancher in San Joaquin Township, was born February 12, 1819, on the sea, being the son of a sea captain, and was brought up in Pennsylvania near the Susquehanna River. When he was about sixteen years of age his parents removed with him to Upper Canada, where they resided about four years. July 12, 1840, he married Catharine Kennedy, a native of Maine. After a residence on the Detroit River, near Detroit, Michigan, three years, he moved in October, to Iowa, settling in Jackson County, near the Mississippi River. April 16, 1861, he started overland for this coast, and arrived in Sacramento September 15. He located almost immediately upon the ranch in San Joaquin Township where he spent the remainder of his days, dying July 27, 1866. He had five sons and four daughters: James Thomas, Mallet Case, Henry William, Hattie, wife of Wesley Simons, 1708 N street, Sacramento, Mary Ann, wife of L. S. Dart, Joseph Edward, Kate, wife of William Johnston, Nannie, wife of Fred French, and Jack Lincoln,—all residing in this county.

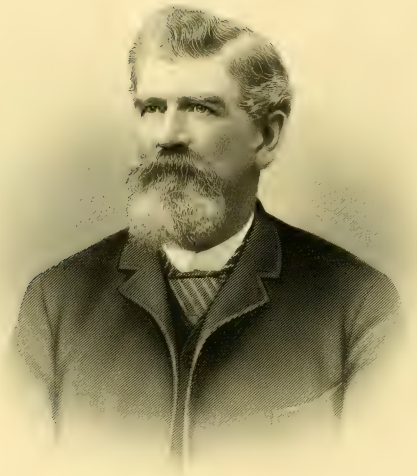
JOSEPH HULL was born January 24, 1813, in Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio. His grandfather Hull was a native of New York State; after his marriage he removed to Ohio, settling where Steubenville now is before Ohio was even a part of the Northwest Territory. He had seven children, of whom Joseph, the father of our subject, was the third; he was born in 1792; married Jane Luckey, also a native of Steubenville. When the subject of

our sketch was two years old his father removed to Zanesville, Ohio; thence, in 1825 to Clermont County, eighteen miles east of East Cincinnati. Joseph Hull, our subject, here learned his father's trade, saddle-making, but as it did not suit him he began teaching school, which, as he says, did not require much education at that time. He was examined by the school board and was given a certificate to teach, which he did for five years. Upon leaving Ohio he was given the following endorsement, dated Perin's Mills, Clermont County, Ohio:

"*To whom it may concern:*—We, the undersigned, citizens of Clermont County, take pleasure in recommending the bearer, Joseph Hull, Jr., to their attention as an honest, sober, industrious and worthy man, worthy of the confidence of any community, having proved himself as such to our entire satisfaction after an acquaintance of more than twenty years.

"HARVEY PERIN.
"JOHN WILLIAMS.
"JOHN HALL.
"COLTON SPENCE, M. D."

About 1840 he became a member of a rifle company, and occupied the position three or four years. August 21, 1844, he received a commission from M. Bartley, then Governor of Ohio, as Major of the First Rifle Regiment, Third Brigade, and Eighth Division of the State Militia for the term of six years; he took the oath of office, but resigned his commission the following year when he left the State. April, 1845, he determined to go to Oregon, his health being somewhat impaired; accordingly, he went to Independence, Missouri, and joined a large train, consisting of 600 wagons and a large number of cattle. On the 5th day of May, of that year, the train, well organized and equipped, started for Oregon. At Malheur River, which empties into Snake River, the party was divided by an old trapper who represented that he knew of a short cut to Willamette Valley. About fifty or sixty persons joined him. They reached Oregon City, December 8, 1845, two months later than the party who came by the old trail. Mr. Hull immediately took up a claim about fifteen miles east of Oregon City, of 640 acres, set out an orchard, made improvements, built a house and inclosed some ground; remained until 1848, when, having heard of the gold discovery here, he determined to come to California. He joined a train of forty-two wagons with Peter H. Burnett, who was afterward the first Governor of California, as captain, and started on the 12th of September. They came through that portion of the Klamath region where the lava beds are located, and struck Pit River, which they followed into the heart of the Sierra Nevadas. There they found old Peter Lassen with a train of Eastern emigrants, whom he was taking to his ranch on the upper Sacramento River. Their wagons were disabled and they had been there a month; their stock of groceries were exhausted. Mr. Hull's party took them through to the valley. They reached Park's Bar on the Yuba River, October 5. Mr. Hull remained there mining until January 3, 1849, when he started to return to Oregon, by water, going to San Francisco via Fort Sutter. He was forced to wait several days in that city for a vessel, but finally took passage on the Jeanet, on board which was old General Joseph Lane, who had been appointed Governor of Oregon Territory. They reached Oregon City in due time. Mr. Hull remained there until April, when he again came to California, bringing his family with him. He mined on the Mokelumne River until October of that year, when he moved to Benicia and entered into the business of making lime, which then commanded as high a price as $15 a barrel, with two Eastern men who pretended to understand the business thoroughly. They made a failure of it because of heavy importations of lime from the East as ballast. In 1851 he came to Sacramento, where he followed teaming until the fall of 1852; then moved upon his ranch near Brighton, where he has remained ever since. In 1863 he was elected supervisor of this county; he was president of the board two years of that time and went out of office in 1867. Politically



D. R. Hunt

he has been a Republican since the birth of that party in this State, but of late years has seen much in the dealings of that party which has greatly lessened his enthusiasm, although he usually votes the party ticket. He has always paid considerable attention to educational matters and started the first district school in this part of the township, contributing a large amount of his time and means in order to do this. He followed surveying while in Oregon. He surveyed the claim where East Portland now is. He has done considerable of it in this county. Mr. Hull has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Ann James, a native of Ohio. She died leaving one daughter, Margaret, who is now the wife of Ethan A. Grant of this county. The second wife was Susannah Cazel, also a native of Ohio. She died in Sacramento County, in 1858, the mother of five children, four of whom are still living: Thomas, George, Joseph, and Mary. The three sons are living in Los Angeles County, and the daughter, Mrs. Hasley, resides in Solano County.

DENNIS ROCKWELL HUNT was born in Vermont, April 23, 1820, his parents being Albinus and Hannah (Robins) Hunt, both of New England descent for some generations, and both now deceased, at about the age of seventy. The family moved into the State of New York when D. R. was about two years old. In youth he got a limited education in the district schools for four or five years, and at the age of twelve hired out on a farm. From that time on he worked for wages in different lines until 1848, when he bought, in partnership with his brother, 150 acres, which he helped to till one year. In 1850, leaving the farm in charge of his brother, he set out from New York by the Isthmus route for California, where he hoped to reap a golden harvest. Arriving in due time in San Francisco he made his way to the El Dorado, on the south fork of the American River, above Mormon Island. After spending about eight months in the mines with no large results he went to work for W. R. Grimshaw, on the Daylor ranch on the Cosumnes. After three months he was hired at $8 a day to go to mining, but the enterprise not proving profitable he returned to work on the same ranch. Before the close of that changeful year, 1851, he filed his claim for 160 acres on Deer Creek, now owned by S. B. Moore, of Lee Township, and in 1852 raised hay and barley on his own place. But the fortune of life was still adverse, and his whole crop of hay and barley, in stacks, to the value of over $12,000, was destroyed by fire. It took many years to recover from this heavy loss, but he held on to the land, raised twelve more crops, and sold out in the autumn of 1863, being then worth over $16,000. Mr. Hunt went into the grocery business in Sacramento for six or eight months, and in 1865 returned to New York, where he bought a farm in Madison County, and stocked it with the expectation of making it his permanent home. He, however, soon found farming in New York was no longer congenial, and he sold out the following year. Returning to Sacramento he purchased a livery and sale stable, which he kept about two years. In the autumn of 1868 he bought the 500 acres he still owns near Freeport, on the Sacramento. He carries on a dairy business of about eighty cows, which is his chief industry, supplemented by minor farming activities. In August, 1855, Mr. Hunt was married to Mrs. Nancy A. (Tumwalt) Cotton, the mother of two sons, Albert T. and Joel S. Cotton. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are the parents of five sons: Major Clarence, born on the Deer Creek ranch in September, 1859; Frank Linn, in October, 1862, at the same place; Mark Twain, in Sacramento, in November, 1865; D. R., Jr., also in Sacramento, February 3, 1868; George Grant, at Freeport, in December, 1870. Major C. has been twice married, having one daughter by his first wife, Anna Thorne. The second wife bore the name of Maud Hetherington until her marriage. They are living at Tulare, where Mr. Hunt fills the

position of book-keeper, having the reputation of being an expert in that line. Mark T. is married to Miss Susie Hubbell, a native of Marin County, California. They are the parents of one son, born in 1889. In 1885 Mr. Hunt moved his family to Napa for the better education of the children. He there owns a residence, and the half block on which it stands. All the sons have been entered at Napa College at different times. Major C. won distinction in the business course; and D. R., Jr., who is now following a full college course of four years, will graduate in the class of 1890. The youngest son is also a student there in 1889. Mr. Hunt is a member of Sacramento Grange, No. 16; and has been a school trustee about twenty years.

MALLET CASE JACKSON was born in Jackson County, Iowa, March 7, 1845, son of Harry J. and Catharine (Kennedy) Jackson. He made his home with his parents in Iowa until 1861, when he came with them to California. The trip was accomplished in exactly five months. They located in Sacramento. He followed farming the first ten years. In 1872 he bought a farm of 200 acres about a mile and a quarter west of Florin, and seven miles from Sacramento, just east of the upper Stockton road. For the next five years he ran a windmill and box factory, since which time he has been building windmills, and also a contractor and farmer. In the winter of 1877 his factory burned down. Before that he seldom had less than eight or ten men employed, and averaged about $5,000 worth of work a year, sometimes ranging as high as $7,000. He still manufactures windmills, making the Jackson mill, his own invention, patented April, 1879. He has put up about 400 of them in this county, it being about the only one used about Florin, where he lives. It is a good mill, does excellent work, and gives entire satisfaction. He has been at that business for the past sixteen or seventeen years. He also does all kinds of manufacturing work, and can make almost anything that a person could want. Mr. Jackson was married January 9, 1880, to Mary E. Quinn, a native of New York State. She died December 6, 1880, the mother of one child, Annie Mary, born November 20, 1880. He was again married March 6, 1882, to Laura E. Dodson, his present wife. They have had one child, Marion Raymond, born March 9, 1886. Mrs. Jackson was born in Missouri, March 24, 1860, and is the daughter of Marcus H. and Mary Dodson. When she was two years old the family came to California, and settled in El Dorado County, where she was principally raised. Mr. Jackson is a member of Florin Lodge, No. 130, P. of H., and of the Elk Grove Lodge, No. 274, I. O. O. F., having joined the lodge in 1887.

EDWARD HEALEY, rancher, was born in England, July 28, 1826, son of John and Betsy (Kershaw) Healey, cloth manufacturers. Young Edward learned the trade of a carder, then became time-keeper on a railroad. In 1851 he emigrated to America, landing at Boston, where he was again railroad time-keeper, employed by an uncle for about eleven months. In the fall of 1851 he came to California by way of Cape Horn and the Sandwich Islands, being six months on the journey, and arriving in San Francisco in November. The first three months he followed gold-mining in the Big Ravine near Auburn; the next two years he was mining on Johnstown Creek, El Dorado County, with moderate success, say about $5 a day; thence he went to Ford's Bar, where he was engaged when the rise of the river drove them out. His company took out $10,000 in four months. Then he came down into Sacramento County and purchased a tract of land at $3.50 an acre, on the Daylor's portion of the Sheldon grant, and commenced buying fine cows, with reference to stock-raising, etc. By

the great flood of 1856 he lost ninety head of cattle, besides fences and 30,000 feet of lumber. The grown cows had cost him on an average about $50 a head. He continued ranching until 1863, when he went into the mercantile business at Sheldon, where he still has a nice little store. In 1869 he sold one ranch, and the last one, which he had greatly improved, he sold to Mr. Kelley in 1878. He purchased his present property in 1882. It is located on the line of the Sheldon grant, eighteen miles from Sacramento. In 1853 Mr. Healey returned to Georgia and married Emilina Killingsworth, a native of Atlanta, that State. They have six children, four of whom are living: John E., born in 1854; Mary, born in 1857, and died while an infant; Mary A., wife of James Peerless (deceased), of Sacramento; Jennie, now Mrs. George Stillson, of Florin; Joseph, at Elk Grove; Emma, who was born June 5, 1866, and is her father's main support,—housekeeper, business agent, etc. Her mother died in 1868, at the age of forty-four years.

JOHN HERINGA was born March 16, 1819, in the province of Groningen, Holland, his parents being Peter and Geertje. The latter died when John was but seven years of age, and the former died two years later, in 1829. In the family which survived them were two children, one son and one daughter. They both lived with their grandmother, but when John was twelve years of age he was bound out to farm work for six months in the adjoining county of Birum, at the expiration of which time he went to live with an uncle in Appingedam, and kept a dry-goods store and manufactured woolen goods. He remained with him nine years, and learned his trade (weaving), at which he worked part of the time, and part of the time at farming. The following nine years he served in the army, then in 1855 he was engaged on the police force in the town of Oppenhuezen. While there he met Geertje Jonstra, a native of Oppenhuezen, in Friesland, born January 29, 1835, whom he married in 1857. During the time they lived there they saved $1,100. July 19, 1868, they started for America, sailing from Liverpool and landing in Boston; thence to New York, where they arrived after a voyage of fourteen days. After stopping in New York three days, they took the steamer for Panama, thence to San Francisco, landing September 14, 1868. The next day they came to Sacramento, where a friend and countryman of theirs sold them a small ranch of thirty acres for $600. They also invested $300 in cows and started in the dairy business. Mrs. Heringa, having been reared on a dairy, understood the business thoroughly. They lived there three years, then sold the place for $1,000 and bought their present place, which consists of 160 acres, and is devoted to general farming. They continued the dairy business there and do so still, always having some good milch cows on the ranch. They have made a success of their business, having been industrious and economical. They own a ranch of 160 acres in Lee Township, which is run by their son. They have had six children, viz.: Peter, born September 27, 1859; Joseph, October 6, 1861; John, June 12, 1863; Jennie, March 9, 1866, and Charles, December 4, 1877.

PHILIP HOGATE GARDINER was born in New Jersey, August 29, 1846, son of John W. and Sarah (Hogate) Gardiner, of the New Jersey families of those names. Grandfather Andrew Gardiner died at about the age of seventy, and grandmother Uphan (Dubois) Gardiner, at eighty. Grandfather Hogate lived to be ninety-three. The mother of P. H. Gardiner died in 1853, but the father, born in August, 1818, is still living in his old home. He paid a visit to his son in 1884, staying about three months. The subject of this sketch arrived in San Francisco January 1, 1868, and worked about a year on a farm in Contra Costa County.

In 1869 he went to Nevada and spent two years prospecting in the White Pine Mountains, but did not strike anything rich enough to induce him to stay. In the spring of 1871 he returned to the Sacramento Valley and worked a year on a farm near Rio Vista. June 17, 1872, he went to farming on his own account, renting 250 acres on Brannan Island, raising grain and vegetables. Early in 1875, in partnership with J. F. Wilcox, he built the store he now occupies, and on March 5 opened it for trade with a stock of general merchandise, under the style of Gardiner & Wilcox. January 9, 1878, he bought out his partner and has since done business as P. H. Gardiner. He has been in charge of the postoffice since its establishment, March 13, 1879; was the agent of the California Transportation Company for twelve years to January 1, 1887, and is agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. He was instrumental in establishing a school district for this section, and has been a trustee thereof a good part of the time. He rents a considerable tract of land across the river, on Grand Island, on which he raises horses and cattle. Mr. Gardiner was married July 3, 1878, to Miss Ida Pool, a native of Isleton, daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Freeman) Pool. The father owned 600 acres including the village site, until the spring of 1881, when he lost his property by the floods. He is now living in Arizona, aged fifty-nine. Thomas Freeman is still living, at Linden, San Joaquin County, aged sixty-nine. His brother, Dr. Hugh Freeman, died March 17, 1889, aged seventy-two. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner are the parents of three children: Lucretia Garfield, born July 5, 1881; John Wilbur, February 15, 1884; P. H., Jr., February 8, 1886.

PEYTON RUSSELL, farmer, Brighton Township, was born December 28, 1818, in Ross County, Ohio, his parents being Lawrence and Mary (Huff) Russell. His father, also a farmer, was a native of Greenbrier County, Virginia, and his mother was born in Salem, Highland County, Ohio. Lawrence Russell, after his marriage, moved to Ross County, Ohio; next to Warren County, Indiana; and twelve years afterward removed to De Kalb County, Illinois, where he resided from 1841 to 1856, when he died, aged about seventy-one years. His wife died in 1865, at the age of about seventy-two. They had thirteen children, six of whom were sons. Twelve grew up. The name of the deceased were: Matilda, Susan, William, Sarah, Eliza and Rebecca Jane. The living are: John, a prominent farmer in De Kalb County, Illinois; Mary Ann, wife of Robert Robb, in Kansas; Peyton, subject of this sketch; Milton, in Kansas; Harriet, wife of Mr. Luce, in Belvidere, Illinois, and Sanford, also in Kansas. Peyton remained at his paternal home until he was of age, the last three years of this period being the chief assistant of his father. He then went to farming on his own account, on his sister's place near by. The next year he went to Mercer County, Ohio, for three months; then worked four months on the farm of Wilhoyt & Orr, in Morgan County, Illinois; next, returning to his father's place in Indiana, he accompanied his father and some other members of the family to De Kalb County, Illinois, where his father had purchased a farm, and worked it for two years. While engaged there, in 1842, he married Elizabeth Carnes, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1844. He then went to Linn County, Iowa, near Cedar Rapids, remaining about three months with his mother-in-law; was next a short time in Illinois, eight months in Tennessee, five months in Georgia, four in South Carolina, at a point about twenty-five miles above Savannah,—at all these places engaged in farm work, usually as overseer; was then two years in Florida, and returned by way of New Orleans to Illinois, where he was engaged five months on his father's farm; was next six weeks in Donaldsonville, Louisiana, leaving there on account of sickness (bilious fever); then in Texas five months, and finally, by way of New Orleans, leaving there July 7,

he came to California by the Nicaragua route, arriving at San Francisco July 31. After looking around through several counties here for three months he took a ranch of 160 acres thirteen miles east of Sacramento, cultivated it two and a half years and sold it. Next he followed butchering three months in Sacramento, sold out, followed the auction business five months, was in Oroville, Butte County, in 1856, three months; in Spanish Town, in the same county, four months; in Oroville again four or five months, and followed mining in that county in 1867–'68. Marrying Margaret O'Shea at Oroville, he left the same day for Santa Cruz, and was there three months; returning then to this county, he settled upon his old ranch, which he rented from the owner. A year afterward he rented another ranch, on which he remained a year. In 1860 he bought a quarter-section of land from Dasonville in Brighton Township. In 1874 he purchased his present ranch of 150 acres, upon which he has remained since 1876. For twelve years he had seven acres in orchard, chiefly peaches. He has one child, Mary, by his first wife, and she married William Baker, and resides in Placer County.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS RUMAN, orchardist at Michigan Bar, was born in Hanover, Germany, April 3, 1839, his parents being Frederick Augustus and Louisa (Römer) Ruman. The father was by business a miller; and of the grandfather, William Ruman, the grandson only remembers that he was quite old. Charles A. Ruman arrived in San Francisco, California, November 15, 1853, direct from Hamburg, the voyage taking seven months, of which, however, about six weeks were spent in repairing the ship at Valparaiso. For the first fifteen years he was occupied in mining and prospecting, the former mostly at Michigan Bar, and the latter over a wide range, even as far as Idaho. For the last twenty years he has been variously engaged. He has raised cattle more or less since 1867; peddled beer for a time; kept a saloon from 1876 to 1888; a toll-bridge from 1877 to 1879, when he sold out to the county for $1,500; was road overseer and constable from 1877 to 1880; established his home on about twelve acres at the village end of the bridge; planted an orchard of about five acres across the river; and rented some land for pasture of his cattle, of which he keeps forty to fifty head. Mr. Ruman was married in 1868 to Miss Mary Louisa Yager, born in Ohio, June 30, 1849, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Silent) Yager. The father was a baker and confectioner at Delaware, Ohio, and came to California with his family in 1853. The mother died in March, 1885, aged sixty-two; the father, born in February, 1826, is still living in this State. Mr. and Mrs. Ruman are the parents of four sons: Edward Theodore, born January 25, 1869; Louis Augustus and Peter Francis, twins, October 24, 1875; Charles Blaine, October 31, 1884.

WILLIAM F. PARKER, deceased, formerly a farmer, was born in the city of Murfreesborough, Hertford County, North Carolina, February 10, 1826. From 1838 to 1849 he followed the sea, being steward of a ship in the West India trade; also made a few trips to foreign countries. During one of these journeys he came into the port of San Francisco in 1849, stopped here and became cook at Mormon Island for the miners. A year afterward he went upon the old Patterson place, on the American River, and began farming. Although it was a new industry to him, he soon found that he liked it, became enthusiastic in the calling and therefore successful. He purchased the present homestead of 320 acres in 1857, and lived there until his death, April 9, 1887. His marriage to Margaret Lindsay was celebrated March 26, 1862. The widow is now conducting the farm. They had four children: Fanny, wife of C. V. Osborne, a prominent

teacher in this locality; Alice M., also a teacher here; Dorsey W. and Benjamin J. They lost one daughter, Annie L., at the age of nineteen, in 1883. She was a well educated young lady, having a first-grade certificate for teaching. Mr. Parker was an active member of the Baptist Church, being several years deacon. The church building where he worshipped is situated on his farm. The society here was once a strong one. He also took great interest in educational matters. Although he was in early life left an orphan and was deprived of a school education, he saw the necessity of such education and did all he could for the cause. He was a jovial and good-natured man, and kind and indulgent in his family. He gave his wife's mother a home to enjoy in her declining years; they were very considerate of each other's welfare. For the last three years of his life he was an invalid, afflicted with consumption. Mrs. Parker was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, and when she was fifteen years old her father, V. D. Lindsay, died in 1854. In 1861 she came to California with her mother, who died in December, 1872.

JOHN N. ANDREWS, merchant, postmaster, etc., at Elk Grove, was born in Athol, Worcester County, Massachusetts, September 28, 1829. His father, Collins Andrews, a cabinet-maker by trade, and also a follower of other pursuits, died in Petersham, in his native county, in 1886. He, the father, was born in Pittsford, Rutland County, Vermont, married in Massachusetts, and a few years later returned to Vermont, where he lived twelve years, and then spent the remainder of his life in Massachusetts. Just before the last war an Episcopalian minister, Rev. Charles Westley Andrews, D. D., an uncle of Mr. Andrews, who was a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1827, began to admire a Southern lady of Armfield, Clark County, Virginia, named Sarah Walker Page, who was in the possession of $30,000 worth of slaves. They were married on condition that she should liberate these slaves. Some years afterward the direct heirs of the estate brought suit to recover damages on account of such emancipation. At this time the minister was in charge of his church at Shepherdstown, Virginia; he was also an author. The suit was at length carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided against the claimants. This event is said to have been the exciting cause of the great Rebellion. Collin Andrews was born July 31, 1807, at Pittsford, Vermont. His father was Zelotes Andrews, of Brimfield, Massachusetts, who was born November 25, 1768, and the father of three sons and two daughters. Collins resided at Petersham, Massachusetts, where he was a magistrate and mechanic. He had five sons: Alonzo, Lorenzo, John Nichols, Charles Herman and James Curran. Alonzo and James Curran are not living. Lorenzo is now secretary of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and residing at Des Moines; Charles is living on the home place in Massachusetts. The ancestry of the Andrews family is a noted one, and traces its history back to England. The earliest ancestor now known was William Andrews, a native of Hampsworth, England, and shipped about the 6th of April, 1635, from Hampton, England, with some fifty-three others, many of whom had wives and children with them. From 1643 he had a family of eight persons, not including servants. In 1639 he was chosen one of twelve to select the seven pillars of the church to order its foundation. He was one of the sixty-three who met in Elder Robert Newman's barn, which stood on the site of Noah Webster's place, and who formed the constitution of Quinnipac, or New Haven colony. In 1643 his estate was valued at £150. He was a carpenter by trade, and in 1664 he contracted to build a brick meeting-house for the New Haven colony, and furnish the brick. Some of the tools brought from England were in 1871, and are possibly yet, in the possession of some of his descendants at East Haven, Con-

necticut. William Andrews was the progenitor of a numerous race of industrious and respectable people, some of whom are highly distinguished. John Nichols Andrews, at the age of nineteen years, left home for California. Leaving New York city April 17, on the steamer Crescent City, within eight days he reached Chagres; waited on the Isthmus nearly a month, and arrived in San Francisco June 13, 1849, on the steamer Oregon, on her second trip. Going to Smith's Bar, on the American River, he followed mining there for a short time, when the scurvy and Panama fever seized him with considerable violence, and he came to this city and for about two months lay under a tree at the foot of K street, with no relative or acquaintance to attend upon him. On recovery he resumed his trade here,—that of tinsmith. Late in the fall he became sick again, and while confined to his bed the flood came, and he exerted himself sufficiently to get on board the steamer Senator and go to San Francisco, the passage fare being $32; he had but $30. Friends took care of him there, and in a few days he was well. Trying his luck again at mining, on the South Yuba River, he had a little success, and he returned to Sacramento and remained here until 1872, engaged in engraving and other mechanical pursuits. He lost more or less in all the fires and floods occurring during that period: in 1853 he lost everything by flood and fire. In 1872 he obtained an appointment as agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Elk Grove, and also as postmaster and as agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company. He has been here ever since, engaged in general merchandise, and still holding official positions, notwithstanding the special efforts of the Democrats against "offensive partisans:" he is a Republican. In 1861 or 1862, during the war, a company of sharpshooters was organized at Sacramento by Colonel Ed R. Hamilton, who was then elected captain, and William M. Siddons, First Lieutenant, and J. N. Andrews, Second Lieutenant. Mr. Andrews was married in Sacramento, May 8, 1867, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Findley McClelland, of Scotch descent, and they have had three children, daughters, of whom only one is living—Nellie Melita, born July 2, 1868. The others were May Elizabeth, who died in Elk Grove at the age of seven years, and one died in infancy.

AMARIAH JOHNSON was born about nine miles from Paris, Illinois, in 1823, the third son of his father, Isaac Johnson, who, thirteen years later, moved with his family to Iowa, where he was a farmer. When Amariah grew to manhood, he learned the trade of carpenter and builder with his two elder brothers at Fort Madison, Iowa. In 1844 he began business for himself at Fort Madison. He went to St. Louis a year later and worked with Messrs. Whitehall & Weston and with H. H. Wright, remaining in that city till January, 1850. When Fremont came to California in 1845, our subject tried to get into his party, but was too late, every place being filled. In December, 1849, his father and younger brother came on to St. Louis with a party of nine others, all bound for California. He joined them, leaving St. Louis on the 4th of January, 1850. They were unable to get tickets but secured passage to the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the steamer Globe. They then came via Fort Brown (now Brownsville); then, following the route taken by General Taylor up the Rio Grande, they packed 1,300 miles across to the coast; there they engaged a sailing vessel and came up the coast, landing at San Francisco on the 28th of March. Our subject came on to Sacramento, thence to Marysville, and finally to the mines on the Yuba. After a varied mining experience there and on the Feather River, he took a contract to erect a hospital building at Nevada City and then came to Sacramento, arriving just after the squatter riots, and secured employment on the Orleans building, then in course of construction. He, however, soon started business on his own account, locating his shops on the site now occu-

pied by the yards of the Sacramento Lumber Company, on Second street, where he was caught by the great fire of 1852, by which he lost about $5,000. He soon started again, however, this time on Fourth street, between K and L, and, taking in William Shumaker as partner, continued in the business for many years. In 1857 he made a trip home to Fort Madison, Iowa, and was there married, June, 1858, to Miss Eliza Jane, daughter of John S. Kennedy; immediately afterward he started with his bride for the far West. He bought property on N street and built his family residence, twenty-two years ago, where he has resided ever since. He has one son, Howard; and one daughter, Kate E., wife of Dr. Reid.

JOHN W. RICHMOND, a pioneer dairyman, and the proprietor of Richmond Grove, one of the pleasantest resorts of Sacramento, was born at Churchville, about fourteen miles from Rochester, New York, August 24, 1818. His father, Billings Richmond, was a native of Woodstock, Connecticut, and when a young man went to Monroe County New York, for the purpose of teaching school. There he bought fifty acres of land. Returning home the following year, he married Miss Susan Willey, a native of Massachusetts, and became one of the first settlers of the village of Churchville, Monroe County. He was a stock and wheat raiser, and dealer in cattle, and also a woolen-mill owner. John W., the subject of this sketch, learned the trade of wool-carding and cloth-dressing; and when he became of age his father gave him and his older brother an interest in the mill. He afterward ran a woolen mill at Bloomfield, a half interest in which was owned by his uncle. This mill was burned in 1847; and in 1848 he went to Illinois for a drove of cattle, and took them to Boston for sale. In the spring of 1850, in company with his brother Henry, he started for California, by way of the Isthmus, in the steamer Ohio. At Panama they were compelled to wait four weeks for the arrival of the steamer Northerner, Captain Bob Waterman, who had come around Cape Horn; and upon board of that vessel they arrived at San Francisco, August 16, 1850. The brother, who was a blacksmith by trade, remained in San Francisco, while he, John, came on to Sacramento and obtained employment in a livery stable at $5 a day. He and his brother had brought eighty pairs of kip boots with them to California, and the latter made a trip to the Shasta mines, where he worked at mining during the week, and selling out the stock during Sundays at $16 a pair. He returned to Sacramento, bringing $600 as the proceeds. In the meantime he had saved up some money, and he and his brother concluded to invest their means in a dairy. Buying three poor "immigrant" cows at $100 apiece, they furnished hotels, etc., with milk, for which they received $3 per gallon. Their stock increased, as did also the price of the milk, for which they at one time received not less than $1 a quart. They sold eggs at the rate of $3 per dozen. In 1851 Mr. Richmond, the subject of this sketch, bought a pre-emption claim and fourteen cows, of Smith & Bradley. This land was within what is now the city limits, and included the Richmond Grove property. In the fall of 1853 he went East, and during the month of May following married Miss Julia A., daughter of Merritt Moore, a merchant, and the next spring came with his wife to California. Purchasing his brother's interest in the pre-emption claim, and in the stock, etc., he continued in the dairy business. His present fine residence at 1818 P street was built in the summer of 1884. Mr. Richmond was a Democrat up to the day that Fort Sumter was fired upon, since which time he has been an ardent Republican. In his society relations he has helped to build several churches; been both a Freemason and an Odd Fellow, but he has not affiliated with these orders since coming to the coast. His only living child, a daughter, is now the wife of A. K. Tower, of Buffalo, New York. His first wife

died in 1857; and in 1864 he married Elizabeth A. Cornwell, of Warsaw, New York. They had one child, Hattie, who died when only two years old.

PETER TIETJENS, of Sacramento, was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1823. His father, a ship carpenter in the English service, died in 1841. His mother's maiden name was Maria Schroder. They had seven children, two of whom were boys. One of these, George, was a seafaring man. One of the daughters, Teresa, is an eminent musician, well known as a singer in the great operas, as Lucretia Borgia, etc. Another daughter was a resident of New Orleans when Peter came to this country, landing at that point to join her. He left Hamburg April 27, 1846, and reached New Orleans in sixty-three days. Having learned the trade of cigar-maker in Hamburg and Bavaria, he resumed that business in the Crescent City for three years. During the cholera siege there he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio. Returning to the old country he married in December, 1852, Miss Maria Schlink, a native of Gutenberg, South Germany. In the fall of 1854 he started again for the land of golden opportunity, and, sailing from Bremen, landed at San Francisco in October, 1855. Coming on immediately to Sacramento, where his sister, Mrs. John Bell, was residing, he established a saloon on K street, between Fourth and Fifth, which he conducted until 1870. Mrs. Tietjens died in 1887. Their daughter Marie is a musician, who has spent several years in Europe in pursuit of her musical studies.

GEORGE THOMAS CARR was born in Merrimac County, New Hampshire, June 18, 1837, his parents being Thomas Tyler and Caroline (Connor) Carr, both of the same county and State. Thomas Tyler Carr was the son of John Carr, and was the youngest of his family of five children, viz.: Samuel, Abigail, Almira, Emma and Thomas Tyler. He grew up on the old homestead and made his home there before and after his father died, living to see his children grow up to manhood and womanhood. He died at the home of his son Frank, February, 1889, and his wife died there in the fall of 1876. They had six sons and two daughters, viz.: Philip A., born August 15, 1833, died March 22, 1844; John A., born May 30, 1835, resident in Boston, Massachusetts; George, born June 18, 1837; Thomas T., born April 2, 1839, resident in Texas; Frank H., born February 4, 1841, resident in New Hampshire, near the old homestead; Charles, born July 10, 1845, who was wounded in the Shenandoah Valley, and died from the effects of it November 24, 1864; Caroline E., born January 27, 1849, resident in Concord, New Hampshire; and Helen B., born June 27, 1851, died about 1878. George T. Carr, subject of this sketch, was raised on a farm. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, then went to work on a neighboring farm; he was afterward engaged at a sash, door and blind factory, at North Ware, till the war broke out in 1861. In April of that year, he enlisted in the United States Navy as a landsman on the receiving vessel Vermont, subject to a draft to supply crew for different vessels in the service. He remained there but a short time and was then drafted and placed on the United States sailing vessel Supply, which was fitted out with an armanent similar to that of any other man-of-war. Their business duty was to carry provisions and necessaries to other vessels stationed on blockade. He served one year when he was discharged, his time being up. He returned home, where he stayed until the next April, when he started for California. He left New York on the 1st, came via Panama and arrived in San Francisco after a voyage of twenty-eight days. He went to work on a farm in Marin County, remaining there until June; thence to Austin, Nevada, and worked at farming there about two

years. He then went to work in the mines, still working for wages, and followed that pursuit for nearly a year. He next came to Sacramento County and bought 680 acres on the Lagoon, just below Buckeye Valley. In 1875 he sold that place and purchased a ranch of 700 acres on the Cosumnes River, three miles south of Elk Grove; he afterward sold 500 acres, and the remaining 200 form the ranch on which he makes his home. He has improved it greatly, and the fine appearance which it offers to all passers by is entirely due to his skill and industry. His fine new residence was erected at a cost of $3,000. Mr. Carr cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, in the fall of 1860, and since that time has always acted with the Republican party. He was united in marriage on the 14th day of February, 1872, to Eliza Coppin, a native of Canada; they have six children, viz.: Charles C., Caroline E., George, Eliza, John and Gracie.

CHARLES FREDERICK TRASK, an orchardist and rancher of Franklin Township, on the Sacramento River, about twenty-six miles below the city, was born in Mobile, Alabama, February 24, 1847, his parents being Charles Frederick and Jane C. (French) Trask. The father was a native of Massachusetts of the early-settled New England family of that name. Grandfather Manasseh Trask died at Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1863, aged eighty-one, and his mother reached the remarkable age of 101. Her husband, the father of Manasseh, fought in the Revolution. George Trask, a brother of the elder C. F. Trask, was a well-known temperance lecturer and writer who died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1879. C. F. Trask, Sr., was a captain in the merchant marine service, his vessel being owned in Boston. Among the experiences of his career as sea-captain was the barbarous treatment by pirates on the southeastern coast of Africa, who cut off his ears in the vain effort to wrest from him the knowledge of where the ship's money was concealed. He went into business in New Orleans for a short time, and in 1841 he moved to Mobile, where he kept a hotel and was also engaged in the business of unloading vessels. In 1843 he was married to Miss Jane C. French, who was English by birth, but had been reared in Canada. Being left a widow by the death of Mr. Trask, September 15, 1847, she conducted the hotel for one year. Being beaten in a legal contest with an insurance company, she took her orphan children to Beverly, Massachusetts, the home of their father, and set out for California by the way of Cape Horn. After being delayed by shipwreck and consequent return to Valparaiso, she did not reach San Francisco until some time in 1850. Proceeding to the mining regions in Tuolumne County, she hired out as cook at 100 dollars a month, and accumulated quite a sum of money. Removing to Sacramento, she was induced to invest her money in mining property and lost. In 1855 she was married, at Iowa Hill, to J. M. Hawley, who kept a store and saw-mill at Monona Flat. In 1863 Mr. and Mrs. Hawley moved to this county and bought a 220-acre ranch about three miles above Walnut Grove. Meanwhile Mr. C. F. Trask had been brought up by his uncle William Woodbury of Beverly, Massachusetts. After the marriage of his mother to Mr. Hawley he came to California in 1855, but soon returned to Beverly to be educated. After eight years schooling, the last half year at an academy, he again came to California and lived with his mother and step-father on their ranch. In 1867 he went to San Francisco and learned the trade of ship-carpenter. His mother died November 8, 1868, leaving two children, himself and sister, Mary Trask, now Mrs. Elijah Billington, of Santa Barbara. In 1869 Mr. Trask was induced by his stepfather to return and take charge of the ranch, and he has been ever since engaged continuously in that business. C. F. Trask was married February 13, 1873, to Miss Adelia A. Rice, born near Galena, Illinois, in 1849, a daughter of Oliver and Beata Calvarine (Adkins) Rice. Her father

died December 22, 1888, aged seventy-six; her mother, born in 1828, and her grandfather, Abner Adkins, born in 1803, are both living in 1889. Mrs. Trask was educated as a school teacher in the normal school at Plattville and taught for two years in East Dubuque, Illinois, and for some time in Wisconsin. She came to California in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Trask are the parents of three children: Alice Maud, born May 25, 1874; Oliver Frederick, November 23, 1875; Charles Raymond, December 22, 1877. They own eighty acres, of which fifty are in orchard; and rent 252 acres devoted to general farming.

JOHN ROHR, of the firm of Rohr & Loch, proprietors of the Pioneer Bakery, Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born in Hesse-Darmstadt, near Heidelberg, on the 8th of January, 1864, his parents being John, Sr., and Margaretha (Schmidt) Rohr. He was reared at his native place and there received his education between the ages of six and fourteen years. He then went to learn the baker's trade at Kreuz Steinach, and served an apprenticeship of two years with a man named Imhoff. He then went to Manheim, where he worked one year. He then came to the United States, working in different establishments in New York for a year and a half. From there he came out to Portland, Oregon, and three months later came to Sacramento and went to work in the Empire Bakery. After six months there he went in business for himself in connection with Mr. Brown. This partnership continued until January, 1887, when the firm of Rohr & Loch was formed. July 1, 1889, Loch sold his interest to Mr. Rohr. The Pioneer Bakery is the oldest establishment of the kind in Sacramento. It was originated by George Schoth in the early days of the city, and he carried on the business until 1882, when he sold out to Joseph Gernsch. The latter continued the business alone until Mr. Rohr came into the firm, since which time changes have occurred as before enumerated. Mr. Rohr is a Noble Grand of the Schiller Lodge No. 105, I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Union Visiting Committee of the Hermann Sons. Mr. Rohr is a genial and courteous gentleman with a host of friends and withal a pushing, successful business man.

JOHN AMOS SIMONS, rancher, of Brighton Township, Sacramento County, was born March 15, 1836, in Ava, at that time the capital of Burmah, being the second son of Rev. Thomas Simons, a Baptist missionary to Burmah. The father was born at Dofarnbach, Cardiganshire, Wales, July 15, 1801. Converted at the age of fifteen, he forthwith evidenced a strong purpose to devote himself to the service of religion. At twenty he came to the United States, landing in Charleston, South Carolina. Becoming connected with the Baptist Church, he was sent as teacher to the Creek Indians at Eaton, Georgia, in 1823. Desiring to become a preacher, he first studied for the ministry at Edgefield, South Carolina, and afterward at the Newton Theological Institute in Massachusetts, which he entered in 1829. Two years later he was appointed missionary to Burmah, and was ordained at Augusta, Georgia, December 18, 1831. He reached Maulmain, Burmah, January 1, 1833. Here he was married by Rev. Dr. Judson to Miss Caroline Jenks Harrington, of East Brookfield, Massachusetts, June 23, 1833. About the close of 1835 he removed to Ava, but after a few months' residence he was obliged by political disturbances to leave that city and return to Maulmain. In 1843 Mrs. Simons died, leaving four children, with whom two years later the father returned to America. Having made provision for the education of his children, he went back to Burmah in 1847 to resume his missionary labors. In 1851 he married Miss Lydia Lillybridge, and they had two children, of whom one survives. In 1854 he removed to Prome, on the Irra-

waddi, where he labored for twenty-two years, dying there February 19, 1876, after thirteen days' illness, of cholera, or rather of the exhaustion which followed it. The older brother of the subject of this sketch was born in December, 1834, at Maulmain, Burmah; and on the return to America, already mentioned, he was placed at school at West Boylston, Massachusetts. After completing his course of studies, graduating at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, he went to Georgia, among the early friends of his father, and taught school there for a time. He soon came North, however, and entered the law school at Albany, New York, and afterward the office of the law firm of Courtney & Cassidy. After a few years in Albany, through the influence of Mr Courtney, he became assistant in the United States District Court in New York, under Daniel Dickinson, and subsequently under Pierpont; and when the latter became the Attorney-General of the United States, he was given the office of Assistant Attorney-General in the Court of Claims, and retained that position under successive administrations. Upon the inauguration of President Cleveland he voluntarily resigned, and in September, 1885, formed the law firm of McDonald, Simons & Bright, at Washington, District of Columbia. He died June 19, 1886, probably of overwork. The only daughter of the first Mrs. Simons, named Jane Olivia, returned to Burmah, married there, and there died of cholera. The younger brother, Charles Jenks Simons, is a physician in Chicago. The subject of this sketch, as before stated, came to America in 1845, at the age of nine. Sent to school with his brother Thomas at West Boylston, he did not exhibit a desire to study, and after a few months returned to his maternal relatives at East Brookfield. Here, with an uncle for a time, later with his grandparents, and afterward with a cousin who was a shoe manufacturer, he spent about six years. From the cousin he learned some little of the shoemaking trade. Meanwhile he ran away twice to Boston to go to sea, but was rejected as too young. At the age of fifteen he was induced by his older brother to take an academic course, which he proceeded to do, at Middleboro, Massachusetts; but he did not quite complete his course of four years, as an opportunity arose to satisfy his longing for going to sea. His imagination had been fired by his six months' voyage from Burmah at the age of nine, while his judgment was not mature enough to discriminate between the position on shipboard of a boy passenger in the cabin and a "boy" before the mast. His illusion was now about to be dispelled. Taking leave of his relatives at East Brookfield, he went to Boston and shipped on the Challenger, under Captain Burgess, for a voyage around the world. The voyage to San Francisco was not specially eventful, they having encountered only one severe storm, in which, however, one man was lost and the sails were torn to shreds. He found the captain and second mate friendly, while he formed an aversion to the first mate. The voyage lasted four months and a half, and when he received his wages as a ship's boy, amounting only to $21, he went ashore to try his fortune. This was in 1855, and he was nineteen. An ill-fortune he found it, both at that port and at Sacramento Mining, in which his imagination had pictured millions, was hopeless. His money was soon exhausted and his spirits sank fathoms deep, finding himself penniless and without work. He haunted an employment office in Sacramento, and finally obtained a job, only to find himself defrauded of half the promised wages, receiving at the end of two weeks $10 instead of $20. With a heroic integrity that deserved good fortune, he paid $4 of that amount to the employment office as fees for the old job and a prospective one. Despairing of getting this, he struck out in search of a job. This he secured on the river, about ten miles below Sacramento, where he spent nearly two years in vain attempts at making a "raise" by manual labor. His discomfort was aggravated by an attack of fever and ague. Shortly after this he began a career as teacher, amounting to fifteen years and

extending over a period of twenty years, 1858 to 1878, his last school closing at Galt, in this county, on May 17, 1878. The five years interruption to his career as teacher was the period from 1864 to 1869, which he spent in Albany, New York, where he was identified with the bar after a course in the law school, and where he practiced for a few years. But the glorious climate of California lured him back, and he resumed his career as schoolteacher, becoming also owner of a ranch of 160 acres, which has since been enlarged by recent purchase to 355 acres. June 15, 1876, Mr. Simons married Miss Fanny Prior, a native of El Dorado County, this State. She is the daughter of Harlow Prior, who was born in Hartford, Connecticut. They have one child, Jennie Belle, born June 8, 1879.

PETER HANSON was born in 1838, about fourteen miles from Christianstadt, Sweden, his parents being Andrew and Charsta (Peterson) Hanson, both now deceased, the mother in 1855, aged fifty, the father in 1881, aged ninety-one. They had two sons and two daughters. Andrew Hanson's father lived to be eighty-five and Andrew's sister, Mrs. Lawson, was 106 when she died. The subject of this sketch came to America in 1856, with some knowledge of farm work and carpentry and possessed of a fair education. He first went to the Swedish settlements in Minnesota, but, being too young to enter Government land and not liking the chances of labor presented there, he proceeded southward as far as Moline, Illinois, where he worked in a saw-mill for a year or more. He next went to farming in that neighborhood for two years. In 1859 Mr. Hanson came to California, landing in San Francisco. He then proceeded to Sacramento, and thence to the mountains, but not being suited he returned to the city and soon afterward found work on a ranch near Clarksburg on the Sacramento River. There he remained one year, and then worked near Rio Vista two years. In March, 1862, he bought the ranch of 121 acres which he still occupies on Grand Island about thirty-seven miles below Sacramento. He has about twenty acres in orchard, fruit being the chief marketable product. In 1886 he built a comfortable house of ten rooms on his place; and in 1888 he bought eighty acres near Clements in San Joaquin County. Mr. Hanson is unmarried. Miss Tilda Neilson, a granddaughter of his sister, Mrs. Peterson, of Princeton, Illinois, has charge of his household.

RODOLPHUS BUKEY HALL was born in Kentucky, September 7, 1825, his parents being Shadrac and Mary (Greathouse) Hall. The father was born in Virginia, January 19, 1789, of American parentage but of Scotch descent on the paternal, and English on the maternal side. The mother, a native of Kentucky, was of German or Pennsylvania-Dutch descent on both sides. Her father, Herman Greathouse, was a native of Pennsylvania and a soldier of the Revolution. He lived to be over eighty and his wife, by birth Massey Ann Bukey, was seventy-five at her death. Grandfather Shadrac Hall, a Virginian, was a Presbyterian minister and his wife, by birth a Miss Walker, was also a Virginian. The parents of R. B. Hall were married in Kentucky about the close of 1814, and a large portion of their children were born in that State. They afterward moved to Spencer County, Indiana, where Mr. Hall was elected sheriff for four terms, eight years, and afterward coroner. He had previously been a tanner, but had retired from that business. He died February 28, 1856, eleven years after his wife, who died November 21, 1844. They were the parents of a large family: Mary Ann R., born October 9, 1815; America G., October 29, 1816; Eliza B., March 30, 1818, by marriage Mrs. Wright, died October 17, 1844; John W., June 28, 1819; Randolph B., April 7, 1821, died November 5,

1873; Harmon G., September 30, 1822; Massey Ann G., January 23, 1824, by marriage Mrs. Pierce, died September 27, 1846, Rodolphus Bukey, the subject of this sketch, was born September 7, 1825, in Spencer County, Indiana; Jemima G., March 11, 1827; Isaac G. (see sketch); Elizabeth O., September 23, 1830, by marriage Mrs. Mattingly, died July 8, 1869; Luther G., January 8, 1832, a resident of Fresno, California, since November, 1888, when he came out from Kentucky; Nathan F., November 17, 1833; Jonathan P., August 22, 1835; Shadrac, December 28, 1837, died February 4, 1838; Joseph W., July 29, 1838; James Wellington, July 24, 1840, became a physician and came to California in 1878, remained here through the winter of 1878–'79, went to Oregon in March, 1879, returned here toward the close of 1880 and died at San Diego, January 12, 1881; Virginia F., December 5, 1843. The subject of this sketch served in the Mexican war in the Fourth Indiana Infantry from April 8, 1847, to August 25, 1848, was Sergeant of Company E, and is a pensioner of that war. He came to California across the plains in 1852, arriving in August at Placerville, where he went to mining. For many years, at various points, but chiefly at Michigan Bluffs and Forest Hill, he continued in that business, making and losing money, with but little final gain. September 9, 1861, he arrived on Grand Island by invitation of his brother, Isaac G. (see sketch), and was half owner of the ranch until the return of his brother in 1880, when he sold out to him and removed to Santa Rosa for the better education of his children. He rents 200 acres on Andrus Island, just below Isleton, on which he raises alfalfa chiefly. R. B. Hall was married March 4, 1864, at San Jose, to Miss Ellen D. Hawkins, a native of Vermont, a daughter of A. M. and Candace (Rising) Hawkins. The mother, born in Albany, New York, died June 7, 1845. The father, born in Georgia, Vermont, in 1809, a lawyer by profession, was appointed postmaster at Starksboro, Vermont, under Jackson, over fifty years ago, and held the office until Cleveland's administration. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are the parents of six children: Hattie Virginia, born June 27, 1866, has learned the business of telegraphy and is employed in San Jose; Josie Elizabeth, born March 10, 1870; Rosie Grace, May 27, 1872; Carrie Elmira, November 24, 1874; Lyman Bukey, December 25, 1875; Nellie America, February 23, 1877, and died of heart disease at Santa Rosa, June 1, 1889.

JACOB SCHULTZ was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1851, his parents being Henry and Gesche (Wobcke) Schultz, both of whom are still living in Germany. Grandfather Schultz was about seventy at his death; and grandmother Eliza Schultz survived him many years, dying in 1859, aged eighty-two. Jacob Schultz received the usual education of his country between the ages of six and sixteen, working in the summer months when old enough, chiefly at farm work, which he continued until he came to America in his eighteenth year. He came direct to San Francisco, arriving in July, 1869, and thence to Sacramento, where he worked in a brick-yard two months. In October he went to work for a farmer in Sutter County at $1 a day for some months when he returned to the brick-yard for a season. In 1871 he came into Franklin Township where he worked on Mr. Kerth's ranch at $26 a month for five years. In 1876 he rented the place he now owns from Mr. Korn, carrying on a dairy business with about forty cows and raising some cattle. In 1880 he rented the Stone place of over 1,100 acres, dairying with about eighty cows; about ten years in both places. In 1887 he bought the Korn ranch of 800 acres, just before the boom in farm lands. He runs a dairy as before, of about thirty cows, raises a few cattle for the market every year, and sows a few acres to barley. Mr. Schultz was married in Sacramento, April 6, 1883, to Miss Eliza Zarnig, who is also a native of Holstein, a daughter of Wilhelm

and Anna (Kurtz) Zarnig, both deceased, the father at the age of forty-eight and the mother at fifty-seven. They are the parents of Annie and Katie, twin sisters, born July 8, 1886.

PROFESSOR E. P. HOWE, of the Sacramento Normal Institute, most favorably known as a prominent educator, was born near Marietta, in Ohio, 1838, but removed when a child with his parents to Mount Pleasant, a small town in Iowa Territory. Here his father, a celebrated teacher of that time, opened an institution of learning, in which young Howe was thoroughly drilled for the profession of teaching. At the age of fifteen he commenced his life-work, and, with the exception of a few years, during which he finished his course, he has been continuously engaged in the cause of education. At the age of twenty he was placed in charge of the Mount Pleasant Union High School, the number of pupils in attendance being over 200. At the close of this engagement he was chosen Principal of the Normal School of this place, over which he presided many years. Farmington High School and Bonaparte College was organized and put in successful operation by the subject of this sketch. Subsequently he was connected with the public schools of New York and Michigan. It was whilst he was superintending the schools of Bonaparte, Iowa, that he was induced by friends and relatives to visit California, and in 1872 was elected Principal of Sacramento Union High School. In 1873 he established Howe's High School and Normal Institute, which is to-day the leading private Normal School of the State. The best and most intelligent families of Sacramento patronize this institution. More than fifty teachers, drilled and disciplined by Professor Howe, and who received their certificates to teach whilst under his care, have been, since the establishment of his institute, connected with the public schools of Sacramento. Some have married, others have resigned to take positions elsewhere, and a few have gone to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." At the present writing more than half of that number still hold their positions and are doing good work. Since the establishment of this institution in 1873, sufficient time has elapsed to ascertain the effect of its training on the minds and characters of its inmates. The thorough and practical scientific knowledge it imparts, the complete system of mental discipline it pursues, the moulding of the mind to intelligence, and the heart to virtue, the energy and zeal it inspires in the pupils, are more and more felt and appreciated. From no private institution are so many able teachers supplied to the State, and from none are they so eagerly sought.

ADOLPH SCHUCH, wood turner and scroll sawyer, Twenty-first street between J and I streets, was born in the city of Berlin in 1827; his father, Ernest Schuch, was a deputy of that city for many years. The subject of this sketch showed an aptitude in early life for mechanical pursuits, and learned the trade of scroll sawing and turning, in which he became an expert. One of his uncles had come to America and settled on a farm in Ohio, and in 1850 Adolph determined to join him. Upon arriving in New York and hearing of the wonderful opportunities to advance in the rapidly developing new country, he determined to come to California. He landed in San Francisco in November, 1850, and at once obtained employment, and three years later started in business for himself on Market street in that city. Later on he came to Sacramento, where he has resided ever since, accumulating a competence by industry. In 1871 he bought the corner lot on Twenty-first street, between H and I, and here he has his residence, work-shops, etc. It was here that he perfected his winding-twist turning machine, a marvel of simplicity and ingenuity, upon which he was granted a patent June 21, 1887. Mr. Schuch married Miss Eva Aschenauer,

a native of Bavaria, in 1860, and their only daughter is now the wife of Mr. Otto Willhelm of this city. Mr. Schuch has had too busy a life to devote any amount of time to the fraternal organizations, but he early became identified with the Red Men, as a member of the Sacramento Wigwam, No. 124. Such, in brief, is the history of one of our German-American citizens, showing what industry and intelligent enterprise will do.

ANCIL FAY RAYMOND, of Flint & Raymond, ranchers in Cosumnes Township, was born near Prattsburg, Steuben County, New York, April 12, 1852, his parents being John C. and Sarah Ann (Corey) Raymond. The father, born March 24, 1826, died January 22, 1879; the mother, born August 24, 1828, is now Mrs. Truman C. Corey, of Linneus, Linn County, Missouri, where the Raymond family settled in 1868, on a sixty-acre farm adjoining the town. A. F. Raymond came to California in April, 1874, and worked on a farm. He was married November 25, 1874, to Miss Nettie Harriet Flint, born in New York city, December 1, 1856, of Swayne S. and Ellen M. (Nelson) Flint. Mrs. Raymond had preceded him to California, arriving in June, 1873. After marriage Mr. Raymond spent about two and one-half years in Missouri, engaged in stock-raising. In 1878 he returned to California. February 22, 1881, he rented 29.55 acres of the Haggin grant for hop-raising. In 1882 he raised on it 90,000 pounds of hops, a result never excelled in this State. In 1883, after his third crop, he surrendered his lease and made a visit East, remaining until March, 1884. Soon after his return he bought one-third interest, which he still owns in the Flint & Raymond ranch of 1,312 acres on the Cosumnes, near McCabe bridge, Mr. Daniel Flint, of Sacramento, the uncle of Mrs. Raymond, being the senior member of the firm and owner of a two-thirds interest. The ranch is devoted to raising hops, hay and cattle. There are about thirty-three acres in hops and about 200 in alfalfa. Of cattle, mostly Durhams, there are 200 head, and of horses about twenty. Perhaps 300 acres are bottom land. The new irrigating ditch runs through the ranch for about one and a half miles. There is a small orange grove of about 250 trees. Mr. Raymond is a member of Sacramento Grange, No. 12; was its secretary in 1881, overseer in 1882, and master in 1883. He is also a member of Capital Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F.; has been conductor, warden, etc. He was elected justice of the peace in 1886, and in 1888, in the general election and special election which followed, he and his competitor on both occasions received an equal number of votes, when both agreed to withdraw.

GEORGE MAURICE COLTON, farmer, was born in Stephenson County, Illinois, March 16, 1845, a son of Lewis and Maria A. (Orton) Colton, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Erie County, Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Illinois about 1843. Lewis Colton bought land there and remained until 1854, when he came with his family to California, with ox teams, having a comparatively safe journey. He arrived in this State in October, locating first in Nevada County, about seventy miles north of Sacramento. He bought 160 acres of land there, in Penn's Valley, about twelve miles from Nevada City, toward Marysville. During the two years he remained there, he owned a rich surface mine near Rough and Ready, and took out $16.000 or $18,000, and built a toll-road from Penn Valley to Rough and Ready, a distance of two miles. Then he lived over two years at Washoe, 1861–'63. The first winter there was a hard one, on account of floods. Putting up a quartz mill at Washoe, he ran it about a year. He had a partner in this enterprise, named David Smith. Meeting with reverses in business there, he exchanged his interest in the mill for 160 acres of land in

this county, on the upper Stockton road near the Lake House. A year afterward he sold it and went to Idaho and followed mining there about three years. Ever since then he has made this county his home. There were six children in his family, of whom five are now living: George M., Mrs. Elizabeth Bader, Amanda, the widow of Andrew K. Wackman, who died in 1884; Benjamin F., California, wife of William Clough, of San Francisco, and Judson, who resides at Martinez. Mr. Colton, whose name heads this sketch, was eight years old when he came to this State. In the autumn of 1876 he went into business for himself. That year he lived with Mr. Bader, his brother-in-law, and the next year got down to business. In partnership with B. F. Colton he rented the widow Bayless farm and conducted it three years. Next he rented the old Harrison Wackman place, of 500 acres, for four years; then he bought the place of the heirs. George Colton and his brother now own 1,229 acres of land. They not only cultivate and pasture this land, but also run a threshing machine, in which the cleaner used is invented by Mr. Colton but not yet patented. It is the most successful cleaner yet introduced. Mr. Colton is now making preparations for running a large dairy and raising more cattle. He was married February 16, 1881, to Miss Louisa Poston, a native of Illinois, but brought up in Davenport, Iowa, whither her parents had emigrated. She came to California in the fall of 1876 and kept house for her uncle, Harrison Wackman, as long as he farmed here. Mr. and Mrs. Colton have three children, viz.: Blanche Oston, born July 6, 1882; Chester Leland, November 16, 1884, and Grace Poston, March 27, 1885. Mrs. Colton was born in Rock Island County, Illinois, August 20, 1850. Her parents, William and Mary Poston, moved across the Mississippi River into Scott County, Iowa, settling six miles from Davenport, where her father is still a resident. Her mother died February 28, 1858. In their family were two sons and three daughters. Only two are now living—Mrs. Colton and Elias Poston, the latter in Cook County, Illinois. William Poston for his second wife married Anna Carroll, who is still living. By this marriage there were nine children, of whom five daughters and three sons are still living, all in Scott County, Iowa.

MRS. JULIA ARMSTRONG, ranch-owner of Cosumnes Township, residing about twenty-four miles from Sacramento, was born in Ireland, January 19, 1836, her parents being Michael and Mary (Maher) Doheny. The mother died in 1857, aged sixty-two, and the father, January 24, 1866, aged eighty-nine years and eight months. The parents emigrated to America in 1847, accompanied by their four daughters: Julia, the subject of this sketch; Nellie, by marriage Mrs. Patrick Cahill, deceased in San Francisco, in November, 1884; and Annie, now Mrs. James Nolan, of that city, and Kate, now Mrs. James J. De Bony, now living in Baltimore, Maryland. Miss Julia Doheny was married October 30, 1862, to Mr. William Armstrong, born in Ireland in 1828, son of John and Nora Lawlor Armstrong. The father died while William was quite young, and several years later, in 1849, the mother came to America with her two children, Mary Ann, afterward Mrs. Patrick Murphy, and William, and settled at Waukegan, Illinois. William came to California in 1852, and went into business as a butcher at Placerville, which he carried on for several years. About 1854 he began to pasture cattle on the open lands, where he afterward located, and in 1863 he quit butchering and settled near where his family now resides, buying some from the Government and still more from individuals, until he owned 1,060 acres in one body. Since his death, May 1, 1873, Mrs. Armstrong has bought 120 acres adjoining. The whole ranch is adapted to cattle-raising and general farming. Mrs. Nora Armstrong, for many years a resident of this township, survived her son, dying in

December, 1886, aged ninety-two. The children of William and Julia Armstrong were seven, four dying young, one before the father and three since. The three living are—Jefferson, born April 14, 1864, was elected justice of the peace November 6, 1888; James, born August 28, 1865; Mary Agnes, born February 9, 1867. Miss Armstrong has received an academic education in San Francisco. The three children live with their mother in a neat and pleasant home recently erected.

JAMES BITCHELL, 1117 L street. A few more years and the men who came as pioneers to Sacramento, men who endured the hardships and privations of early days, trials by floods and fires and all the troublous times incident to frontier life, will be gathered to their fathers! Who shall tell their story so full of stirring incident, and lessons which it were well indeed for future generations to heed, if not told by the biographer of to-day? Our only regret is that the scope of this volume does not permit us to give that detail which the subject would warrant, but a brief page even of the man whose name heads this sketch will be found both interesting and instructive. Born in the city of New York, in 1827, his preliminary education was had at the public schools of that city. He early entered the publishing house of Mark H. Newham, and there acquired the thorough knowledge of the business which as his life-work he has made so marked a success. The stirring events of California in 1849,—the discovery of gold, the influx of population from all over the world, the building up of populous cities, as if by magic,—offered inducements to ambitious young men to seek their fortune in the "land of golden promise." They came, drawn from widely divergent conditions of life. The farmer left his plow, the merchant his counting-house, the artisan his work-shop, to stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder beside the softly flowing waters of the Sacramento, whose auriferous sands brought to many a golden harvest, and to many more "a burden of barren regrets." It is not to be supposed, however, that all came with the idea of going into the mines. Many were attracted by opportunities to go into commercial enterprise, men with "long heads," endowed with foresight into the dim and misty future, to whose prescient minds "coming events cast their shadows before." To this class belongs the subject of this sketch. When a friend in whose business integrity he had the utmost faith, offered to launch out into the "swirl of the seething tide," he readily lent his aid and encouragement to the enterprise, assured that if properly managed it could but succeed; but it was not properly managed, and the consignment of goods into which he had put his confidence and his money, brought him no returns. Hoping to save at least a remnant, he hurried to the coast, but too late to avert the disaster. Having in mind the old-time adage, "That the place to look for your money is where you lost it," he courageously ordered a second consignment of goods from the East, and while awaiting the arrival engaged in the grocery business in a small way. Upon the arrival of the merchandise in June, 1851, he at once opened a book store on J street, adjacent to the lot on which he afterward erected a fire-proof building, and which is now occupied by "Sam" Morris, the bookseller. His business flourished here until the fire which occurred on the night after the Presidential election in November, 1852, when, with others, he was burned out. After this fire he went to San Francisco and bought one of those ready-made Yankee frames for a building which was warranted to "fit," and would indeed have fitted some other lot much larger than the one of which he was possessed. Finding that either the frame was too large or the lot too small, and furthermore being a "person of fashion" he followed the prevailing fashion and erected a canvas building, which corresponded in every essential detail with those of his neighbors, and his frame was carefully laid

away to rest until his lot should "grow." Two years later he had purchased the lot adjoining, and proceeded to erect thereon a fire-proof brick building, having iron shutters and doors, foreseeing that at no distant day the inflammable character of the structures in the neighborhood would result in fire. This building was nearly completed, when, one hot day in July, 1854, his fears were realized. A fire started further down the street, and, summoning what assistance he could command, he began moving his stock into the new building, which, although not completed, was sufficiently so to be deemed fire-proof. In the excitement and turmoil, he soon saw that his neighbors were taking advantage of his foresight, and stocks of every description were being flung pell-mell into his building for safety from the advancing flames, crowding out his own goods, and even filling up the gangways, which were with difficulty closed against the encroachments of the devouring element. When the morning dawned and the fire had burned out, his fire-proof building alone stood, black and bleak, amid the ruins of so many cherished hopes; a monument to the qualities of foresight which was then, and still is, with him so marked a characteristic. For twenty years he continued to occupy the same building, conducting successfully a business which grew with the growth of the Capital City, and under his fostering care brought a harvest of golden shekels. He has been twice married; his first wife, to whom he was united in 1846 when he was but nineteen, survived but a few years, leaving a son "Zach," who is now a farmer in Solano County. His second marriage was made in New York, in 1855, to Mrs. Mary E. Gray. Mr. Bitchell has never been in any sense a politician, while steadily and earnestly interesting himself in all the affairs appertaining to the advancement of the city, and could doubtless, had he desired to do so, have held many offices of trust. He laughingly refers to the one campaign of his life, when as he says, "Abraham Lincoln was at the head of the ticket and he (Bitchell) at the foot, being a nominee for school director;" he says he got more votes in his district than Lincoln, and that the board to which he was elected, consisting of Henry Miller, John Millikin, Dr. Simmons, John Crawford, A. C. Sweetzer, and others, was a very respectable crowd.

JAMES H. STURGES, watches and jewelry, Folsom, an honored and old-time citizen of this county, and of the town of Folsom, where he occupies important positions, was born in the town of Wallkill, Orange County, New York, December 27, 1828. His father, William L. Sturges, was also a native of the same place, as was also his grandfather. William L. Sturges married Miss E. Price, a native of Orange County, New York; her grandfather was a Welshman, and this is the only point in the history of the Sturges family that is traceable to a foreign country. When the subject of this sketch was five years old his parents moved with him to the city of New York, and lived there five years. His mother then died, and he returned to Orange County, and remained there three years; then he resided in New York again until he came to California in 1851. At the age of fifteen years he entered a jewelry store, and continued there until he came West. February 28, 1851, he sailed from New York and came by the Panama route to this State, arriving in San Francisco April 2, 1851. He went to the mines on Yuba River for a short time, and then was on Horse-Shoe Bar, on the American, until 1854; then one year in the neighborhood of Coloma, and then three years in the neighborhood of Negro Hill, opposite Mormon Island, and finally concluded to fall back upon his old trade, in watches and jewelry; but before getting a start in this, and after he had obtained his outfit of tools, he acted as water agent for the Negro Hill Ditch Company for a time. He opened his present business in Folsom in December, 1860, and since that time he has uninterruptedly and faithfully prosecuted this

confining business. In political matters he has been a Republican ever since the party was organized; prior to that he was a Whig. His first vote for the Presidency was cast for General Winfield Scott, in 1852, and the second for John C. Fremont in 1856, with the majority of the Northern Whigs. In 1881 he was appointed justice of the peace for Granite Township, and at the succeeding election elected to the same office, which position he has ever since held. In educational matters he has always taken a great interest. Has been school trustee five successive terms of three years each. He has been a member of the Masonic order for thirty years, and for the past five years secretary of Natoma Lodge, No. 64. Is also a member of the O. C. F., and secretary for seven years, each time unanimously elected; and he also belongs to the order of the Golden Shore. His marriage was celebrated May 1, 1861, when he wedded Miss Henrietta C. Wadleigh, and they have had two sons and one daughter: Charles H., Mary Louetta and James H. The daughter was married January 5, 1881, to General J. G. Martine, of Sacramento, and died July 30, 1888, the mother of two children. The elder son is residing at Folsom, in the employ of his father as assistant postmaster, J. H. Sturges, now having charge of the postoffice under C. L. Ecklon, postmaster, and the younger son is at New Castle, in the employ of the New Castle Fruit Company.

NOAH BISHOP GILL, a rancher of Cosumnes Township, was born in Kentucky, January 16, 1836, his parents being Rev. James William and Susannah (Bishop) Gill. The father was born in Virginia in 1808, and became a preacher of the "Christian" or Campbellite Church. He was married in Pulaski County, Kentucky, moved to Delaware County, Ohio, thence to Indiana, and from that State to Iowa. In 1852 he came to California, and returned to Iowa on Christmas day, 1853. In 1854 he bought a farm in Marion County, Iowa, which he sold three years later. In 1857 he again came to California, and died in 1869. The mother, Susannah Gill, was a daughter of Joseph Bishop, a Kentucky farmer, and died comparatively young. Grandfather Thomas Gill, a native of Ireland, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and afterward worked at his trade of blacksmith in Virginia, where he died in 1855, aged sixty-five. His wife, Grace Ellen, was of German descent. N. B. Gill came to California with his father and stepmother, across the plains, arriving in Stockton, October 6, 1857, after a journey of 163 days from Omaha. He soon went into the teaming business, his first job being the driving of a twelve-mule team for two months. He afterward became a cattle-herder, his occupation taking him into Nevada, Utah, Montana and Idaho, spending three years on the frontiers, during two of which he saw no whites except his comrades of the same calling, and was frequently in danger from hostile Indians. An unpleasant experience of that period was traveling on one occasion with four companions for five days without food, and the difficulty of restraining his comrades,—he being the oldest and captain of the band,—from a too free use of food when they reached plenty. He afterward worked in the Michigan Bar pottery in various capacities ten or twelve years, and in the copper works on Copper Hill two years. He entered 160 acres at his place, about three miles south of Michigan Bar, in 1871, filed pre-emption and homestead papers, and has but recently secured a patent from the general Government. He has sold a portion to the owner of the neighboring pottery, and retains the title to about eighty-four acres, well adapted to general farming, and with irrigation capable of raising fruit. In 1882 he was taken sick with pneumonia, and was in feeble health for three years, losing the use of one eye, with the other somewhat impaired. Mr. Gill was married May 20, 1860, to Miss Margaret Lorinda Baker, born in Indiana, in May, 1841, her parents being Regnal Prather and

Mary (Holmes) Baker, both deceased, the mother in 1873, aged sixty-two, and the father in 1883, aged seventy-two. Grandfather William Holmes, a native of Kentucky, died in Missouri in 1843, aged eighty-seven; his wife, by birth Margaret Quinn, was eighteen months younger, and survived him eighteen months. Great-grandfather Holmes, whose name was also William, was an English emigrant, and lived 100 years, lacking one month. Grandfather William Baker died comparatively young, but his wife, by birth Helen Prather, the daughter of a German father and English mother, lived to be sixty-five. Mr. and Mrs. Baker, with their three children, came to California in 1853, and located at first in San Jose Valley. Mr. Baker put in a crop, but it was almost destroyed by squirrels. In 1854 he came to Michigan Bar and went to mining. He filed pre-emption papers on 160 acres, about one and a half miles south of the village, which is still occupied by some of his heirs. Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Gill have had four sons and one daughter, of whom only one, Alfred Allen, born June 18, 1869, is now living.

PETER B. GREEN was born in Bretzenheim, in the Rhein province of Prussia, his parents being Philip and Christina (Yaeger) Green. His grandfather, Joseph Green, was over seventy when he died, and his grandmother Green was well advanced in years when she died, through an accident. P. B. Green was educated in Prussia. He left home direct for California in 1858, on the ship Triton, via Cape Horn, and arrived in San Francisco in 1859, whence he came to a point on the Sacramento River near where Courtland now is, and went to work on a farm. In 1862 he went to school at Walnut Grove, to perfect himself in the English language. In 1864 he tried mining in Inyo and Mono counties, and also did some mining at Aurora, in the State of Nevada. He helped to form the county of Inyo, was appointed justice of the peace at Inyo, and was afterward elected his own successor in 1867. He studied law for a time, and also took a course of instruction at E. P. Heald's Business College in San Francisco, and worked for a commission house in that city in 1869 and 1870. Mr. Green settled permanently on the Sacramento River in 1871, and by different purchases he became the owner of the place he now occupies on "Randall Island," which is no longer an island, though when first he saw it in 1859 there were perhaps twenty feet of water in the slough which formed its southern water front. His land is well adapted for fruit culture, and that is his chief industry. He has erected on his place a handsome residence of fourteen rooms, making a very comfortable and elegant home. Mr. Green was married October 17, 1871, to Cynthia L., daughter of Austin and Mary Ann Sims, and a native of Greene County, Illinois. Her (Mrs. Green's) parents reside at Courtland. Both were born in Kentucky in 1805, and are well preserved both mentally and physically. Mr. and Mrs. Green are the parents of six children, of whom five are living, viz.: Delma, Ulmer, Bernice, Boyd and Lestenna. Both parents, with their children, attend the services of the Richland Methodist Episcopal Church.

EBEN OWEN was born in in Portland, Maine, November 26, 1812, his parents being Eben and Sarah (Bartlett) Owen. The grandfather was also named Eben or Ebenezer. Father and grandfather both lived to a good old age, longevity being, as far as known, a hereditary trait in the family. Grandmother Owen was a Miss Cotton, and the Cottons and Bartletts are of New England stock for many generations, the former of New Hampshire and the latter of Maine, from which they have spread in various directions throughout the country but are still most numerous in the East. The father of the subject of this sketch kept a grocery store for many years in Portland, and the

son helped in the store in boyhood. Was educated in the city schools, and when working in the store, he attended night school. In 1838 he went to New Orleans with a view of getting a clerkship, in which he was disappointed. Learning of a chance at Jackson, Louisiana, he went there and remained ten years, filling different situations. In the fall of 1849 he set out for California by way of New Orleans and the Isthmus and arrived at San Francisco, February 22, 1850, sixty-nine days being spent in the voyage on the Pacific. His comrade was Harvey D. Smith who with himself and three others formed a small party of five. When in San Francisco, they hired a room about ten feet square, for which they paid $50 a month, and the landlord complained bitterly of the heavy decline in rents. In March they went in a small sail-boat to Stockton, paying $20 each. After a trip of five days on the river, they camped on the peninsula, and there remained several weeks, the roads being too bad to travel. They then left for the Stanislaus River, paying $20 a hundred weight to a teamster for freight on their mining outfit, with the privilege of riding occasionally on the ox team. They walked a good part of the way, the roads being still in bad condition. Stopped short of their destination and went to mining on a branch of the Calaveras, where they spent the summer of 1850. Afterward mined at different points—Mokelumne Bar, Jackson Creek and Indian Diggings, in all about two years; net result to Mr. Owen only about $1,200. He then came to Sacramento and went to clerking for Mr. Briggs, a stock buyer, grocer and speculator, to whom his friend Smith had loaned a considerable amount, and himself a few hundreds. Mr. Briggs becoming embarrassed through over speculation and ruinous rates of interest, Mr. Smith became owner of the grocery business in partial settlement of his claim, Mr. Owen continuing as partner. In the fall of 1852 Mr. Smith died of sporadic cholera, leaving his estate in charge of Mr. Owen, with directions to send $1,000 to a crippled brother and the rest to his father, in New York, which was done. The firm of Smith & Owen lasted but two or three months. Needing a reliable assistant, he sold Mr. Smith's interest to a Mr. Haskell, but only for about three months, when Mr. Haskell, urged by his wife to return to his home in Michigan, settled with Mr. Owen on the basis of wages for the time he had been in the firm, pleading that "domestic happiness is worth more than money." The firm then became Owen & Estes, for a year or more; then Owen & Chamberlain for about the same length of time. In 1854, Mr. Owen bought the Central Hay-yard on Tenth, Eleventh and T streets, which he rented for more than ten years. It, when purchased, rented for $3,000, and when sold was renting for $300 a year. In 1855 he sold out his old business to Charles S. White and went back to Portland, Maine, where he was married to Miss Mary W. Dole, a native of that State, of an old and respected family. In 1857, after eighteen months sojourn in Portland, during which he was chiefly occupied in erecting and fitting up a homeand some income buildings for his parents, he returned to California. In 1866 he bought the ranch he still owns on the Cosumnes in Franklin Township, containing about 1,250 acres of good average land, chiefly cultivated for wheat, but on a part of which he has now a young orchard. He at one time owned a ranch in Solano County, on which he raised sheep and grain, but losing nearly 2,000 sheep in one dry season he gave up the business there and sold the place. In 1866 Mrs. Owen died at the early age of about twenty-eight years, leaving two boys: Eben Bartlett, born October 25, 1861, and Harry Dole, born December 26, 1863. In 1868 he moved on the ranch, but returned to Sacramento some years afterward for the better education of his sons. In the country, they rode five miles to the district school. Besides the usual education there and in the city each took a course in the Atkinson Business College. Both are now engaged on the ranch, each having charge of a definite portion of the estate. The father usually resides in the city where he retains his old home, and

visits the ranch occasionally. He is an earnest spiritualist and finds much comfort in that faith, in which he has believed for thirty years. He is possessed of mediumistic powers and is controlled by spirits other than his own, as he believes. Harry Dole Owen, the younger son, was married December 15, 1885, to Miss Maggie Utter, a native of Franklin Township, daughter of Dowty and Amanda (Hall) Utter. The father was originally a book-keeper, and afterward a rancher two and a half miles south of Franklin on the lower Stockton road. He died in 1869, at the early age of thirty-two; the mother is now Mrs. J. W. Moore, of the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Owen are the parents of two children: William Eben, born November 15, 1887, and May Gladys, born May 31, 1889.

WILLIAM MILGATE, a rancher of Natoma Township, about eleven miles from Folsom, was born in England, December 24, 1812, his parents being William and Hannah Margaret (Pyles) Milgate. The mother died near Newham, and the father emigrated to America in 1824, with seven daughters and two sons. James, the only brother of the subject of this sketch, is living in Cleveland, Ohio. The grandfather, also named William, lived to the age of eighty. The father first settled in Lyons, New York, but afterward moved to Darien in that State, where he died. The subject of this sketch was apprenticed to a shoemaker in Geneva, New York, in 1829, and learned his trade partly there and partly in Canada, where he spent most of the year 1831. He was married in Buffalo, in March, 1832, before he was twenty, to Miss Hannah Gilkey, born in Cayuga County, New York, in 1813, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carey Gilkey. Mr. Milgate worked at his trade in and near Buffalo for about five years, and afterward traveled to more distant points, still working at his trade. In 1849 he established a shoe store in Savannah, Missouri, which he sold out two years later, when he moved to Council Bluffs. In 1853 he crossed the plains with his wife and children, two sons and a daughter, and worked at his trade one winter in Salt Lake, where another daughter was born. In May, 1854 they proceeded on their way until they reached Buckeye Flats, where Mr. Milgate mined that season. In 1855 he moved to Sacramento, where he kept the Globe Hotel on K street, but only for a season. In the fall of 1855, with his two sons, he came to what was then known as Wall's Diggings, where they mined with fair success, and in 1856 the wife and daughters joined them at "Walltown," which has ever since been the home of the family, though the town has gradually faded from the landscape. It had at one time a population of over 200, besides being a trading center for an extensive mining district, with three general stores, two taverns, two butcher shops, two billiard saloons, a clothing store and a bakery. In 1858 Mr. Milgate opened a saloon, and in 1859 bought one of the general stores, carrying on business in Walltown almost to the end. He did not see its rise, but he has witnessed its decline and fall. Meanwhile he had filed the necessary papers and received a United States patent to 160 acres, dated October 20, 1875, and eighty acres June 4, 1887, which he uses chiefly as cattle pasture. He has also done some quartz mining in later years, but has done little of anything since 1886. He had a stroke of paralysis in that year, from which he partially recovered after sixteen months, only to be again stricken down June 14, 1888. He is still bedridden, a year later, but is otherwise in fair health and spirits. Mrs. Milgate died August 22, 1866, leaving four children: George Carey, born in Buffalo, April 19, 1833. He learned the trade of plumber and tinner, and in 1871 went into business in that line at Council Bluffs, Iowa. He was there married in 1874 to Miss Eliza Caffle, born in England, a daughter of James and Eliza Caffle, both now living in Council Bluffs. They have four children: Eveline, born May 24, 1874; Grace, April 28, 1879, both in

Council Bluffs; Frank, born in Sacramento, January 2, 1884; Annie Olive, born in "Walltown," April 11, 1888. George C. Milgate, having returned to California with his family in 1882, settled on his father's place in that year. William James, also born in New York in 1837, is now proprietor of the Fountain Stables in Sacramento. He also owns about 1,200 acres in Natoma Township. Aurelia, born in New York State in 1841, became the wife of James Burrows, a native of Wisconsin, and died November 23, 1876, leaving three daughters and one son. Her youngest daughter, Marion, born February 4, 1876, was taken into the family of her grandfather, the subject of this sketch, and there reared. Marion Milgate, born in Salt Lake City, April 16, 1854, now Mrs. Charles Haines, also of Walltown, has two children, a boy and a girl. Mr. William Milgate was married June 22, 1867, to Miss Hannah Wardle, born in England, May 31, 1833, a daughter of Ralph and Harriet (Chalsworth) Wardle. The parents emigrated to America in 1862, and settled in Salt Lake City, whence they moved to Reese River in 1864, and after eighteen months came to Sacramento, where the father died July 17, 1886, aged seventy-four years, four months and one day. Mrs. Wardle, born June 7, 1807, is still living in 1889, and residing with her daughter, Mrs. William Milgate.

GEORGE L. CLARKE, capitalist, Sacramento. About the beginning of the present century, or a year or two later, James Clarke, a native of the New England States, came to Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bought a farm near Pittsburg, married Miss Sarah Cooper, and became a farmer; and here in April, 1833, was born George L., the subject of this biographical notice. For many years prior to 1847 there had been a Mormon settlement in Hancock County, Illinois, and when in 1847 or 1848 they moved to Salt Lake, James Clarke bought 600 or 700 acres of Mormon land, and removed his family there. At the age of eighteen years young Clarke entered a store at Rushville, the county seat of Schuyler County, Illinois, as a clerk, where he remained until March, 1852. Even as a boy the tales of adventure in the far West, and such books as "Hastings' Traveler's Guide," had instilled into his mind a firm determination to "go West" at the first opportunity; and when, in 1852, a party was made up at Rushville to cross the plains with ox teams, he gladly became one of the number. The party followed up the north side of the Platte River, crossed the Sweetwater, came over the Rocky Mountains at the South Pass, entered this State through Beekwith Pass, and stopped at Hopkins Creek (at that time in Butte County) for a month to recruit, and then journeyed on to Marysville. Not liking the outlook for mining operations, he crossed the American River at Lile's Bridge, and entered the city of Sacramento on the 8th of September. Very soon he purchased an interest in a ranch near Freeport, San Joaquin Township, and began farming. It was on this farm, owned jointly by him and Mr. Dillworth, that he first met Mr. F. R. Dray, who subsequently became prominent in the county. He continued on this ranch of 480 acres until the fall of 1858, when he sold out and bought a farm near Elk Grove, and resided there until 1866, when he removed to town. During that year he went to Oregon and bought 2,600 head of sheep, and drove them across the country to Sacramento. In 1870 he went to San Luis Obispo County, and engaged in raising, buying and selling sheep, frequently driving flocks to Sacramento in order to reach the mining market in Nevada. In 1873 he once more returned to the Capital City, where for three years he continued to reside, retaining his interests in the sheep-raising and stock business. During the Centennial year he made a trip East, visiting Chicago, Niagara Falls, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and on his return stopped at his old home in Illinois, and also visited his



Yours faithfully
John F. von Herrlich

younger brother, James P. Clarke, in Kansas. His brother has since that time returned to Rushville, and has become a merchant, and is also a supervisor of Schuyler County. After being gone over four months, Mr. Clarke returned to this State. Since that time he has bought and improved several pieces of city property, and last year (1888) he and an old neighbor and friend, Mr. Cave, of Sacramento, bought 1,100 acres of Yolo County land, which they are improving, intending to make a stock ranch of it. Mr. Clarke is an active, energetic, go-ahead man. He was never married. His home is at the State House Hotel, where he is ever ready to greet his friends in a cordial manner.

HON. A. L. FROST.—This gentleman occupies the responsible office of county assessor, having been elected thereto in the fall of 1886. Like so many of the old Californians, his life has been one full of incident, variety and adventure, ending now happily in comfort and the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Frost was born April 18, 1828, in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, and there in the country schools he made acquaintance with books, although he owes the better part of his education to the rougher but most valuable schooling of experience and the rubs and chances of an active life. When but a youth he went to work in a sash and door factory in Lawrence, Massachusetts. In 1845, still only in his 'teens, he made his way to Maine, where he remained until 1852, when he determined to come to California and test for himself the truth of the stories of gold that came from this western land. The trip was made by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and was unattended by any serious mishaps. On the 22d of September of that year Mr. Frost arrived in this State, and immediately engaged in mining in El Dorado County. There he resided continuously, meeting with the varying success of the miner, until May 20, 1873, when he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of California, with office and headquarters in Sacramento. This office Mr. Frost held until August, 1885. In the following year he received the nomination for county assessor upon the Republican ticket, was elected, and is still the incumbent of the office. He is a director and the vice-president of the Sacramento Glass and Crockery Company. Mr. Frost is a zealous believer in the principles of the Republican party, and an effective worker for all interests which he is persuaded conduce to the public good. He is a member in high standing of the Masonic order, belonging both to Council and Chapter, and is also a member of the Knights Templar, Commandery No. 2. He was married in California, to Miss Elizabeth Lum, of El Dorado County. They have a son and a daughter. In conclusion it should be stated that Mr. Frost is both a popular and an efficient officer, a gentleman of genial bearing, and one who fills a place of acknowledged importance in the community.

REV. JOHN F. VON HERRLICH, B. D., LL. B., the rector of St. Paul's Church, Sacramento, whether as a pulpit orator of power and acceptance, an active and efficient head of his parish, or as a beloved and popular pastor, has won a position of deserved prominence among the clergy of this coast since his arrival here. Called from a similar position in one of the most important cities of central New York to accept a post of labor and responsibility in a church that had suffered almost from the first from a series of the most untoward circumstances, that had militated seriously against all its best interests, he has in the short space of one year made a compact and enthusiastic body of his parishoners, has infused new life into both the spiritual and temporal status of the church, and has now under way a series of ma-

terial improvements that will make St. Paul's one of the most worthy and beautiful "Houses of God" in California. Mr. Von Herrlich was born in the State of Ohio, although this was by one of those curious haps of fortune that seldom occur, as his parents were residents of New York, and there Mr. Von Herrlich spent his childhood and youth. His father was Mr. Louis Von Herrlich, of New York city, in regard to whom we cannot do better than transcribe a portion of an article published in the city papers at the time of his death, a short time since. "Louis Von Herrlich was seventy-two years of age, and up to a few months before his death was strong and vigorous. He was highly educated at German universities, a thinker and philosopher, one of a distinguished family that has given to the German Empire some of its most distinguished lawyers, doctors and statesmen, Ludwig von Herrlich, the uncle after whom the deceased was named, having been at one time the friend and confidant of the German Emperor. Louis von Herrlich was one of three brothers who came to America about 1844, the deceased being the last of his generation in the family. He was identified, socially and politically, with a well-known coterie of New York Germans,—the Gilseys, Gunthers, Oulds, Ottendorfers and others—now nearly all passed away, but for the past ten or twelve years having retired from all active business life, he spent his time in quiet and travel," for which, we may add, his ample means gave fullest opportunity. He left two children, the one being the subject of this sketch, and the other, Frances E., the wife of James C. Elliott, of Cleveland, Ohio, nephew of Bishop Elliott, of South Carolina, and cousin of Dr. John Elliott, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Washington, D. C. Mr. Von Herrlich is a university graduate, and an LL. B. of Columbia, as also a graduate from the law college of Columbia, in the class of 1878, and of the General Theological Seminary of New York city. His first parish was the Irving Memorial Church (St. Mark's) at Tarrytown, on the Hudson. In 1883 he accepted a call to Elmira, New York, where he became rector of Grace Church and Chapel. After a residence there of four years he removed to Sacramento, and assumed the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, January 15, 1888. At the time of his departure the following appreciative notice appeared in the New York *World:* "Rev. John F. von Herrlich, at one time rector of the Irving Memorial Church at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, has for the past four years been at the head of Grace Church, Elmira, New York. He has just accepted a call to St. Paul's Church, Sacramento, California. Mr. Von Herrlich has been one of the most successful clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. He cleared off a debt of $25,000 which hung over the Irving Memorial Church, and his rectorship at Elmira has been highly acceptable." Such, in barest outline, is a sketch of the life of Rev. John F. von Herrlich. He is a young man of learning, energy and power, such as is met with only occasionally among the clergy. His discourses, especially upon the more abstruse and recondite themes of Christianity, have aroused considerable attention, and both as a writer and speaker his services are in demand. Sacramento is to be congratulated in his coming to assume his present charge, as to do so he declined most attractive calls to larger eastern cities. Since he has been here he has thrown himself heart and soul into the work of building up St. Paul's, and in this has had signal success, his own considerable personal means enabling him to accomplish things that others might not have attempted. His popularity is very great, a circumstance not to be wondered at by one who has met him; and he has proven himself a true pastor of his people. In its proper place will be found a description of the material improvements effected through his instrumentality upon St. Paul's Church. He is an unmarried man. We should be neglecting a matter of interest and importance did we fail to state the fact that as a writer and a poet Rev. Mr. von Herrlich has taken a forward place among the molders of thought of this country. His poems

are beautiful in thought, strong in purpose, rhythmical in flow; his prose teachings,—for all his writings are teachings,—are terse, pointed, cogent and epigrammatic.

GEORGE NESCHE, a farmer of San Joaquin Township, was born in Hanover, Germany, August 1, 1829. His parents, Henry and Joanna (Bich) Nesche, came to America in 1836, landing at New York city. Having learned the miller's trade in the old country, Mr. Nesche, the father, worked about six months for a man by the name of Moore, in a flour-mill at Little Beaver, on the Ohio River, in the State of Ohio. In April, 1837, he proceeded on to Hermann, Missouri, and there worked for different parties until 1849, when he purchased land in Gasconade County, that State, and lived there until the time of his death in 1851. He had four sons and four daughters. Only two are now living, namely: Elizabeth Mahone, of this county, and the subject of this sketch. The latter, as he grew up, worked at the tanner's trade and in a flouring-mill. In April, 1852, he left Hermann, Missouri, with a company of fifty men and families, and came overland to this State with ox teams, having no trouble with the Indians. In September, after a journey of six months, he reached White Rock, six miles above Haugtown. He followed mining about six years with moderate success, working on the ranches during the summer. At the end of this time (in 1858) he returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York. Visiting there for six months, he returned again to this State by way of New Orleans and the Isthmus. In 1859 he purchased 240 acres near Sheldon, in partnership with Mrs. Bader. In 1869 he sold his share of this land, and in October returned to Hermann, Missouri, by railway, and married Miss Julia Hoffman, a native of Hermann, Missouri, whose parents both died there. He returned again to California in March, 1870, by overland railway. After renting three years, he purchased his present property of 160 acres in San Joaquin Township, twelve miles from Sacramento city, four miles from Elk Grove, and three miles from Florin. He found his place comparatively unimproved, but he has brought it up to a fine condition. The vineyard comprises seven acres, and orchard three acres, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apricots. This property is one of the best in this locality. In his political views Mr. Nesche is a Republican. His children are: Caroline, born November 26, 1870; George H., January 7, 1872; Johanna, April 25, 1876, and Celia L., February 12, 1880.

JAMES EDWARD ENOS was born August 16, 1841, in Chicago, Illinois, his parents being James Myron and Jane Eliza (Foote) Enos; the former was born March 21, 1813, in the town of Lester, Addison County, Vermont, the son of Sessions and Mehitable (Lyon) Enos. Sessions Enos was a native of Scotland, who emigrated to Vermont, thence to Chicago, Illinois, in 1836, and died October 10, 1838, in his fifty-seventh year; his wife died August 23, 1839, in her fifty-eighth year; they had five children, viz.: Minerva, Benjamin, James, Martha and Sessions M., of whom Martha is the only one now living. James married Jane Eliza Foote, whose family came originally from England; there were three brothers who came in the Mayflower; one of them, Nathaniel Foote, settled in Connecticut, and the third generation from him was Elisha Foote, whose daughter Jane Eliza was born in New York State, in 1816, and became the wife of James Enos. James was raised in New York city; in 1852 he came to California, across the plains; two years later he returned East on a visit. In 1855 he again crossed the plains, with his family, and came to Sacramento, settling at Florin. He died October 10, 1886; and his wife died April 25, 1887. They had six children, of whom three are still living. James

Edward Enos, the subject of this sketch, was raised in Chicago to the age of fifteen, when he came to California with his parents in 1855. In 1860 he began learning the carpenters' trade. In 1869 he went to San Francisco and there attended Heald's Business College, from which he graduated in August of that year, and is now a life member of that institution. He then went to Lakeville, Sonoma County, and there carried on building and contracting for fourteen years. At the end of that time, in 1885, he removed to Galt, remaining there two years in the capacity of manager of the Galt lumber yards of the Friend & Terry Company, of Sacramento; he put in their lumber yard for them, and made various other improvements while there. He owns considerable property in Galt. At present he lives on the home property, consisting of eighty acres in Brighton Township. Mr. Enos has been a member of the order of Odd Fellows since he was twenty-one years old.

PALMER CLARK was born in the State of New York. At the age of twelve he was one year on the Erie Canal, between Schenectady and Albany. In 1840 his father, who was a farmer, sold out and the family migrated to Elgin, Illinois, where our subject found employment on the farm owned by his father until he was twenty-four years old. On the 10th of May, 1852, a party composed of our subject, his cousin Oliver Plummer, and many others, started overland by horse train for California. They crossed the Missouri River at Council Bluffs and saw no habitation until they reached the Mormon settlement in the Carson Valley. They went to the north of Salt Lake, via Sublette's cut-off; George Masters, a friend, fell in with them on Platte River, Nebraska, and together they arrived safely at Soda Springs, Idaho. Masters went to Oregon about the 7th of October, and Clark got to Hangtown on the 8th of October, 1852. Our subject was a young man of resources and quite ready to take advantage of circumstances. He "had not come for his health," and when one morning a man offered him $2.50 per day to catch fish with hook and line in the softly flowing Sacramento, he closed the bargain forthwith, and is proud to state that success attended his efforts and his wages increased to $3.00 after the first day. Shortly after he began teaming and for the succeeding seven months was hauling goods to the mines. Then for a time he drove a stage. Subsequently he kept the Eureka stables on K street for a year, and later on the Fountain House on the road to Grass Valley, sixty-five miles from the capital. Then went to Tehama County and engaged in teaming, and after two years once more returned to Sacramento and engaged in stock dealing at the Horse Market on K street. He left California for his old home in the winter of 1859, going via New York. His father died in March following. He purchased a band of horses and drove them across the plains; his mother, two sisters, two brothers, two cousins and Mr. J. Soverign, now of Woodland, being of the party. By this enterprise he made money; horses which cost $56 readily brought $300 in the Sacramento markets. Having disposed of his stock he again returned to Illinois: crossed the plains in 1861, 1862 and 1864. On the last trip, when sixty-five miles from Fort Laramie, the Indians succeeded in getting away with his horses; he returned to the fort for assistance, and six mounted men started in pursuit, but, after going some thirty miles, became frightened and returned. Clark then continued on his way on foot, a journey of about 300 miles, during which he was obliged to swim rivers and resort to all sorts of expedients to avoid the Indians. Arriving at Salt Lake he met N. C. Alexander, of whom he borrowed $1,300; he spent six weeks in trading, after which Alexander employed him to come to California and bring seventeen mules and three trotting horses, and to conduct all the ladies of the party to Clear Creek; thirty-five days later they met again at Sacramento. In 1865 he brought another train for Alexander from Atchi-

son, Kansas, to Salt Lake, and had exciting times with the Indians. During the following year he made two trips, making eight in all. In August of the following year he started for Chicago with a medicine company, and was with them for eighteen years, traveling during that time over the greater portion of the United States. In 1871 Dr. William A. Johnson, of Chicago, compounded a medicinal remedy under the name of "Vigor of Life," purely vegetable and possessing wonderful curative qualities. Our subject came into possession of the copyright a few years later, and, removing to the Capital City, established his headquarters here in August, 1887, making this the distributing point for an extensive trade, extending over the entire coast. He sells direct to the trade both here and in the Eastern cities, where the Vigor of Life has already an established reputation. Besides employing many men to travel through different sections, selling and advertising extensively, Mr. Clark gives his personal attention to the business, making extended trips and necessarily being absent from his office a considerable portion of the time. During these trips the office remains in charge of his wife, an estimable lady of great business ability. To any one who has the happiness to meet Mr. and Mrs. Clark under their own roof-tree will be opened up to a most delightful view of genuine California hospitality.

WILLIAM HENRY ELLIS, of Brighton Township, was born in Kentucky, August 10, 1824, son of William and Rachel (McCaull) Ellis, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. They were married in Kentucky, and in 1826 moved to Eugene, Vermillion County, Indiana, where the mother died, in 1828. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was James Ellis, who had as brothers John and William; his grandfather John had as brothers James and William; and his father as brothers John and James; and the subject himself had John and James as brothers; and these were all the male descendants in the line mentioned. When William H., our subject, was six years old the family moved to Parke County, Indiana, across the Wabash; and when he was eight years of age he was bound out to William Brockway, who lived in the northern part of Parke County, and was to give young Ellis nine months' schooling, a good suit of clothes and a good horse, saddle and bridle,—a common condition in those days in the matter of indenture of orphan children. The boy remained with him until twenty-two years old, a rarity; and Mr. Brockway gave him two years' schooling, the horse, saddle and bridle and two or three suits of clothes. Mr. Ellis followed the river several years, making nine trips to New Orleans in eight years. On the second trip he made $100 net, by steering the boat. From 1852 to 1854 he ran canal boats. The first locomotive after the first railroad built into Terre Haute, was brought down by the canal, and Mr. Ellis took it from Lafayette to Terre Haute, and rode on it during the first trip it made from the latter. The railroad was then completed to a point only five miles east of the place. It was the first railroad ride Mr Ellis ever had. He also boated coal from Coal Creek to Lafayette and did carpenter and joiner work, which he learned from Mr. Brockway. He inherited a mechanical genius and also made wagons and cabinet furniture. About 1848 he was taken sick and lost about $5,000 in gold, and at the end of five years he was $10 in debt. He next lived in Ottumwa, Iowa, two years, and then in Oskaloosa, that State, until 1853. A man named Joseph Batton intending to come to California, with his family, wanted three men to come with him, and Mr. Ellis joined him. May 8th they started, and came by way of Salt Lake, the Humboldt, Carson Cañon, and reached the summit of the Sierras October 8. They proceeded to Grizzly Flat, and there Mr. Ellis remained until Mr. Batton went down to Tuolumne River. He made shingles, while another man took charge of the stock. Next

he went to mining six miles above Diamond Spring and followed that employment three years, within ten miles from the place he commenced; sticking to the old place proved his wisdom. He had good success in the winter time, making $2,000 to $3,000 every winter and sinking it in the river during the summer. At one time they were $4,000 in debt. They tore up their flume and carried it down the river a mile and got about $80. They collected gold at the rate of only fifty to seventy-five cents a day; but they obtained $4,080 one day, and Mr. Elllis at once went to Placerville and secured the coin, and returned and paid off his debts, and then they had $8 apiece. After accumulating $200 or $300 he came into the Sacramento Valley and entered 160 acres of land, put in a crop and began improving the place. When he came there it was a wild place. There was no house within a mile, and there was not 200 acres of land fenced within four miles. Mr. Ellis worked at carpentering a great deal and at repairing wagons, etc., at which he made $5 to $12 a day. On the night of July 7, 1880, he went to Sacramento with a load of hay, returning home about eight o'clock in the evening. Just as he opened the bars a tramp stepped out of a place of concealment, the horses became frightened and ran away, dragging the wagon over Mr. Ellis and knocking him senseless. His wife was not at home, and he lay there all night. Although it was four days before he became fully sensible, the next morning he arose, went into the house and told the parties there to go to work. He suffered no pain for a month, but he has not seen a well day since. His splendid constitution enabled him to recover so far as he has, although the doctors thought he would die. He received no injury below his shoulders. He possesses remarkable good judgment, as his career shows. His memory is good and he relates many interesting anecdotes. July 8, 1858, he married Miss Nancy Elizabeth Pressley, a native of Tennessee, and reared in Missouri. Her father died when she was an infant, and she also lost her mother when young and was bound out with her brother to a man named Neal in Missouri. She lived with him until she was nearly twenty years of age. In 1857 she came with some friends overland to California. They lived with Mr. Bell until October 27, 1858, when they moved to the present place, where they have ever since resided. When Mr. Ellis' first child was an infant his wife was taken sick, and she has been an invalid ever since. They have five children: Urania Ann, born April 12, 1859, now the wife of George Casey, and living in Sacramento; Sarah Louisa, born November 29, 1860, now the wife of Arthur B. Casey, and living in Brighton Township; James Franklin, born October 14, 1862; John Grant, born February 20, 1865; and William Sherman, born February 7, 1867. Urania Ann has four children, namely: William George, Effie Amber, Bertha and Frank; and Louisa also has four; Amanda Elizabeth, Jesse Sylvester, Vina May and Nora.

HON. WILLIAM EVERMONT BRYAN was born in Kentucky October 29, 1821; resided in Campbell County until thirty-two years old, except one winter he spent in Indiana, when he emigrated to California with ox teams. After a long and tedious trip of seven months he arrived in El Dorado County in September, 1853. After a few days of non-success at mining, he turned his attention to freighting to the mines and mining towns, first with horse teams and later with ox teams and lastly with mules and horse teams, which business he continued during the gold and silver excitement of Nevada, and until the railroad crossed the Sierras, in 1867, when he sold most of his teams and turned his attention to farming and sheep-raising. In the meantime he located on the Folsom grant, thirteen miles from Sacramento, and purchased 4,200 acres. Continued in the sheep business with the sons until 1876, when he divided the land among his four children. Mr. Bryan was

married October 21, 1845, to Miss Mary Gregg Herndon, also a native of Kentucky. There were five children: Mrs. Maggie C. Morris, a native of Kentucky, born August 21, 1846. Alonzo W., a native of Kentucky, born September 30, 1848; Elijah H., also a native of Kentucky, born December 20, 1850; Mary D., born also in Kentucky, and William F. Bryan, a native of California, born August 3, 1855. Mr. Bryan in early life was a Whig, but has since inclined to the Independent party, which, in 1873, elected him a member of the Assembly, where he served one term with distinction. He has always taken an active part in public affairs. In September, 1880, he removed to Alameda, where he has since made his home. During his residence in that city he was twice elected a member of the board of city trustees, and was sought after to again take a seat, but owing to pressure of business and other arrangements declined.

GEORGE ALLEN STODDARD, mechanical engineer and draughtsman at the shops of the Southern Pacific Company at Sacramento, who has been intimately connected with the development of the mechanical department of the company from its infancy, was born at Brattleboro, Vermont, in November, 1833. His father was a well-to-do farmer, of Scotch ancestry, his mother being of English descent. He graduated at the high school in his sixteenth year, and after one season on a farm and a term in the academy, he, in the fall of 1850, entered a machine shop at Hinsdale, New Hampshire; but when only a few months at work he received an injury that disabled him for manual labor. He at once went to teaching school until he was able to return to the shop and finish his first year, for which the wages were $5 a month and board. He then entered a shop at Brattelboro, as he could see a wider range for improvement. Here he remained for fifteen months, and then turned his attention to railroad work, in February, 1853, entering the shops of the Connecticut River Railroad at Northampton, Massachusetts, under Master Mechanic John Mulligan, at $1 a day, which, during the following year was increased to $1.50, the full wages for journeymen. Mr. Mulligan seeing that young Stoddard was ambitious and willing to work, and finding him good at figures and general mechanics, took great interest in him. The shop had no draughtsman, but needed one. Mr. Mulligan, to test the young man's ability, requested him to make designs for changes in the engine Springfield, which it was desired to rebuild. This he did at his home evenings, and the plans were submitted to the president of the road, which after thorough examination he returned approved. Stoddard was at once installed as draughtsman, a position he retained and filled satisfactorily until 1860, going on the road for a while, in order to study practically the workings of the "great iron horse." He had been making the working plans for the company for about a year before ever having any instruction in drawing, when by the advice of the master mechanic he attended night school, under a most excellent designer. In June, 1860, he decided to come to California, influenced mostly by the rigorous climate of New England. Accordingly, in company with S. H. Gerrish, one of his shop-mates, he sailed from New York on the steamer Northern Light, crossed the Isthmus on the railroad, came up the coast on the Sonora, landing in San Francisco on the 28th of June, and on the 30th went to work for E. T. Steen in a machine shop, who induced him after a time to accept a position as engineer in charge of the machinery for a quartz mill in which he was interested, to be erected near Virginia city, Nevada. After seeing this in working order he engaged in a similar capacity for a mill company at Gold Hill, where he remained until the summer of 1865, when he became interested in a ranch and mining operation in Calaveras County, California. Learning that an old friend of his—I. H. Graves—was master mechanic of the Central Pacific Railroad Works at Sacramento, he on

the 9th of June, 1866, engaged at the company's shops, which at that time comprised only a few rough shed-like buildings, with no machinery. His first work was to put up an engine and shafting and get machine tools at work, which the company had then lying at the wharf. He worked in the machinery department for about two years, setting up and running the various tools required in the work. Then he became draughtsman, when A. J. Stevens, in 1870, took the position and was for several years alone in the office doing the entire work; but the demands so increased as to require at times from one to three assistants. There have been constructed at the works, all from original designs under his supervision, ten or twelve different types of locomotives complete, besides a large portion of the working apparatus in the shops here. The boilers and entire machinery for the two river boats Modoc and Apache, also for the ferry boat Piedmont, running between Oakland and San Francisco, having cylinders 57 inches diameter and 14 feet stroke, nearly horizontal, being so placed to leave deck clear of machinery. New boilers have been designed for nearly all of the boats used by the company. Another branch of the business has required and received a great deal of attention, that is, the rolling-mill. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Stevens strongly urged the construction of a mill, and was finally allowed to have a small experimental one designed and put in operation. It was located in the blacksmith shop, in charge of Stephen Uren, and proved a great success, saving the company many thousands of dollars. In 1879 a more complete plant was designed, the one now in operation, the entire designs being executed personally by Mr. Stoddard, his own hand making every figure and line. One singular fact connected therewith may be noted, namely, this was the first rolling-mill machinery ever seen by him, he working out the plans on general mechanical principles, advising with Stevens and Uren, neither of whom, however, had had any practical experience in that direction. It may well be considered a success, as it has been steadily at work, a great portion of the time night and day, since erected, turning out more than 10,000 tons a year. In his political views Mr. Stoddard is a Republican, and he is a Mason and Odd Fellow of long standing, an amateur photograper, and something of a telegraph operator. He has, of course, like most Californians, been more or less interested in mining operations and "*has bought a farm.*" He was married in 1879 to Mrs. Lucy C H. Noyes, *nee* Hazelton, a native of Strafford, Vermont, and daughter of Deacon Thomas and Sylvia (Kibling) Hazelton. The Hazeltons emigrated from England. Her grandmother Kibling was Sarah Cooledge (before marriage), a native of Ashburnham, Massachusetts, a relation to the well known Cooledge family of Boston, Massachusetts. She lived to be ninety-eight years old. She lived to see the fifth generation, and at her death had 103 descendants. Mrs. Stoddard's father's family consisted of six sons and six daughters. She has three sisters and two brothers residing in Stafford, Vermont; one sister married Amos Morrill, brother to Senator Morrill, of Vermont. Two brothers and one sister live in Barnett, Vermont. H. J. Hazelton, M. D., a brother, has been a practicing physician there over twenty years. The sister married John S. T. Wallace, a merchant at that place. The youngest brother, Walter S. Hazelton, is a merchant at Elkhart, Indiana. She has two children living by her former marriage. Charles T. Noyes, the eldest, is a mechanical engineer, at work in the office with Mr. Stoddard. The youngest, Frederick B. Noyes, resides in Nicolaus, California. Mrs. Stoddard came to California in 1875. In 1876 she called a meeting and helped to organize the first "Christian Temperance Union" on the Pacific coast. In 1879 she was elected on the Board of Managers of the Protestant Orphan Asylum; was one of the charter members of the Fair Oaks Relief Corps, and is an earnest worker in missionary work. She was secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions (Sacramento auxiliary), for eight years; in 1888 was elected president of

the same; also president of the "Central Committee" (auxiliary to the Young Men's Christian Association); to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the "Woman's Aid Society,"—all the same year. She has been a member of the Congregational Church nearly thirty years, a teacher in the Sunday-school twenty-five years, where she still remains an earnest worker. Truly it can be said of her, "She hath done what she could."

MOSES SPRAGUE, a farmer of Sutter Township, was born in Batavia, Genesee County, New York, February 19, 1820, a son of Jeremiah and Martha (*nee* Sprague) Sprague. His father was born in Greenfield, Saratoga County, New York, in 1793. Starting with his wife and children, on February 15, 1830, after a wearisome journey they reached the town of Westfield, Medina County, Ohio, locating on land on the Western Reserve. Subsequently he settled near Huntington, Lorain County, where he remained until April 6, 1886, the date of his death. His wife's death occurred April 14, 1865. During their residence in Ohio five children were born to them, making a total of twelve, namely: Lucy, Moses, Charles, Ruth, A. J., Minerva, Alonzo, F. A., William B., Louisa, Sophia and Lamira. Of this number, three daughters are dead, and the remainder of the family are scattered in Ohio, Michigan and California. Mr. Sprague, whose name heads this sketch, was brought up on a farm; when eighteen years of age he went to Huron County, Michigan; thence he traveled through the Maumee Swamp to the railroad at Sylvania, where he took the cars for Adrian, that being the first train of cars he had ever seen, except at a distance. He remained in Michigan until 1841, employed in farm work; and (one season) as carpenter and joiner in Adrian. He next purchased fifty acres of land in Hillsdale, Michigan. In August, 1841, he went to Steuben County, Indiana, where he followed the trade of carpenter until he started for California March 18, 1852. He went from St. Louis to Council Bluffs on the steamer "Robert Campbell," being eleven days on the trip. May 9, 1852, the train crossed the Missouri River, the first movement on its long journey "across the plains," arriving in Hangtown August 27. From there he went to Stockton, and after visiting several points came to Sacramento the day before the election of Franklin Pierce as President of the United States. He was permitted to vote at the election. He was married February 17, 1846, to Miss Nancy M. Smith, who was born in Otsego County, New York, April 14, 1821, of New York parents. In March, 1854, she came by way of the Nicaragua route to California, reaching Sacramento May 6. Until August following Mr. and Mrs. Sprague were in Colusa County; they then located upon the place where they now reside. It contains 135 acres, and has been improved until it is equipped with all that is necessary to make life comfortable. In 1876 Mr. Sprague visited in the East, meeting his father and his brothers and sisters, but was willing to return to California to spend the remainder of his life. He is a member of Sacramento Grange, No. 12, Patrons of Husbandry, and is still an active and busy man, prospering in the vocation of farming and dairying. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague have a family of three children, namely: Helen I., now Mrs. E. W. Brainard, of Sacramento County, California; Frederick D., of Seattle, Washington, and Hattie S., widow of Hugh C. Jones, of Sutter County, California.

GEORGE G. DAVIS, attorney at law, of the firm of Hart & Davis, Sacramento, was born in Nevada County, California, January 21, 1858. His father, Aaron Davis, crossed the plains from Wisconsin, in 1849, and was engaged in mining at Park Bar, Yuba County; and in connection with his partner, Captain Richardson, is said to have had the largest find

of gold that was ever discovered in one pocket, it being sixty-three pounds. When George G. was nine years old, his parents moved to Sierra Valley, Sierra County, where they still live. Here he was educated, graduating at the grammar schools, then the highest grade in the county. For two years after graduating he taught school in Sierra Valley, Sierra County. Being desirous, however, of entering one of the professions, and his predilection being toward that of the law, he gave up teaching, and, coming to Sacramento, entered the law office of Armstrong & Hinkson, then one of the most prominent firms of the city. Here he prosecuted his studies with energy and determination, and in 1885 was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California. In 1886 he received the nomination for justice of the peace on the Republican ticket, and was elected by a handsome majority. On the expiration of his term of office in 1888, he formed a partnership with E. C. Hart, ex-city attorney. Mr. Davis is one of the rising lawyers of Sacramento, and he and his partner enjoy the confidence and esteem of the public; and his friends confidently predict that at no distant day he will be one of the shining lights of the Sacramento bar. Mr. Davis has been prominently connected with the Sacramento Hussars, and has enjoyed the distinction of having been First Lieutenant and Captain of that company of soldiers; is also a member of the Sunset Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and of Eureka Lodge, No. 4, of Odd Fellows.

JAMES H. SULLIVAN was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1830, but of an American family. When but a little shaver his father removed to New Jersey, and in New York city, adjoining, Mr. Sullivan learned the cooper trade. Upon hearing the electrifying news of the gold discoveries in California he took passage for the voyage round Cape Horn, on the ship "Balance," of which John L. Durkee, a well-known resident in San Francisco, was mate. The passengers numbered thirty persons, one of them being W. K. Hopping, sheriff of Shasta County, and a leading man of the northern part of the State. The voyage was made without serious mishap, and the Golden Gate was reached September 4, 1849. Mr. Sullivan started at boat-repairing, at the prevailing high rate of wages, and a month later went at his trade of coopering. He was succeeding well, owning a considerable piece of land on Montgomery street, between Sacramento and California streets, with houses upon it that were bringing in very comfortable rentals. The big fire of May, 1850, burned him out, however, and, discouraged by the disaster, he sold the land for $1,200, which to-day is very valuable. He then went to the mines, and at Coloma succeeded well, so well, in fact, that after three months' time, thinking he had made enough to satisfy himself for the remainder of his days, he decided to return East and enjoy life. The route chosen was by way of Panama. On the voyage, however, the vessel was disabled upon the coast of Mexico, and taken in this condition to Acapulco. Here Mr. Sullivan fell in with other adventurous spirits, and with them went to Nicaragua, then a very favorite route for passengers. Having plenty of means at their command they secured a monopoly of the transportation of passengers, and also dealt extensively in horses and cattle. During the year they spent at this they made money very fast, and seemed in a fair way of "heeling" themselves for life. One of the party was a rogue, however. By knavery he managed to get hold of all the money belonging to the company, and got away with it. This left them almost bankrupt, and when just after this time the Pacific Mail Company, which was running to Panama, managed to buy off Vanderbilt, who was running to Nicaragua, this capped the climax. With $500, which was all Mr. Sullivan saved from the wreck, he turned his face again California-ward, came at once to Sacramento, and has been since that time prominently identified

with the city's best interests. This was in 1851. He opened a cooper shop at once, and continued in this business until 1856, when he was elected city treasurer. Two years later he was appointed Deputy State Comptroller, holding this office until he resigned, to resume coopering. In 1866 he became deputy sheriff; in 1868 was chosen under-sheriff, and from 1870 to 1872 was manager of the sheriff's office. After that he made contracts for public improvements, performing much of the work done in raising the grade of the streets between that time and 1882. In that year he opened his well-known and leading real estate and insurance office, first at the northwest corner of Fourth and J streets, and afterward at 1007 Fourth street, where he has since conducted a large business. Mr. Sullivan was married in Sacramento August 9, 1859, to Miss Emma Anderson. They have five children, four girls and one boy. Their names are as follows: Julia C., Sophie E., Alice F., Lizzie J. and Robert W. His handsome residence on the southwest corner of Fifteenth and H streets, in the heart of the best residence quarter of the city, is one of the finest and most comfortable to be found anywhere.

M. L. WISE.—Among the self-made men now prominent in business and manufacturing circles of Sacramento is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 26, 1846. His father, Hon. Jacob Wise, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and was the son of a gentleman whose father had come from Germany and located there. He learned the carpenter's trade. He removed to Ohio, and then followed farming. He was an active man, and figured largely in political history there. The mother of the subject, whose maiden name was Lydia Hibbard, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania. M. L. Wise was but eighteen months old when his parents removed to Fayette, Fulton County, Ohio, where he spent his boyhood days. The breaking out of the civil war roused in the youth the patriotic ardor, and in the spring of 1861, though a mere boy in years, he enlisted in the service of the United States. Going to Camp Chase, Columbus, he was assigned to Company K, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After organization they proceeded to Camp Dennison, thence to St. Louis, and from there marched to Crab Orchard and Corinth. His first battle was at Perryville, Kentucky, and he took part in the engagements of Corinth, Triune and Murfreesboro, the latter on the 22d of July. He was engaged at Chickamauga, and after the rendezvous at Ringgold, Georgia, proceeded on the march to Atlanta, and was engaged, among others, at the battles of Dalton, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Buzzard's Roost and Tullahoma. He was wounded three times at Jonesboro, in the left arm, left breast and head, and was taken from the field to Atlanta. He was next sent to Nashville, and from there to Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he lay in hospital for three weeks. He was after this sent to Camp Dennison, and was there discharged on the 18th of June, 1865, having served honorably throughout the entire war. He was in the Third Brigade, Third Division of the celebrated Fourteenth Army Corps, under General George H. Thomas. He went to Cincinnati after his discharge, and from there home. There he remained until September 12, 1868, when he started for California via New York and Panama. He left New York on the last opposition steamer, October 5, 1868, and crossing the Isthmus, took passage on the steamer Santiago de Cuba, for San Francisco, where he landed October 30, 1868. He came to Sacramento and went to work for his brother, W. E. Wise, on the following Monday morning, to learn the blacksmith's trade. He remained with his brother nine years and a half, then engaged in business for himself at the Telegraph Shops, on J street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. On the 1st of October, 1877, he purchased a lease on the property on the corner of Eleventh and J streets, and the firm of Wise

& McNair was organized and commenced business there. In the fall of 1879 Mr. Wise bought his partner's interest, and has since carried on the business alone. He has made many improvements on this property, the latest being a large painting department, 40 x 40 feet in ground area, and two stories in height. He has a frontage of forty feet on J street, and 160 feet on Eleventh street. He has built up an extensive trade in the lines of blacksmithing, carriage and wagon-making and carriage painting, and gives constant employment to from twelve to fifteen skilled workmen. Mr. Wise was married in Sacramento County, on the 20th of October, 1875, to Miss Alice P. Taylor, who was born in this county, and is a daughter of J. B. and Ann E. Taylor, a sketch of whom appears in extended detail in another portion of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Wise have one child, Miss Melinda Belle. Mr. Wise is a member of Sumner Post, No. 3, G. A. R. He is one of the active, pushing men of Sacramento, and is deserving of much credit for the fine showing he has made in a business way in this city.

GEORGE PYBURN, M. D., Eleventh and H streets, Sacramento, has been a practicing physician here since 1878, at which time he first came to California from the State of Colorado, where he had been located for some time. He was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, March 31, 1831. His father died while he was still young, and he had to "go to work" early, in order to earn at least a part of his living. At the age of fourteen he entered the office of John and Benjamin Green, architects and civil engineers, and at eighteen was "articled," or apprenticed, to them for three years to learn the "art and mysteries" of that profession. After the completion of his seven years of actual apprenticeship, he worked for other firms as clerk and draughtsman, ultimately going to Reading, in the south of England. Being desirous, however, of studying medicine, he came, in 1854, to Toronto, Canada, where he had the opportunity of a favorable situation, in which he could earn something whereby to defray his expenses while studying. The situation was that of assistant in the office of Cumberland & Storm, architects and designers of the beautiful Toronto University, in Queen's Park. Saving up meanwhile sufficient means to pay his fees, etc., he went to the Western College of Homeopathy at Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated in 1859. Previous to this, however, he had practiced some in Port Hope, Canada, where, to quote the words of an ably written notice in a record of prominent homeopathic physicians, he had the honor, if *not* the profit, of introducing homeopathy, in 1857–'58. After receiving the degree of M. D. at Cleveland, he traveled—or as he prefers to say, "roamed"—through the United States, sojourning in various cities for periods of various length. Besides others, he was in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, New York and Washington, engaged perhaps quite as much in literary labor as in the practice of medicine. While in Cincinnati, besides contributing to the daily press, he became associate editor of the *Scientific Artisan*, a weekly journal published by the American Patent Company and occupying a similar position in the West to that of the *Scientific American* in the East. In 1864 he settled in Indiana, first at Shellbyville and later at Logansport, where he remained for over six years and built up a large practice, establishing a reputation for ability and success. He then became interested in the Union Colony, founded by the late Father Meeker; and in 1870 he went to Colorado. There, besides endeavoring to lay a practical foundation for a treatise supplementary to Horace Greeley's "What I Know About Farming," by raising potatoes for the *Doryphora decemlineata* and other "truck" for the *Caloptenus spretus* and two per cent. a month for the gold-bugs, he laid out irrigation ditches, hunted "Government corners" and antelopes, felt pulses, ordered pills and set bones, *secundem artem*. Remov-

ing, in 1875, from Greeley to Georgetown, a prosperous mining camp in the Rockies at an altitude of over 8,000 feet, he devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession and the study of botany, that region being peculiarly rich in its flora. From that point, in 1878, he came to Sacramento, as already stated. From youth the Doctor has been a rigorous investigator into the secrets of nature, and is known among his acquaintances as an assiduous cultivator of science and a successful physician. While living in Toronto he was made, when only twenty-four years old, a member of the Canadian Institute, a body composed of the leading scientific and literary minds of that country. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy; he is also a member of the American Society of Microscopists. As a writer, the Doctor is an author of merit, being a contributor to the *Popular Science Monthly* and other journals, medical and scientific. His article a short time since in the *Popular Science Monthly*, on "Home-made Telescopes," attracted great attention on account of its practical value. He has also published a number of minor brochures on various medical and scientific subjects, which have had wide circulation and marked popular effect, notably his publications on homeopathy. As a botanist, he is an indefatigable collector. As such, his labors at present are mainly directed to the formation of an herbarium for the California Museum Association of Sacramento, of which body he is one of the founders and directors. Being also an enthusiastic mineralogist, he was employed to prepare the catalogue of the State mineral cabinet, now in the lecture-room of the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, and is one of the three trustees of that treasure. The Doctor also takes much pleasure in microscopes, telescopes and other optical instruments. Lastly, he is a theoretical musician, and, as he says, he "extracts much honey from harmony, and mellifluous melodies incite medicating motions in the atoms which go to make up his be(e)ing!" In conclusion, it should be said that Dr. Pyburn is a self-made man, in the typical and American sense of the term. He has made his way and a name for himself against odds that would have discouraged most men. As a physician he has had quite flattering success, and wherever he has been he has always had as large a practice as he cared to attend to. About a year after his arrival in Sacramento he was appointed physician and superintendent of the county hospital, and held that office until the wheel of politics and "other things" "let him out!" For two years, from 1879 to 1881, he was also a member of the city board of health, being secretary of that body during the latter year.

R. D. STEPHENS, Postmaster, Sacramento, and one of the best known citizens of Central California, is a native of Fulton County, Illinois, born April 14, 1837. Nathan Stephens, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Steuben County, New York, and came of an old Eastern family. He was married in New York State, to Miss Alba C. Bostwick, and they afterward removed to the neighborhood of Canton, Illinois. They removed to Peoria County, Illinois, and there in 1841 his wife died. In April, 1849, the family started for California with two teams. They crossed the Missouri River at St. Joseph, continued the trip by the old overland trail, by Sublette's cut-off, and by the Carson route into California, arriving at Weaverville on the 16th of October, 1849. They wintered a mile and a half from there, on Weaver Creek, and that winter engaged in surface mining. In February, 1850, they started for the valley country for the purpose of locating land, stopping three weeks at Rhodes' Diggings (more recently Prairie City). On the 1st of April they located nine miles from Sacramento, in Brighton Township, on the American River, and this location proved to be a very valuable one. There the elder Stephens put up a hotel and conducted it until the time of his death, which occurred January 25, 1875.

He was a Democrat politically, and always took an active interest in public affairs. Of his children, five are living, viz.: Mrs. Jane E. Booker, of Fresno; Mrs. Rebecca Vandersloot, of Farmington, Illinois; Jerome, of Fresno; Mrs. A. M. Hood, of Sacramento, and R. D. Stephens, subject of this sketch. Nathan Stephens was a member of the society of California Pioneers, and was a prominent Mason. R. D. Stephens, with whose name this sketch commences, crossed the plains with his father at the age of twelve years, and is therefore a pioneer. He was reared to manhood in this county, and his first schooling in California was received at Brighton, which was three miles from his home. Later, however, he had the opportunity to attend school nearer home. He is, to a large extent, however, a self-educated man. He was reared to farm life, and when he was twenty engaged in running a threshing-machine. After about four or five years he bought one of his own, and carried on business with it successfully. In the fall of 1859 he made his first entree into politics, and was then elected constable for Brighton Township. In 1869 he was elected to the Legislature of California, and served in the session of 1869–'70. He was warrant clerk in the State Controller's office from 1875 to 1880, and in 1882 was a candidate before the convention of the Democratic party for the office of Controller of State. He was elected to the State Constitutional Convention of 1879, and took an active part in the work of that important body. On the 21st of September, 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland to the office of postmaster of Sacramento, and assumed his new duties on the 1st of November. It is due Mr. Stephens to say that he has made a splendid record in this office, which has attracted wide-spread attention under his management, and many times elicited the compliments of the Department, whose officials say that there is not a better conducted office in the United States than that of Sacramento, under Mr. Stephens. He has introduced several innovations in the methods of handling and distributing mails, which have been to the great advantage of the business men and public generally. Mr. Stephens is one of the best known fruit-growers in Central California, and he has achieved great success in this line. On his place of about 100 acres he has seventy acres in orchard, and twenty acres in vineyard. His grapes are of the finest varieties and are splendidly cared for, the result being that they bring prices ranging from 30 to 40 per cent. higher than any grapes shipped from California. The orchard is composed of carefully selected trees, and no trouble or expense is spared in obtaining the best possible results. As a result the yield of the various fruits is far above the average, while the prices brought are the highest, and the goods are always in demand, even on a full market. One of the most important features about this interesting place is the irrigating plant, which is a wonderful affair for a private ranch. This can be understood when it is stated that the plant has a maximum capacity for throwing 17,000 gallons of water per minute. Mr. Stephens is generally recognized as the wheel-horse of the Democratic organization in this portion of the State, and certainly no man has done more toward contributing to its success. An active, pushing man, he enjoys an extensive acquaintance and great personal popularity with the masses, and withal possesses powers of leadership and organization which render his services of inestimable benefit to his party.

HON. WILLIAM B. HAMILTON is county clerk now for the third term, having been elected to that office for the first time in 1885, re-elected in 1887 and now again in 1889, on the two latter occasions being nominated by acclamation by the Republican party, and each time elected by majorities running away ahead of the rest of the ticket. Mr. Hamilton was born in England in 1848, of mingled Scotch and English parentage, his father being a native of

the "Land o' Heather and Thistle" and his mother an Englishwoman, but before he had reached the mature age of one year, the family removed to America, landing at New Orleans. The father came on the following year to California, being thus an "Argonaut." This occurred in 1853, when Mrs. Hamilton, after staying with friends for a short time in Kentucky and Ohio, rejoined her husband, making the journey by way of the Nicaragua River. American Flat, El Dorado County, was where the elder Hamilton was working and at that point young "Billy," for so his intimate friends know him best, spent the three years until 1856, when he came to Sacramento and has resided here ever since. In this city Mr. Hamilton received his education in the schools of the place, and finally became a student of law in the office of Coffroth & Spaulding, the eminent attorneys of former days. Unfortunately Mr. Coffroth's death occurred in 1874, and as young Hamilton was without means, he was forced to take hold of the first thing that presented itself. He was appointed clerk of the police court under Judge W. R. Cantwell. Upon the expiration of his term in 1876, he received the appointment of deputy county clerk under A. A. Wood, and held it under the succeeding terms of Col. T. H. Berkey and C. M. Coglan. At the expiration of the latter gentleman's term in 1884, Mr. Hamilton received the nomination upon the Republican ticket, and was elected by the handsome majority of 1,301 votes. Again, in 1886 he was the unanimous choice of his party and was elected by a plurality of 3,000; and now at the last election he was also the Republican candidate without opposition and received the rousing majority of 2,104. Of course, he is a true-hearted Republican to the backbone, and an enthusiastic worker for the principles of the "grand old party;" but that does not hinder his great popularity among men of the other faith as well as his own, as is shown by his enormous vote. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Masons' order in high standing, the Red Men, the A. O. U. W., and is an ardent lover of field sports, at present occupying the presidency of the Forester Gun Club. Mr. Hamilton is an unmarried man, but takes a pleasure in caring for the wants of his aged parents, both of whom are still alive, and are now, in the decline of life, enjoying the comforts that their years demand at their son's home. As an indication of the kind of man he is, we can relate only one incident out of many.

Every year there comes to Sacramento, a bowed and decrepit old Indian. He was once of gigantic frame and of strength and energy corresponding, but the hand of time has touched him, gently it is true, yet ineffaceably. It is the old chief, Coppa-hembo (the name means bear-slayer), once the head of a powerful tribe that dwelt in the foot-hills of the Sierras. Like the race in general, this tribe has almost disappeared, vice, indolence, fire-water and the heavy hand of the white man having worked their ruin. Coppa-hembo, an exception among them all, was sober, temperate and careful and still lives in humble style with his squaw among his native cañons. In 1854 Indians were numerous about American Flat, and among them several tribes and chiefs, the one named heading one tribe. At that early day white boys were very scarce in the mining regions, and hence little Billy Hamilton, then a sturdy, independent urchin of six years of age, was a favorite with every one, Indians as well as miners. One day Coppa-hembo's tribe of Indians and another tribe had a dispute over some cause and came to blows. They were ranged on opposite sides of the mountains near American Flat, and arrows and bullets were flying thick and fast. Little Billy heard the shots and, boy-like, heedlessly ran to the spot, and although warned away by the Indians, who all knew and liked him, and who cried out "Wheelland, come away," stayed watching the fray. Presently there was a lull, and Coppa-hembo, taking advantage of it, sprang upon a pine stump and began an oration, striving to pacify the opposing bands. In the midst of the pacific effort, an arrow suddenly whistled across the gulch and pierced Coppa-hembo's thigh,

bringing him to the ground. Thoughtlessly and overcome with grief at the fall of his friend's little Billy dashed to him and strove to help him, in immiment danger of his own life. This put an end to the battle, for the Indians knew that the result of any hurt to Billy would mean a terrible revenge on the part of the miners. Old Coppa-hembo remembers this, and so every year is witnessed the touching spectacle of this feeble old man making his way to this swarming city from his lonely wigwam to renew old memories with "Billy," now our honored county clerk. They go down to a restaurant together, have a salmon broiled in a peculiar way, a special treat to an Indian, and sit long over the rustic feast.

MARKUS GRAF, one of the old-time residents of Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born at Muhlhausen, Baden, on the 24th of April, 1830, his parents being John and Helen (Rehm) Graf, the father a grocer. Markus Graf was reared at his native place, and there received his education, attending the public schools from the age of six until he was fourteen, and the Sunday-school to the age of eighteen. When he had reached the age of fifteen years he commenced the tanner's trade with a man named Handlosser, and served an apprenticeship of three years. He then traveled as a journeyman throughout Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Saxony, Switzerland, etc., in all about four years. He then went home and attempted to start in business, but not finding prospects good, concluded to go to America. In October, 1851, he sailed from Rotterdam on the sail ship "Rhine," and proceeded on his way to the United States. The vessel encountered heavy weather off the Atlantic coast, and at a point nearer Philadelphia than New York she was beached on the sand. They cut the masts down and filled the hold with water to keep the vessel from drifting and toppling over, and waited for day to come. The next day the wind was moderate. The next day two men got away from the vessel, and, proceeding to New York, secured a steamer to come down and rescue the people on board. The passengers, who had remained all this time on the upper deck exposed to the weather, were taken off on boats and landed, then taken to hotels and houses. After two or three days there they were taken to New York by the steamer. The exposures to which they were subjected from the weather may be appreciated when it is stated that they were stranded on the 6th of January. After Mr. Graf and others of the rescued passengers had been in a boarding house in New York two or three days, their landlord was informed that their baggage had arrived, and it was then brought to them. The voyage had lasted sixty-seven days, and as he had not had enough to eat or drink for some time, Mr. Graf was taken down with sickness and lay in hospital a couple of weeks. After recovering he obtained work with a man named Keifer. After this he engaged with a Mr. Hoffman, and finally at a factory on Emma street, with a man named Golding. He worked for Golding then, and in his factory, near Albany, also, until the latter part of 1853. In December of that year he took passage on a steamer at New York for Acapulco, then crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and proceeded to San Francisco on the steamer "Golden Age," landing in January, 1854. A couple of days later he proceeded to Coloma by way of Sacramento and Marysville, and went to work mining on Sutter Creek. After this he worked two months for a farmer, and in 1855 came to Sacramento, and worked a year in Pennock's brewery. He then bought a turning lathe, and opened a shop in Sacramento, and in partnership with P. Gossner manufactured billiard outfits until 1861. The business was quite extensive, and gave employment to five or six workmen. Since that time Mr. Graf has been in business at his present location. He was married in Sacramento in 1874, to Miss Matilda Metzer, a native of Wurtemberg. Mr. Graf has been a member of Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F.,

since its organization, in 1862; has been secretary and treasurer of the lodge; and is a veteran Odd Fellow. He is a member of the Sacramento Hussars, and has held the rank of corporal in that organization. Mr. Graf has been identified with Sacramento for over a third of a century, and has seen many changes in the city and surrounding country since that time. He is a popular man, and has a large circle of friends.

GENERAL R. H. ORTON.—Since the great importance of the National Guards of the various States of the Republic has come to be so generally recognized, California has not been backward in the military spirit, and has been unusually fortunate in the class of men who have given their personal efforts toward the advancement of the condition of her State service. In the office of Adjutant-Genera she now has General R. H. Orton, whose name heads this sketch, and who is peculiarly qualified for that important position by nature and by training. General Orton is a native of Oneida County, New York, born August 23, 1838, his parents being James M. and Rudy Hart (Gillett) Orton. Both parents were natives of Windsor, Connecticut, his father's ancestors having settled there in 1638. His father was a furniture manufacturer, and had learned the cabinet-making trade with Mr. Cheney, father-in-law of Horace Greeley. R. H. Orton, subject of this sketch, was reared in his native county, and there received his education. He came to California in 1858, taking the steamer "Philadelphia" to Havana, the "Grenada" to Aspinwall, and the "John L. Stephens" to San Francisco, where he arrived on the 15th of May. He engaged in the business of manufacturing furniture, which engaged his attention until March, 1863. He was a strong Union man in his sympathies, and had only abstained before from entering the Government service as a soldier on account of the great distance from the seat of war. In March, 1863, however, he offered his services in behalf of his country's flag, and was mustered in as Second Lieutenant of Company F., First California Cavalry. The company was ordered to New Mexico, and on arrival in the field of operations, Lieutenant Orton was detached and made Quartermaster and Commissary of the camp on the Miembres River. After being stationed there three months he was ordered to take command of Company C, and extend the outposts of the lines in Texas to San Elizario, the next post being occupied by Confederate troops. He was in command then about eight months, and during that time saw much active service in the field. He made five raids into old Mexico after deserters and stock thieves, being each time successful. He participated in the pursuit of Comanche Indians as Adjutant under Kit Carson, commanding the First New Mexico Cavalry. He was promoted to the Captaincy of Company M during the latter part of the summer of 1865, and assumed his command in November. He commanded the expedition that went to the relief of the town of Harness, in old Mexico, 300 miles over the border, which was beleaguered by Apache Indians, and as a result the town was relieved when nearly ready to succumb. He was next stationed at Fort Sill, and while there his men were consolidated with another company, and he was placed in command of an expedition, also acting as quartermaster. In the fall of 1866 all California volunteers were ordered back to the State, and he started with his men on the 17th of September, reaching San Francisco on the 28th of December, losing only one horse and one wagon, a really remarkable record for such a journey. All the troops were mustered out on December 31 except the subject of this sketch, who severed his connection with the army on the 4th of January, 1867, being the last California volunteer in the United States service. He went back to his old home in New York, visiting there from February to Thank-giving day, and returning to California in December. He then re-engaged in furniture manufacturing,

but afterward embarked in the insurance business, which engaged his attention until the time of his appointment to the office of Adjutant-General of California, in 1887. He was, however, identified with the National Guard of California from its organization, in 1861. He commenced at that time as Lieutenant, and promotion has ever since marked his connection with the military. The Civil War transferred him to active service in the field. In 1875 he became Captain of Company D, First Infantry. Four years later he was made Major of the Cavalry Battalion, which included all the mounted companies in the State at that time. After his incumbency of that position he was on the retired list four years, and resumed his connection with the military as Major of the First Infantry. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel a month later, and served in that capacity until called to his present position. General Orton was married at San Francisco in 1874, to Miss Dora Carroll, a native of Oneida County, New York, born in the same neighborhood as himself. At a point 100 yards from her birthplace the first American flag was hoisted. The siege of Fort Steinwich (the scene of this incident) commenced June 27, 1777, and on the 17th of August the flag flying under fire on this occasion was adopted as the National colors. General Orton brings to his office unusual qualifications in his long military training, and his zeal in the effort to place the National Guard of California in the first rank of similar organizations in this country.

POWELL S. LAWSON, President of the Sacramento Society, California Pioneers, is a native of New York City, born August 17, 1829. His father, Martin I. Lawson, was a ship carpenter by trade, and his ancestors in this country, who were from Holland, were among the first settlers of New Amsterdam. He spent the latter years of his life on a farm in Ulster County, where he died, about 1856, aged 106 years and 7 months. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Linas, was a native of Ulster County, and was also from one of the oldest families of the Empire State. She died in December, 1849, in her fifty-ninth year. Powell S. Lawson, the subject of this sketch, was reared in New York city, and in her public schools received his education. He served his time as tinsmith, coppersmith and sheet iron worker with Charles Zimmerman, at No. 232 Hudson street, remaining with him till he had reached the age of nineteen years, and then worked at his trade as a journeyman. When the discovery of gold in California was made, he was like every one else, excited thereby, and his mind was soon made up to go in person to the scene. Early in 1849 a party was organized for this purpose. They purchased the bark "Galindo," and left New York April 7, under the command of Captain Macy, there being seventy in the party. The voyage was a pleasant one until off the mouth of the Amazon River, when their first rough weather was experienced. Off Cape Horn they lay for thirty-two days under close-reefed sails, whilst the vessel was one mass of ice. During two weeks of this time they had no fire even to cook their food with. At the conclusion of the storm they started to resume their voyage, but the rudder-head was bursted, and they had to steer by a spar over the stern of the vessel. When they got to Valparaiso they refitted, and thenceforward had a pleasant trip to California. They arrived at San Francisco November 22, 1849, and Mr. Lawson obtained work at his trade with Thomas H. Selby & Co., in the alley between Sacramento and California, Kearney and Dupont streets. He remained there until March, 1850, and when working piece-work on stoves, would make from $30 to $45 per day. He then came to Sacramento on the propeller McKim, and a few days later proceeded to Marysville, being introduced on the way to General Sutter, at the latter's farm. At Marysville he engaged an ox team, and with John Kehoe and John Lawrence went to the South Fork of the Feather River, and

took up a mining claim two miles below Stringtown. They dug a long ditch, and commenced mining. Mr. Lawson here took out his first gold, his "find" weighing 73 cents. The party mining next below them backed the water upon them, and they were thus unsuccessful. On the 3d of July he started for Nelson's Creek, and remained there with better success, until August 20, when he went to Orion Valley. The first night he camped there was the most memorable one of his life. A terrible storm came up, the night was bitter cold, and in the morning there was eighteen inches of snow all about him. He left there and went to Long Bar, on Feather River, and thence to Smith's Bar, where he mined till February. Then, with his companions, he went to Rich Bar, on the North Fork of Feather River. Soon after their arrival they were snowed in, and being out of flour, they made an attempt to go over to Lassen's ranch to lay in a supply of that article. Starting early in the morning, they reached the top of the mountain that night, and there encamped. The next morning the journey was resumed. There was a heavy crust on the snow, and it was necessary to cut a trail down the mountain for the mules. Only a portion of them were taken at first, and when a bench of the mountain was reached, a halt was made, and the animals tied for safe-keeping, while a trip back was made for those left behind at the camp. On arriving there it was found that one was missing, and a search revealed the fact that she was lying on the side of a mountain against a log. In order to release her it was found necessary to cut down a sapling and let the log roll away. This was done, Mr. Lawson having hold of a rope to keep the mule from going down. When the log started the mule tried to get up, but slipped and started to roll, the skin being torn from Mr. Lawson's hands. The mule rolled down and down for fifty yards, and was finally stopped with feet in the air by the two pack saddles which she carried. Mr. Lawson went down and shoved her over, remarking that she was "all right." It was a laughable incident, but it was nearly night when they got back to the bench on the mountain to camp for the night. The next morning the trip was resumed. But when they got to the North Fork of the North Fork of Feather River, it was found that the bridges were gone, and they could not get across. So they went back to Rich Bar, and a few days later to Long Bar. Mr. Lawson went from there to Marysville, thence to Sacramento, next to Stockton, and from there to Smith's Ferry, on Merced River. After mining there a couple of weeks, he went to Fly-away Gulch, seven miles from Coulterville, and then he and his companions struck a claim which they worked a month by means of a rocker. There they averaged $22 a day to the man. The Kern River excitement then came on, and in June, 1851, he started for the new fields. After prospecting on Kern River for a time, he left there, and on the 1st of August got back to Pleasant Valley, on the Merced River. He worked off and on in the river and gulches until September, 1852, and then went to San Francisco, and entered into partnership with Joseph Vaile in the roofing business, which continued until February, 1854. He then went East, but returned in June, via Panama, and went in business for himself in San Francisco. On the 1st of January, 1855, he went to Mariposa. In July he came to Sacramento, and from here went again to San Francisco. In August he proceeded to Shasta, and mined about two miles above Redding until April, 1859. He then came to Sacramento, took up his permanent residence here, and went in partnership with George Boehme in the metal-roofing business. After eleven years this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Lawson has since carried on business alone. He was married on the 5th day of October, 1862, to Miss Alice Carrington, who died in 1882. Two children were born to this marriage—May Frances, who died at the age of six years, and Miss Alice Belle. Mr. Lawson was again married, his present wife having been Miss Hannah A. Towner. Mr. Lawson is an old-time Mason, having joined Sacramento

Lodge in December, 1859. He joined Sacramento Royal Arch Chapter in 1860; Sacramento Council, the same year; Sacramento Commandery No. 2, in 1865; and the Scottish Rite, and Grand Council in 1868. He is a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., and of Occidental Encampment, No. 42. In the days of the volunteer fire department he was a member of Knickerbocker Company, No. 5, and was its president five years. He is past president of the Exempt Firemen. He joined the Society of California Pioneers in December, 1859, and has ever since taken an active interest in the welfare of the society. He was elected president of the local body in 1888, and re-elected in 1889. He is also a member of Union Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W., and was a charter member of the first lodge of Knights of Honor organized here. He has been a Republican in politics since 1861, though he was previously a Democrat. Mr. Lawson is one of the most respected and honored citizens of Sacramento, and his open-hearted ways have won for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. Having been a resident of California since the early mining days, he has been an eye-witness to the great changes and progress made since that time, and has an extended acquaintance throughout the length and breadth of the State.

W. R. STRONG.—Among the prominent citizens of California and representative business men of Sacramento, is the gentleman with whose name this sketch commences. W. R. Strong is a native of Cayuga County, New York, born May 12, 1817, his parents being Ezra and Betsey (Dunning) Strong. His father, a physician, educated in Connecticut and a native of that State, was a descendant of Elder John Strong, who landed in Massachussetts shortly after the settlement of Plymouth Rock. The Dunnings were also an old Connecticut family. In 1821 Dr. Strong and family removed from Scipio to Rochester, and there the Doctor practiced his profession for years, and afterward lived a retired life until the time of his death. W. R. Strong was reared in Rochester, and educated in her public schools. He commenced work as a clerk in a dry-goods store, but after the firm went out of business, he engaged in the manufacture of gloves, and afterward in the manufacture of whips. The latter business still continues, and is now carried on by the extensive firm of Strong & Woodbury, the first named member of the firm being a nephew of our subject. Another nephew, Dr. A. H. Strong, is president of the Rochester Theological Seminary. In 1849 a party of seventeen was organized in Rochester for the purpose of going to California, Mr. Strong among the number, and on the 2nd of October of that year they sailed out of New York harbor on the steamer Ocean Queen. The trip was made via Panama, where they lay for three weeks after having spent four days crossing the Isthmus. A body of 170 people chartered a sailing vessel, the bark Eliza Ann, for the purpose of continuing the journey to San Francisco, and Mr. Strong was one of the number. They were sixty-seven days on board the vessel, being delayed outside the Heads by adverse winds, and passed through the Golden Gate into the harbor on the 12th of January, 1850. Mr. Strong remained in the city about a week, then proceeded via Stockton to the Southern mines, locating on Wood's Creek, below Sonora. He remained there but a short time, and was soon going from place to place, following the untrue stories of others, who claimed to have made great gold discoveries at different places. In the fall he engaged for a time at a hotel seven miles this side of Drytown, but soon afterward went to Nevada City. In July, 1852, having prospected throughout the Northern mines, he reached Sacramento. Here he engaged, in company with Edward Fay (now of Buffalo, New York), in mercantile trade on the site of the present Red House. In November, while Mr. Fay was in San Francisco, buying goods, the great fire

occurred, and their store and stock were swept away. Mr. Strong succeeded in removing a few traps upon a vacant lot, and, paying $500 per thousand feet for lumber, proceeded to put up a shed. This was done, when, on the 9th of November, occurred the great flood, which devastated the city, and the water reached up over the counter of his store. He rigged up a raft and floated a few goods out to the place where Hoboken was started. He sold goods there eight weeks, then returned to Sacramento, and started again in the old place. The ground was very soft, and mud boats, hauled by oxen, were used to convey goods to the store. Goods were delivered in the same way, the oxen going down to their bellies at nearly every step. In the following year the business was closed out on account of disasters and independent speculations, and the partnership theretofore existing between Messrs. Strong and Fay was dissolved. Mr. Strong then engaged in trading in cattle or anything he could get to handle, but finally, soon engaged in partnership with a Mr. Gordon, he re-established himself in mercantile business where the California State Bank now stands. July 13, 1854, the store was burned down. The thermometer at the time registered 110 in the shade, making it difficult to prevent the spreading of the flames. Mr. Strong got a few goods out into the street, but they were burned there. About $100 worth were taken down on Fourth street below K, and there were saved. Mr. Strong was overcome by exhaustion and the intense heat, and lay insensible until between eight and nine o'clock that night on the steps of a church. He then went inside, and made his bed that night on a seat. Two days later he had re-commenced business on the corner of Second and K streets. He occupied that location about two years, and was then induced to take a partnership in a candle factory on M street, opposite the old Pavilion. It was an unfortunate partnership, and the business proved unsuccessful for him. In 1857 he went back to the old place where the Red House now is, and remained in business there until 1865, when Booth & Co. removed to the present location, and Mr. Strong moved down and rented the building where he is now located. For a long time he carried on the business alone, then Mr. Robert Williamson came into the firm, and later Mr. Philemon E. Platt, forming the firm of W. R. Strong & Co. The business of this house is now very extensive, and they are known throughout the United States, which is the field of their business. Besides this great commission business, they have their own orchards and nurseries, which are almost equally noted. Mr. Strong has been twice married; first in New York State to Miss Elsa J. Brewster, who died at Rochester. His present wife, to whom he was married in 1854, was formerly Mrs. Eliza J. Martin. Her maiden name was Davis, and she was a native of New Brunswick, New Jersey. By this marriage there are two children, viz.: Ella J., wife of Ellery J. Turner; and Charles B., who is in his father's store. Mr. Strong became associated with the First Baptist Church of Rochester, New York, when but fourteen years of age, and has been a church member ever since. He became associated with the First Baptist Church of Sacramento in 1852. He was one of the organizers of the Calvary Baptist Church, has been an officer nearly ever since, and is now deacon. While a Republican politically, he has never been in public life, preferring to leave that to others, though he was a candidate for the office of public administrator in 1857. He was a Whig in the days of that party, but when the Republican party was organized he was one of the first to join the new movement, and helped organize the party in Sacramento. He has been treasurer of Pioneer Council, Legion of Honor, from its organization. Mr. Strong has always been recognized as one of the most honorable, active, pushing men in the business career of Sacramento, and made a success even in the face of untoward obstacles. No citizen has ever enjoyed in a greater degree the confidence and esteem of the community than he. Coming here among the pioneers, he has seen and taken an active part in the great growth of California,

and has always been in the van in all movements calculated to advance the true welfare and interests of the State and city of his adoption.

A. C. SWEETSER, one of the old-time residents of Sacramento, and a California pioneer, is a native of Waterville, Maine, born November 3, 1819, his parents being Richard and Sarah A. (Low) Sweetser. Richard Sweetser, a ship-builder, died at the age of forty-seven; he was a son of a Revolutionary veteran, who lived to be ninety-four years of age. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a native of Maine, and was a daughter of Rev. Robert Low. A. C. Sweetser was in his seventh year when the family removed to Belfast, Maine, and there he was reared and educated in public and private schools, and also in the schools of Winterport, Maine. He was but a mere lad when his father's death occurred, and on arriving at suitable age he went to learn the trade of house and ship joiner. He followed that business in all its branches at Belfast and Frankfort until 1847, when he engaged in the shoe trade at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, but was induced to leave there to go into business at Boston. The latter part of the plan was not carried out, however, and instead he embarked in contracting. In the fall of 1848 he became interested in the talk of California, then agitating the country, and became associated with one of the companies being organized to go to the new El Dorado. The movement resulted in the formation of the Boston and Newton Joint Stock Association, consisting of twenty-five men. One year's provisions were purchased, and sent to California around Cape Horn, while the party left Boston April 16, 1849, proceeding to Buffalo, thence by lake to Sandusky, by rail to Cincinnati, and by steamer to St. Louis. Thence they went by steamer to Independence, where they completed their outfit. Saddles and harness they brought from Boston. The next stopping point, Mr. Sweetser went on to St. Joseph to look after provisions, and returned with supplies to Independence. From the latter place the party started on the 16th of May. They followed the regular route to Salt Lake City, and there sold their wagons and harness, purchasing pack-saddles instead. After a rest of ten days at the Mormon capital, they resumed their journey to California, making their first stop in this State near Placerville, and proceeding next day to Sacramento, where they arrived on the 27th of September. Sending to San Francisco for their provisions, they sold their horses, mules and trappings, divided out the provisions, and the party broke up. They had had a rather enjoyable trip, and most of them had got in the habit of walking a great deal. Their last provisions were eaten at Shingle Springs, where they lodged the last night before reaching Sacramento. Mr. Sweetser and two others camped the first night at Sacramento north of the ridge, and the first they had to eat for that entire day was a loaf of bread and some syrup that one of the party brought out there. The next day they came down to what is now the State Capitol grounds, and there they sold for $400 a large military tent which cost them $60. Mr. Sweetser had to wait for his tools, which had gone around Cape Horn, and then he took charge of a company of men engaged in clearing off lots. He next took charge of a gang of men unloading the brig "Belfast," at $10 per day. He next proceeded, with five others, to the North Fork of the American River, four miles north of Beal's Bar. A few days later he came back to Sacramento with a team to get provisions to sell to the miners. The roads were bad and it took two days to get to Sacramento. The rain came down in torrents while they were here, and Mr. Sweetser told one of his companions that he "guessed he would take his chances in Sacramento," at the same time offering to sell his interest for $100. The offer was accepted, and he remained. He made $16 to $20 a day, and in company with a school-mate bought a lot where Campbell's furniture store now stands, for the purpose of

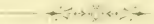
putting up a building. Willow poles were utilized for posts, and Mr. Sweetser paid $20 for a board, which he carried up to the building on his back. The structure was covered over with canvas, and tarred, and when it was completed a building for a residence was put up on the alley. One side of the roof was completed when the weather cleared up, and the north wind caused a rise in the river. About four o'clock in the afternoon the water was running down the alley like a river. They were living in a tent, but they put down a floor three feet above ground, and on this put their little cook-stove and their bedding. Before morning the water was above their floor, and they had to pack up and move. They hired a boatman to take them down on the levee, where they boarded a brig. A friend of Mr. Sweetser had charge of the brig, and kept it as a boarding-house, and as the berths were wide Mr. Sweetser was taken into that of his friend. Board was $20 a week, and there was plenty to eat, although there was no butter. Mr. Sweetser got some lumber at $400 per thousand, and with the assistance of another man, built a boat, for which, on completion, he was offered $100. One evening, on one trip, he took in $7 with the boat. On a pile of lumber, with water all around, he made from $10 to $20 per day, making boats and oars. He made a lot of bath tubs, and built a bath house for a man, at $20 per day. When the waters receded, he went up to his own building, fitted it up, and engaged in contracting, fitting up stores, etc., which he followed until the fire of 1852. After this he turned his attention to architecture and the superintending of buildings. He also embarked in mining to some extent, but without success. In 1860 he commenced in the real estate and insurance business, which has ever since been his vocation, and in which he has met with deserved success. Mr. Sweetser was married in Sacramento, in December, 1853, to Miss Sarah S. Pratt, a native of Portland, Maine, who came out here from Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, in 1852. They have had one child, Sarah Emma, who died in November, 1857. Mr. Sweetser is a member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers. He is the only one of the organizers of the Congregational Church now among its members or living here. The next year after organization he was elected deacon, and has filled that post for a long time. He is also treasurer of the congregation. He was also for four years superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was one of the organizers of the First Division, Sons of Temperance, and has always taken a lively interest in temperance and church work. In the days of the volunteer fire department Mr. Sweetser was a member, and for some time assistant foreman of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1. During the last year, however, he was a member of Young America Company, No. 6. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Pacific Encampment, and has passed the chairs in both, and is a veteran Odd Fellow. He was a Whig in the days of that party, but later a Republican. He has been a member of he board of education, secretary of that body, and ex-officio city superintendent. He is at this time a notary public. Mr. Sweetser has been at all times an active and influential citizen, and holds a high place in the esteem of the community. The various events in the history of Sacramento have passed as a panorama before his vision, and he has witnessed the growth of the city from a frontier outpost to its present proud position.

JOHN GRUHLER.—In 1847 three brothers, Elias, Christian and Jacob Gruhler, came to this country from Germany, and settled in Cincinnati, where they built up a business of some magnitude. In 1852 the two first named came out to California, located in Sacramento, and established what was among the first breweries in the city, and in fact, in this portion of the State. It was situated on the corner of Second and L streets. Later they established

the well-known and extensive Columbus Brewery, at Sixteenth and K streets, building up a large business. Christian died in 1878, and Elias about two years later, being counted at the time among our representative men. In 1856, the third brother, Jacob, came also to Sacramento. Jacob was a remarkable man, and a man of wonderful enterprise. He made during his life-time more than one fortune, the first being in the tobacco business in Cincinnati, and the last in the mines here. He opened a saloon on Sixth street, between J and K, which became at once the habitual resort of the best element in the city, and only them, for he, like his successor, Mr. John Gruhler, seemed to have the faculty of attracting about him only gentlemanly and congenial spirits. Later he opened the present popular place at No. 522 J street. Here he died suddenly, in November, 1877, wearing still at the last the smile that always wreathed his features. Upon his death the business devolved upon the present popular proprietor. John Gruhler was born July 22, 1850, in Wurtemberg, Germany. His father's name is Frederick. He is still alive in Germany, at the good old age of sixty-seven years. He was not related to the three brothers already mentioned, although, strangely enough, he married their sister, who is the mother of the subject of this sketch, and is still alive. She has had fourteen children, of whom ten are still living. Mr. John Gruhler came to America from Germany in 1870, going first to Cincinnati. From there he came to California in 1873, proceeding at once to Sacramento. For the first nine months he worked in a candy store and dining-room combined on J street. Finally, in April, 1874, he started in with his uncle Jacob at No. 522 J street, and upon his death in the November following, assumed the business, and has, if possible, still further increased its popularity. He was married July 22, 1878, to his cousin, Miss Pauline Gruhler, the daughter of Jacob. They have no children. Mr. Gruhler has three brothers and three sisters residing in the city. The brothers, E., F. and Jacob, are in business here. The sisters are married, and their names are as follows: Mrs. Katie Shaunloffel, Mrs. Annie Bernhardt, and Mrs. Gertie Hauser. Mr. Gruhler is a Republican, and a gentleman.

GEORGE SCHROTH, of the Phœnix Mills, is one of the most active business men of Sacramento. He purchased the Phœnix Mill property in 1880, and at once set about rebuilding on a far more extensive scale. About the same time F. Kohler and J. H. Arnold came into the firm, which then assumed the present name—George Schroth & Co. The Phœnix Mills are unexcelled in equipment, and in the quality of their manufactured product enjoys a reputation at once creditable to the city and lucrative to the proprietors. George Schroth, the head of the firm, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born July 22, 1829, his parents being John and Regina (Miller) Schroth, the father a farmer. He was educated in the Government schools from the age of six to fourteen years, after which he served an apprenticeship to the baker's trade with a man named Schwimb. In May, 1846, he came to America, sailing from Havre to New York. He went to Newark, New Jersey, and went to work for a man named Liebhauser, by whom he was employed until 1849. In that year he went to Texas, and engaged as teamster between Port La Vaca and El Paso, hauling supplies for the soldiers. He afterward engaged as baker for the troops at El Paso, being thus employed until 1851. In February of that year he started for California in company with six others. The route chosen by them was that via Tucson, and it was this party which rescued those left from the Oatman family massacre, and escorted them safely to Fort Yuma, a deed which won for them an honorable and a lasting place in the history of that region. Their way was beset by the greatest danger from the hostile and murderous savages. At San Diego he waited for a train before continuing his journey to the

northward, and while there engaged in driving an ox team, hauling wood, and in the work of boring an artesian well. At length, resuming the journey, he proceeded up to Stockton, following the coast route much of the way, and driving horses. The journey to Sacramento was accomplished afoot, Mr. Schroth carrying his blanket on his shoulders to this city, where he arrived in June. He obtained employment at the Pioneer Bakery (then known as Henry Winkel's bakery), on K street, between Front and Second. After the big fire of 1852, in which the building was destroyed, business was resumed in the alley bounded by J and K, Front and Second streets. In 1853 Winkel sold out to J. W. Lehman and Louis Elmer. In January, 1854, Mr. Schroth bought Elmer's interest in the business, and in 1855 the firm bought property on J street, between Front and Second, and put up a building, the lower floor of which was utilized by the Pioneer Bakery, and the second story by the Pioneer Hall. In 1869 Mr. Lehman died, and his widow retained an interest in the business two or three years, after which Mr. Schroth carried on the business alone until 1882, when he sold out the bakery business, though he still retains the ownership of the property, and has since given his attention to his large milling interests. On the 18th of August, 1857, Mr. Schroth was married to Miss Amelia Fuchs, a native of Germany, who came to Sacramento in 1856. She crossed Nicaragua during the time Walker held possession, and was detained on the Isthmus for four weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Schroth have five children, viz.: John George, William C., Carrie, Emily and Clara. Mr. Schroth joined the Sacramento Hussars in 1861, being with the organization while it was in the State militia, and held the post of standard-bearer three or four years. He is the only charter member of the Sacramento Turn-Verein who has remained with that body since its organization in 1854, and was the fifth member to sign the roll. He is one of the original members of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F. He has been a director in the Germania Building and Loan Association since its organization. In the days of the volunteer fire department he "ran with the machine," having been one of the organizers of "Knickerbocker No. 5." Mr. Schroth's record is one of which any man might be proud. He made his start in Sacramento by his own labor; by the great fire of 1852 he lost $1,300 of accumulated wages; during the flood of 1853 he remained at his post, working in the water, which reached the ovens before the bread was got in. He has borne his share of the brunt of all public disasters, as well as of all public improvements, yet to-day ranks among the solid business men of Sacramento, as well as among the most enterprising.



JON. W. P. COLEMAN.—Mr. Coleman is one of the "Argonauts," and very few, even among those men of history and adventure, have had a life more full of incident and interest than he. He was born in Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky, in 1826, and there spent his younger days. When seventeen years of age he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he attended college for one year and was then apprenticed to the tobacco business. The conclusion of his apprenticeship occurred in the eventful period about 1849. Eager to test for himself the truth of the glowing reports that were flying over the land, young Coleman determined to set out for California. He made the trip overland in the uncommonly short space of ninety days, an unusually rapid and prosperous journey. The train by which he came was composed entirely of horse and mule teams, and thus made good headway. It was called the "Telegraph Train," on account of the speed it made. Mr. Brolaski was the captain, and Mr. Coleman one of the teamsters. It happened that Senator Boggs was on his way at the same time with ox teams. A friendship sprang up between the companies, and the Senator was the means of rendering the others great assistance when

at Carson River, as a portion of the mules broke down and were there converted into pack trains. Mr. Coleman went mining at first of course. By 1850, however, he had become tired of this, and opened a store at the junction of Greenwood Creek and American River, where Magnolia now is. His partner in the business was a gentleman named Smith, who sold the goods while young Coleman did the buying in Sacramento and teaming thence to the store. In 1851 Mr. Coleman came to Sacramento, where he has since remained and of which he has long been one of the most solid and reliable citizens. It is a noteworthy and honorable thing for California that of her richest and leading citizens of to-day the vast majority began with nothing but brains and grit. Mr. Coleman is no exception. He opened a little outfitting business on a very small scale on the very site which has since become thoroughly identified with his name, and where his representative real-estate office is situated, namely, No. 325 J street. The great fire of November, 1852, swept his establishment out of existence. Mr. Coleman happened to be in San Francisco at the time, purchasing goods. With the indomitable pluck born in the true American, he came back at once; succeeded in renting one-half of a store two doors above his old stand, opened out his goods, and by his energy gained quite a rich harvest for his enterprise, having his goods on sale by the 12th of November. A month later he had obtained a new store, at a rental of $500 a month, fitted it up with lumber that cost him thirty-five cents a foot, and was soon "in full blast" again on a larger scale than ever. It speaks volumes for the strength of Mr. Coleman's frame that he slept in the damp, new building while completing his arrangements, without suffering any ill effects from the exposure. At length, in 1860, having reaped the reward due to his energy, perseverance and the correctness of his business principles, Mr. Coleman decided to retire in order that he might enjoy at leisure, in the comforts of life, the ample means he had succeeded in accumulating. He decided to visit Europe; crossed the Atlantic, and was in Italy, after a tour of England and France, when he was notified by his banker in Paris that, on account of the civil war then raging, the transfer of funds between America and Europe was entirely stopped. He hastened back to Paris, and although the reputation for promptness and reliability he had made in California, and the knowledge of his ample means, procured him every attention at the hands of the bankers, he nevertheless abandoned the trip, returned to America, and after a visit of some six months' duration among his relatives in Kentucky, was back again in Sacramento, the home of his choice. The promise of retiring from business life is easier said than performed by one of so active and industrious a nature as is Mr. Coleman; and so it is not surprising that shortly after his return he was busy as a volunteer worker for the interests of the city, which was then raising the grade. He steadily refused all official honors. However, the office of corresponding secretary of the Pioneers' Association was thrust upon him; and his frequent contributions of letters to the society are thoroughly appreciated and are of great value to that organization. In 1867 he finally opened his well-known real-estate office on J street, on the very lot where he had known the misfortunes and triumphs of his early days in this city. He no longer pays active attention to the business there, having turned it over to his juniors in the office, Messrs. E. A. Crouch and P. Bohl. It was in a portion of that office where the Sacramento Bank was first established, Mr. Coleman being one of the prominent stockholders and an original incorporator. Its correct methods of business, however, and careful management have given it great prosperity, and it is now established in its fine building on the corner of Fifth and J streets. Mr. Coleman has been its president since 1880, devoting the whole of his valuable experience in business and accurate knowledge of mankind to the interests of the institution. Under the management of himself and his associates the bank has grown to be one of our powerful finan-

cial institutions and conducts a business of great magnitude. He is a public-spirited citizen, of generous impulses, taking a practical and leading part in all matters conducive to the public welfare, and a large contributor to all worthy and deserving causes. Personally he is one of the most large-hearted, jovial and companionable of men, a favorite with all classes of the community, ranking justly as one of our most worthy as well as most representative men. Mr. Coleman is a married man, but without children. Unfortunately, his wife has been an invalid almost from the first, but by his devoted attention and watchful care of her every want, her life has been prolonged until the present. It is but proper to state that this article is very incomplete, as Mr. Coleman could not be induced to give more than mere dates, and the balance of the article is compiled from other sources.

HON. W. H. BEATTY, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, is one of those who have attained a deserved preeminence both as a pleader and as a counselor, and is worthily considered to stand at the head of his profession. He is a native of the State of Ohio, but removed with his father, Hon. H. O. Beatty, a sketch of whose life appears on another page, to Sacramento in February, 1853. He was born in the year 1838, and hence is practically a Californian in every sense, having been but fifteen years of age when he came to these shores. Two years later, or in 1855, he returned again to the East for the purpose of pursuing his academic studies. In September, 1858, he came back to this State and in the office of his father in this city completed his legal studies, being admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme and other courts of this State, in January, 1861. After practicing here until March, 1863, he went to the then "booming" country of Reese River, Nevada, and at Austin opened an office, and began a residence in Nevada which lasted for eighteen years. Upon the organization of Nevada as a State, in 1864, and the adoption of a State Constitution, Mr. Beatty was elected District Judge, it being a peculiar and interesting fact that at the same time his father, who had also gone to Nevada, was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court. Justice Beatty held the position of District Judge until 1874, or for a term of ten years, when he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, a position filled by him during the balance of his residence there. Finally, in January, 1881, he returned to Sacramento, since which time he has been a constant resident of this city. In the fall of 1888 he became a candidate upon the Republican ticket for the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of California, and although opposed by a deservedly popular candidate on the Democratic ticket, was elected by a large majority, and assumed the duties of his office at the first of the year. To the accomplishment of this result, the known high character of the Justice, both as a lawyer and a citizen, as well as his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by all whether in political accord or not, contributed chiefly. But it is not alone in matters connected with his profession or the judiciary that Justice Beatty has taken a prominent part. He is now the president, and a leading member of the voluntary organization formed for the purpose of discussing, maturing and advocating plans for the improvement of the city, which have already had a material effect toward the betterment of the place, and is one of the most useful organizations formed here. He has also taken an active interest in all matters that tend to the public benefit, contributing liberally of time, counsel and means to their advancement. In conclusion it may be stated that Justice Beatty is a man of large-hearted and generous instincts, and is possessed of great force of character and the quick decision so necessary to the legal man. As an advocate he is trenchant and effective, and as a judge he is fearless and impartial, his rulings being founded on justice and a deep knowledge of the law. In each department of his duties,

he is an indefatigable student, and in the higher walks has merited the confidence and esteem reposed in him alike by client and people. He was married in 1874, to Miss Elizabeth M. Love, of North Carolina. They have two children, a son and a daughter, both at home.

JOHN OCHSNER, the extensive cooperage manufacturer of Sacramento, is a native of Switzerland, born in Canton Chafoosa, December 29, 1839, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth Ochsner. When he was a mere child, his parents came to the United States, and located in Hancock County, Illinois, on a farm about four miles south and three miles east of Nauvoo. There he grew to the age of nine years, at that time removing to the vicinity of Fort Madison, Iowa, where he attended school. He followed farm work until he was seventeen years of age, when he started to learn the cooper's trade in the establishment of his brother Samuel, at Tioga. In 1857 he formed one of a party of seven who went to Pike's Peak by team, but after two weeks there, finding nothing profitable to do, and being out of money, he started back, making his way afoot to Tioga. From there he went to St. Louis, thence up the Missouri River to St. Joe, and in the following fall to New Orleans. He was there when the battle of Bull Run was fought, and shortly thereafter he went back to Tioga, Illinois. About seven months later he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and in 1862 to Chicago, from which city he went to London, Canada. In all of these places he worked at his trade, thus mastering its various departments. He next proceeded to New York, where he worked until June, 1863, when he took passage on the steamer Moses Taylor bound for California. He came via Panama, and landed at San Francisco July 12, 1863, having been twenty-eight days on the journey from New York. At San Francisco he obtained employment with Scheppert, in the cooperage department of the California Brewery. From there he came to Sacramento, and started in the cooperage business with Mr. C. Schaefer. He bought Schaefer out in 1864, his place of business being where the Eagle Cracker Bakery now stands, and directly across K street from his present establishment, moving to his present quarters in 1865, and putting up the necessary improvements. His business has grown to large proportions, and he now employs from five to eight men the year round. He manufactures chiefly tanks and casks, and ships the product of his factory throughout California, Nevada, etc., and as far east as Salt Lake. He also does a heavy local business, and never fails to keep trade in a locality where he once finds a footing. Mr. Ochsner was married in Sacramento, April 27, 1867, to Miss Mary Stillinger. They have five children, viz.: Mary Luella, John Madison, Fred Alonzo, George Walter, and Richard Leon. Mr. Ochsner is a member of Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; of Sacramento Chapter, No. 3; Sacramento Council, No. 1, and Sacramento Commandery, No. 2; also of the Knights of Honor, and of Sacramento Lodge, A. O. U. W. Mr. Ochsner has made his business start in Sacramento, and has been successful in an unusual degree.

PHILIP GEORGE RHEIL was born in Illinois, in 1838, son of Philip George Rheil- who emigrated to Chicago about 1836, when what is now the palatial city consisted of but fourteen houses. His parents having died of cholera in the epidemic of 1851, our subject received but a limited education, being brought up on a farm and having to go five or six miles to a school. He continued to live upon a farm for a year or two after the death of his parents, but, in January, 1853, he determined to strike out for California, where he felt the opportunity, at least, would not be wanting to achieve success. Going to New York he set sail on the steamer George Law, crossed the Isthmus, and came up the coast on the steamer John L.

Stephens, landed at "Frisco" in February, and, coming direct to Sacramento, began working for Sam Norris, and then for a year or two at the Columbus Brewery. He went to Jackson and worked for two years in the mines, then in a saw-mill, was employed by "Si" Wheeler, and was foreman of the Whitcomb ranch for fourteen years. In these different vocations he gradually accumulated money, and in 1877 was enabled to buy out the interest of Mr. D. G. Webber, general merchant at Freeport, in this county; here he established himself, and for twelve years he conducted a very prosperous business. He has interested himself in public affairs to a considerable extent, and now owns a controlling interest in the River Telephone lines, and other enterprises. In 1855 he married Mrs. Hannah M. Bodge, *nee* Webber, a native of Bangor, Maine, a scion of an old New England family. Their son George, a young man of great promise, died at the age of twenty-six years. Their daughter Lilly is the wife of John G. Hight, and is the mother of three children: Love, Wave, and one unnamed, the joy of their grandparents' hearts, in whose young lives they can renew their own youth, and live over again the days of their childish years.

JAMES M. HENDERSON, retired farmer, and one of the best-known citizens of the city of Sacramento, was born March 24, 1830, in Harrison County, Ohio, on the bank of Short Creek. His father, Andrew Henderson, of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, was one of eight brothers who with only one exception became farmers. He moved to Ohio at an early day, married Miss Mary Sandis Mitchell, daughter of Jerome Mitchell, a prominent farmer of Belmont County, Ohio; William Mitchell, another brother, came to California in 1849, and had a stock ranch near where Galt is now. After a few years he returned to Ohio, and from him James derived his ideas of the Golden State. In the spring of 1854, in company with Andrew Whitaker and Edward Presbury, he came with a stock train across the plains; the train, with 300 head of cattle and horses and twenty men, had been made up near Alton, Illinois. They crossed the Missouri River at St. Joseph, and came west by the North Platte and Truckee rivers and Marysville, this State, and stopped near Galt, in September. Mr. Henderson went to Stockton and bought a quarter-section of land in San Joaquin County, and began farming. In Stockton, December 25, 1850, he married Margaret A. Elliott, *nee* Sweasey, daughter of W. J. Sweasey, of Eureka, Humboldt County, where he still lives enjoying a hale old age. Mrs. Henderson was the second white woman married in Stockton. In October, 1850, on the Mokelumne River, Mrs. Henderson and her sister and children were left in a wagon, and a grizzly bear was around the wagon all night, until Mr. Sweasey and son returned in the morning. They, too, had been treed by a grizzly bear and cub and kept there all night; and they were very joyous to find their family safe. In the spring of 1852 Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Henry Loring were the first white women to ride up into the mines to her husband's camp; and it was so unusual to see women come up alone that all the miners turned out, made great demonstrations, cheering them, and in the evening held a great celebration. These women received attentions from every one while they remained in that camp. When, in the fall of 1851, Mrs. Henderson and her father rode to San Francisco from what is now Redwood, they were cheered there by the business men. Mr. Sweasey was born in London, England, and came to America when his daughter was twelve years old, settling near Evansville, Indiana, and came to California in 1850, being one of the first settlers of Humboldt County. He has been a member of the Legislature from San Francisco, and also a member of a constitutional convention. He is now manager and principal owner of the the steamer Humboldt, plying between San Francisco and Eureka. In his city he has a grocery store, and also owns several

sailing vessels. Mr. Henderson continued to live upon the ranch until 1868, devoting himself to stock-raising largely, when he bought a residence in Sacramento city. He built a commodious dwelling the following year, but for six years longer he continued actively engaged in farming. While living upon the ranch he was justice of the peace two years, and it was said of him that he was the only justice from whom the county actually derived a revenue, through his care in compelling all litigants to secure the costs before bringing an action. He was usually an inspector of elections, and while justice of the peace he prepared the poll-lists, and was prominent in local conventions. He is a member of Woodbridge Lodge, No. 131, F. & A. M.; an Odd Fellow of long standing; was the first master of the A. O. U. W. Lodge first organized in San Joaquin County; passed all the chairs of the American Legion of Honor, and was the first presiding officer of this organization. Mr. Henderson's family consists of his wife and three sons and two daughters. The children are: William, who is married and resides in this city; Henry, deceased; Mary, deceased; James, with W. P. Coleman & Co., and Margaret Sweasey.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, a prominent pioneer, was born September 12, 1829, in Rochester, New York; he was left an orphan at the age of four years, and at the age of eight years he began life as a newsboy. During the Mexican war he was occupying a position in the custom house at New Orleans, where he enlisted in a company called the Louisiana Mounted Volunteers, of which the captain was George Carr, son of the collector of the port. They were attached to General Scott's army at Vera Cruz and served for eighteen months. Mr. Mitchell attained the rank of brevet Captain of Company C. After he was mustered out of service he was again employed in the New Orleans custom-house, remaining there until the close of President Polk's administration. In 1849 he came to California on the old famous steamer McKim, Captain Fulton, being nine months on the voyage. This was the first steamer that ever came up the river as far as Sacramento. He went to the Fremont diggings in Mariposa County, having for his business partner Edward Shaw, son of Dr. Shaw, an eminent physician in New Orleans. He, however, soon became ill and returned home. During the winter and spring of 1849–'50, he was on the Yuba River. He next returned to New Orleans, by way of the Isthmus, securing a position on the police force and remained there until 1853. In April, that year, having been married to Miss Mary St. John, he with his wife came to California, determined to make this country his home. Purchasing land on what is called the Laguna, in the southern part of this county, he engaged in stock-raising there and farming until 1887, when he removed with his family to this city, locating on J street, above Twenty-second, where he has built and occupies a beautiful residence.

JACOB MILLER, manufacturer of furniture and undertaking materials, Folsom, was born in Germany, March 1, 1835, a son of Jacob Miller. His mother died when he was about four years old. A little before he was twenty years of age he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York. Going to Boston, he apprenticed himself to the cabinet-making trade and served three and a half years. He continued as a journeyman in that city until the commencement of the war of the Rebellion, when he came to California by steamer from New York, by way of Panama, and landed in San Francisco. Coming to Sacramento, he hired out at his trade to J. J. Clark, who at that time was the only one who imported goods from the East. After about three years' service he was promoted to be foreman and salesman in the warehouse. He continued in the employ of

this house about eight years, during which time the firm changed hands a few times. In 1869 he came to Folsom and started in business for himself. At that time Folsom was a lively place; the railroad was running, the overland route was just completed, a great deal of mining was in progress and everything had the air of briskness. Mr. Miller bought property here and commenced the manufacture of furniture and undertaking goods, which business he has now followed in this place for twenty years. By economy and deliberate judgment he has accumulated some property. He is zealously interested in Folsom's prosperity, and sincerely believes that at no distant day the town will be a city. In political matters he is a Republican, but will vote for a good Democrat in preference to a bad Republican. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order of nineteen years' standing, belonging to Granite Lodge, No. 62; also belongs to the Folsom Encampment, No. 24; has been a member of the Masonic order for fifteen years, being a member of Natoma Lodge, No. 64, and is also a member of Folsom Lodge, No. 109, A. O. U. W., and Excelsior Council, O. C. F. Mr. Miller was united in marriage, in 1860, with Louisa Cling, a native of Baden, Germany; she died in 1865, the mother of two children: Emil and Mrs. Louisa Klumpf. Mr. Miller was again married, this time to Mahdalena Hauser, a native of Switzerland, and by this marriage there are five children, whose names are: Emma, Hattie, Mollie, Alma and Oscar Jacob. The eldest daughter by the first marriage was born in Boston, and all the other children are natives of Sacramento County.

FREDERICK COX, of the widely known firm of Clarke & Cox, extensive ranchers, capitalists, etc., was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1828, and was only a boy when the family emigrated to the United States. After spending about six months in New York city they removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where the father was a book-keeper and buyer for a firm carrying on a wholesale and retail meat business. In 1849 Frederick was seized with the California fever, but owing to a lack of means was unable to start until the following year, when he joined a party of six to cross the plains. Crossing the Missouri River about the present site of Omaha,—then called Winter Quarters, because the Mormons had spent a winter there on their way to Utah,—they obtained there guide-books published by the Mormons, which contained full particulars as to the route and camping grounds, and which was found reliable. They arrived at Salt Lake without having encountered any difficulties. At that point they procured another book which was to guide them to California, but this publication led them into many troubles. In spite of these, however, the party arrived at Ringgold, El Dorado County, in the fall of the year. Soon after leaving Salt Lake the funds of the party, with the exception of Mr. Cox, became exhausted, so that from that time until they reached Ringgold he footed all bills. Pitching their tent in the middle of the street, the entire capital of the company, $7, was invested in beefsteak, molasses and flour. After regaling themselves with this sumptuous fare, Mr. Cox made his first attempt as an orator and addressed his comrades very briefly but to the point, saying that it was now "Every one for himself and the devil for the hindmost." In the fall of 1850 he met Lloyd Tevis in Ringgold, of the firm of Haggin & Tevis, trading in horses and buying immigrant stock; and ever since then they have been firm friends. Six of the party betook themselves to the store of Sargent Bros., and being granted a limited credit procured the necessary tools and started out in search of gold. Mr. Cox, however, hired himself out to a butcher in the town, for whom he worked two months, receiving for his services $250 per month. His employer being desirous of going away, Mr. Cox purchased the business and conducted it for about nine months, when he sold out, went to Carson River, Nevada, in company with a young man named Frakes, and

engaged in the purchase of horses and cattle from immigrants. After fattening them, they drove them over the mountains into California, and disposed of them at a good profit. In the fall of 1851 Mr. Cox started a butcher's shop at Salmon Falls, El Dorado County, which at that time was one of the liveliest mining camps in the State. He formed a partnership with Charles Bonstell, which lasted until the spring of 1852, when Mr. Cox moved to Shingle Springs, same county, and purchased an already established meat market. After continuing alone for a short time he sold an interest to C. W. Clarke. This partnership still exists, and nothing has yet occurred to disturb their amicable relations. At the end of two years the business was disposed of, and both partners made a trip to the Eastern States, where they spent about six months. Returning in the fall of 1854, they opened a butcher's shop in Grass Valley, Nevada County, where, besides carrying on the retail trade, they engaged largely in the buying and selling of cattle. Finding the latter business very profitable and growing to large proportions, they sold out the meat market, and, removing to Sacramento, confined themselves to the cattle trade. As their bands increased and lands in the neighborhood of Sacramento became scarce they found themselves compelled to seek locations elsewhere, and bought extensive cattle ranges in the counties of Sutter, Yuba, Tulare, Kern and San Luis Obispo, which they still hold for their large herds. Mr. Cox is a self-made man. As a business manager he is very clear headed and persevering, never having failed in any venture he has made, and consequently has amassed a sufficiency for the autumn of his life, which he is enjoying to the fullest extent. His home he has made for himself, where he intends to spend the remainder of his days, and where his friends are welcomed with unlimited hospitality. In politics he is a Democrat. He was elected State Senator in 1882, and served through two regular and two extra sessions. He was the choice of his party again in 1886, but he declined to run. He has been appointed on three occasions by the Governor of the State as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, the last being in 1887, which term is unexpired. In November, 1857, he married Miss Jennie A. Holdridge, of El Dorado County, and they have had two sons and three daughters; one son and two daughters are living.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, an eminent farmer residing a few miles south of Sacramento, was born at Wilkinsburg, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, eight miles from Pittsburg; came to California in 1849 with a party of 300, who engaged in mining. After engaging himself in the same business in El Dorado County for about a year, with varying results, he bought a squatter's title to a quarter section of land, where he has since resided, a prosperous farmer. He is eminent as a Granger, having held the chief offices in the State in that order, and been twice a delegate to the National Grange. For the past five years he has been president of the Grangers' Co-operative Business Association, a director and vice-president of the People's Savings Bank in Sacramento since its organization, and recently Junior Warden of the Masonic Grand Lodge. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1871–'72, and of the Senate in 1880–'81, of which body he was president *pro tem.*, and in 1883 was a member of the State Board of Equalization. In all his public positions he has given good satisfaction. He acts with the Republican party.

DR. G. B. CLOW, of Sacramento, was born in Morris, Grundy County, Illinois, October 3, 1856. The family removed to Pottawatomie County, near Louisville, Kansas, and there at the age of eighteen he became engaged on his father's farm. Subsequently he taught in the district school, and studied medi-



Hugh M La Rue

cine under Dr. Taylor, and completed a four years' course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, under Dr. J. C. Hughes, Surgeon and Dean of the institution, Dr. J. M. Angear, who afterward removed to Chicago, and Prof. A. M. Carpenter. He graduated with honors at that institution in the class of 1880, and began the practice of his profession at Delaware, Ripley County, Indiana, thirty-eight miles from Cincinnati, Ohio. To find a wider field he came to the Pacific coast, locating first at Downieville, Sierra County, and then at Colfax, taking the place of Dr. Runey. There in February, 1882, he married Miss Julia Stose, a native daughter, and a niece of George Koch, of San Francisco. Her grandfather many years ago was a resident of this city, owning the property now occupied by A. A. Van Voorhies. Immediately after his marriage, Dr. Clow returned to Chicago to take a special course at the Rush Medical College, and graduated there February 20, 1883. He then came to Los Angeles, this State, but in September, having purchased the business of Dr. Grindle, he removed with his family to the Capital City. Here he has just completed a fine residence on the corner of Twelfth and L streets, opposite the Capitol, and therefore in one of the most eligible locations in the city.

MRS. M. E. MAXFIELD was born March 2, 1824, in Garrard County, Kentucky, a daughter of John and Dorcas (McLin) Banks, both natives of Virginia. The family moved to Kentucky in an early day, thence to La Fayette County, Missouri, where the mother died. In the spring of the same year the father came to California, returning in the fall. He died shortly after, at the age of seventy years. The subject of this sketch was married September 21, 1837, to George W. Maxfield, a saddler by trade, and a native of Kentucky. They came to California in 1859, crossing the plains and stopping a year at Salt Lake City. On arriving in California they put up at the Fifteen-Mile House. They went to Liberty, remaining a year; thence to Elk Grove, where they lived three years on the Charley Price place. From there they came to their present home, where Mr. Maxfield died October 14, 1872. With the assistance of her older sons, Mrs. Maxfield has made her home one of the most attractive and fruitful places in this county. There is always to be found at her home that generosity and hospitality which is seldom found save in the houses of people of her nativity. She always has a welcome and a kind word for the needy stranger asking alms, and none who are thought to be honest go from her door hungry. She has had twelve children, five girls and seven boys, nine of whom are living, viz.: Robert B., Margaret J., Gershom B., George W., Samuel P., Louisa, John C., Clara, Richmond G., Charles F., Mary M. and Anna O.

HUGH McELROY LA RUE, a leader among the representative business men of Sacramento, was born August 12, 1830, in Hardin County, Kentucky, north of and adjacent to the county which bears his family name. At that early day the State of Missouri was being rapidly settled up, in great part by some of the best Kentucky families. About the year 1839 the family removed to Lewis County, Missouri, when the Indians, even if nothing else, were plentiful. Mr. La Rue early evinced a desire to extend his travels to the far West, and as early as 1845, when he was but fifteen years of age, he began talking about his intention to cross the plains. It is not, therefore, surprising that the excitement resulting from the discovery of gold should lead him to become a member of a party in V. A. Sublette and Dr. Conduitt's expedition across the plains. This party, however, had been formed before the news of the gold discovery had reached there. They crossed the Missouri River at Booneville, and April 29, 1849, left Independence, that State,

which was their last point within the limits of civilization. They came by way of the Platte River, and the South Pass, by Sublette's cut-off and Fort Hall (the Oregon trail), and came into this State, crossing the Truckee River about twenty-seven times in thirty miles; and about August 12 reached the Bear River mines at Steep Hollow. Near this place, during the following six weeks, Mr. La Rue had his first mining experience. After visiting Grass Valley, Nevada, and Deer Creek, he located at Fiddletown, Amador County, now called Oleta, being one of the first party of white men to build a cabin at that point, and discovered and worked the first mines there. The name "Fiddletown thus originated: Soon after the arrival of Mr. La Rue and his party at that point, a number of men from Arkansas, among whom were several violin players, settled near them, and, the winter being rather too wet to permit of mining comfortably, they passed their time largely in violin playing, card playing and dancing. In this Arkansas party were the Gentrys, Logans, Rubottoms and Bettis. Mr. La Rue next went to Willow Springs, four miles west of Drytown, bought out a small eating-house there and conducted it until about the 1st of March. From there he went to Marysville, and thence made, in the spring of 1850, a trading expedition to Shasta with a stock of groceries and provisions, which he sold directly from the wagon at that place to the merchants and miners at very remunerative prices, as his goods were the first to arrive there. His flour he sold at 40 cents a pound; pork, ham, sugar, coffee and rice, $1 to $1.25 a pound; whiskies and brandies, about $8 a gallon; and other articles in proportion. After making one more trip to that point, he came to Sacramento, in June, 1850, and engaged in blacksmithing and wagon-making. The cholera epidemic of that year broke up the business and he went out upon the Norris grant (Rancho del Paso), rented a piece of land and began the cultivation of vegetables, and afterward grain, and thus employed himself until 1857, when he planted an orchard of seventy-five acres, principally in peach trees,—the most extensive orchard in this vicinity. In this enterprise he was doing well until the floods of 1861–'62 damaged his orchards. Norris failed that year, and Mr. La Rue bought the property; but the floods of 1868 utterly destroyed this tract and ended the venture. In 1866, however, Mr. La Rue purchased 800 or 900 acres of land in Yolo County; but after a while he felt the necessity of moving his family into town, for the sake of schooling his children, and also for the sake of being nearer to the Yolo ranch, to which he had added by purchase from time to time until it reached 2,000 acres. After the floods of 1868 he sold his interest in the Rancho del Paso tract and gave his undivided attention to the Yolo ranch. He now has about 100 acres of vineyard, sixty acres of almonds, grain of different kinds, 250 mules and horses, and about 100 head of cattle, Herefords and Durhams; and is making a specialty of mules, importing jacks from Kentucky. This interest is now in charge of and managed by his son, J. E. La Rue. In 1885 he bought a vineyard of ninety acres—in a 140-acre tract—at Yountville, nine miles above Napa; it is now all in vines. This place was settled in 1846 by Charles Hopper. It is remarkable for its fertility, and is in charge of another son, C. L. La Rue. Of his political and public career, it may be mentioned that in 1857 the subject of this sketch made a canvass for sheriff of Sacrament County on the Democratic ticket, was elected by a small majority of seven or eight votes, but, the case being contested in the courts, he lost the office. In 1873 he was again a candidate for the same office and was elected by a handsome majority. In 1879 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, elected from the Second Congressional District. In 1863–'64 he was a member of the Assembly, and was speaker during both sessions. He was a prominent actor in the movement for the erection of the exposition building of the State Agricultural Society; also in the revision of the general railroad laws, in the county gov-

ernment act, the bill reorganizing the Senatorial and Assembly districts, the laws relating to taxes, etc. He was the Democratic candidate for Senator in 1888, in which canvass he ran ahead of his ticket. He has been a member of the State Agricultural Society since 1867, was its president in 1879, 1880 and 1882, and has been a director since that time, and superintendent of the pavilion during the exhibitions. While Speaker of the Assembly and President of the State Board of Agriculture, he was ex officio member of the Board of Regents of the State University, and he has held, and is holding, many official positions of less notoriety. He has been a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M., for thirty-one years; and is also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. In 1856 he became a member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers, in which body he is a member of the board of trustees; he is also a member of the Sacramento Grange, of which he is the present master. Mr. La Rue was married in Colusa County, this State, in 1858, to Miss E. M. Lizenby, daughter of Thomas Lizenby, formerly of Lewis County, Missouri, and a half-sister of the Rev. Dr. William M. Rush, of the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Judge John A. Rush, formerly of Colusa, and now Attorney-General of Arizona. They have four sons: Jacob Eugene, Calhoun Lee, Hugh McElroy, Jr., and John Rush. Their only daughter, Marie Virginia, died in 1888,—an inexpressible loss.

EDWARD F. AIKEN, a pioneer of Sacramento. In the little village of Halloweil, Kennebec County, Maine, August 22, 1827, the subject of this sketch was born, destined to become at length one of California's pioneer settlers and a prominent fruit-grower of Sacramento County. His father, Jesse Aiken, was a merchant and ship-owner well known throughout New England, while his mother, *nee* Mary A. Fuller, daughter of Judge Fuller, was a descendant of the Weymouths, a Puritan family of Plymouth. Edward received his early education at the Hallowell Academy, after which he attended Bowdoin College. At the age of sixteen years he started on a trip around the world, in the whale-ship General Pike, Captain Pierce, of New Bedford, and visited Portugal, the Western Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of Desolation, Auckland, New Zealand (at that time a town with about 800 inhabitants), the Feejee Islands, Wallace's Island, Samoa, Tongatoboo, the Society Islands, and Moai, a port of the Sandwich Islands, where the vessel lay up two months, and where Mr. Aiken received letters from home and met friends. John Ladd, who was the American Consul at the port, was a relative of his. Thence they crossed to the Japan Islands, the Seas of Kamtchatka and Okotsk, and after seven months returned to the Sandwich Islands, and on to California in the fall of 1845, in pursuit of sperm whales along the coast. They landed at Monterey, which was then only a whaling station, consisting of about a dozen adobe houses. While there he learned that gold had been discovered by Antoni, a Portuguese sailor. After this voyage of nearly three years he returned home, spent six months in his father's store, and then started on another voyage, going before the mast in the new ship Italia, Captain Baker. This was a vessel of 900 tons, a large ship for those days, and with it they sailed for Charleston, South Carolina, Liverpool, and thence with 500 passengers to New Orleans. Mr. Aiken was promoted second mate. They returned to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, tobacco and rice; thence to Cadiz for salt, and returned to Bath, Maine, after an absence of over a year. Afterward he sailed again to Charleston for a cargo of rice, going out as second mate with Captain Warren; thence to London, and returned to Boston with railroad iron. During the year of the great famine in Ireland he made three trips to Liverpool, as mate on the ship Requa. Next he made two

voyages as mate in the packet ship Mary Ann, Captain Patten, and bore all the responsibility during the return trip. During one storm he was on deck for sixty-five hours without interruption, when it was covered with ice. Returning to Boston, his attention was called to the discovery of gold in California by Marshall, and he then recalled the story which he had heard of the Portuguese sailor, Antoni, at Monterey. A stock company was in process of formation, and he and his friend D. H. Haskell, an old classmate, became shareholders in the enterprise. Of those who joined the company, nine had been before the mast, and six had been ship captains, and among the others was the genius, Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, who afterward had charge of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Sacramento, and was editor, author, etc. The company secured the ship York, and as cargo brought to California material for several houses, ready to be put up, also for a small steamboat, tools, seeds, provisions, etc. Leaving Boston April 1, 1849, and coming by way of Cape Horn, they arrived at San Francisco September 12. There, on account of disagreement, they disorganized, and most of them sacrificed the largest proportion of their original investment. Captain Aiken improved the time in superintending the removal of a small building, receiving $16, which was the first money he earned in this State. Coming to Sacramento the second week in October, with five others, they camped out on the banks of the American River, about where the railroad shops now are. The river then was a clear stream and deep, and a ship of 600 tons could safely ride at anchor off Third street, with eleven feet of water under her keel. For five years he was employed with others in conducting the wood station, twenty-two miles south of town. In October, 1853, he went East and married Miss Mary Wright Lee, daughter of Thomas Lee. His father being opposed to his returning West, he came here to dispose of his interests; but not being able to do this in a satisfactory manner, he concluded to remain, and the next spring his wife arrived. They lived on the river until the fall of 1861 or 1862, when he bought the Ralston tract; but he had become interested in horticulture seven or eight years previously, starting the first nursery on the river, and obtaining his stock from Oregon and elsewhere. By the year 1861, when he sold out, he had over 7,000 bearing trees. In 1863–'64 he changed his location to Sutter Township, east of the city limits, where he remained until recently, devoting his attention almost exclusively to fruit-growing and introducing many new varieties from abroad. Lately he has purchased property on G street in Sacramento, where he expects to spend his declining years. In his political views Mr. Aiken is an independent Republican. Was instrumental in organizing the first Union League at Richland, of which Mr. Nathan Williams was the first president, and Senator William Johnston and J. B. Green were prominent members. He was for many years an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the A. O. U. W.; was a charter member of Lodge No. 1580, K. of H., being organizing deputy of this order for the State and also for the K. & L. of H.; organized the first farmers' club, which three years later was merged into the Patrons of Husbandry, of which order he was lecturer for three years. He was Supreme Representative of the Knights and Ladies of Honor to the convention in Cleveland, in September, 1889.

JOHN T. GRIFFITTS, capitalist, Sacramento, was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, in December, 1835. His father, Samuel Powell Griffitts, was engaged in mercantile pursuits and farming, but in 1849 he removed, with his family, to Mishawaka, St. Joseph County, Indiana, the former home of Charles Crocker. Indeed, when Mr. Griffitts, our subject, came to California ten years later to reside, it was under an engagement to Mr. Crocker. Landing in Sacramento in April,

1856, he at once entered Crocker's store. In May, 1863, he bought out Mr. Crocker's interest. The store was then located on J street, between Eighth and Ninth, and the firm was Duell, Griffitts & Co. During that year, 1863, the Sacramento Light Artillery was organized, composed of professional and business men. Edgar Mills was the first captain, and the second was S. S. Montague, chief engineer of the Central Pacific Railroad. Mr. Griffitts became corporal, and served with the organization several years. In 1872 he bought out his remaining partners in the store, and continued alone until February, 1877. In the fall of that year he embarked in the real estate and insurance business, and a year afterward became a member of the firm of E. H. Stevens & Co. Mr. Griffitts has held many positions of trust. In 1878 he was a member of the board of education, and was president of the same two years, and during his term Jarvis Johnson established the School of Technology, the Capital Grammar School building was erected, and other improvements made; he was also a fire commissioner for six years, and during his term as such the department acquired the property on Seventh street, between K and L; and for four years he was county assessor. Of late he has in some degree retired from the more active duties, becoming interested in fruit-culture at Courtland since 1884. He has also located many tracts of State land for settlers, having much experience and a thorough knowledge of the topography of the State. He has at all times taken an active interest in politics. He voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, and has ever since then been a loyal Republican; has been a member of the City Central Committee, and of various conventions. At Laporte, Indiana, in 1860, he married Miss Georgiana Root, a native of New York State, and daughter of Colonel Root, well known as a colonel of militia in this State. Mr. and Mrs. Griffitts have a son and a daughter. The family with which Mr. Griffitts is connected is a very prominent one in the city of Philadelphia. His father was a native of that city, born in 1794; and the latter's father was also a native of the same city. His grandfather, William Griffitts, was born in Wales in 1724, emigrated to Philadelphia, and married Abigail Powell, daughter of Samuel Powell, both families being "Friends." Powell's avenue in Philadelphia was named for them, and Dr. Samuel Powell, a near relative, was a very prominent physician there.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.—The history of Sacramento would be incomplete without some description of its greatest retail dry-goods establishment. It is a modern institution, and its growth has been phenomenal. The store building, which is on the southeast corner of Fourth and K streets, is 120 x 160 feet in dimensions. The proprietors, who are half brothers, began here in 1874, in a small way, in a building 16 x 24 feet, on the corner where they are at present, and they have so increased their business that at least for a large portion of each year, 250 to 320 employes are required to do the work. As their patronage extends throughout the coast much of their business is transacted by mail, and for this alone many hands are employed. They have offices and buyers in New York city, San Francisco and other large cities. They have added to their business the feature of co-operation, and named their magnificent establishment the Mechanics' Store. The method adopted in the sharing of profits is as follows: The employes are divided into four grades,—the first, who are permitted to be stockholders, being a few of the most trusted hands; the second, the heads of departments, who hold executive and important positions; third, the juniors, who hold subordinate positions, and have served a certain length of time; fourth, the remainder of the employes. As promotion is strictly according to merit, a book account is kept of the conduct of each employé, and small fines are imposed for shortcomings. The fund thus arising

is divided *pro rata* among the class from which it had arisen. The proprietors take an active interest in the welfare of their employés, adopting means for interesting them outside of business hours. An educational department has been created, and teachers employed for the different branches. All persons under seventeen years of age in the employ of the house have the benefit of this instruction. The firm name was Weinstock & Lubin until the beginning of 1888, when the association was incorporated under the name of Weinstock, Lubin & Co. The officers are now: H. Weinstock, president; D. Lubin, vice-president; Albert Bonheim, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors consists of the above-named officers, together with William Skeels and Charles Phipps. The proprietors are public-spirited gentlemen, and have done much for the improvement of the city of Sacramento.

HON. ROBERT WHITNEY WATERMAN, Governor of the State of California. Perhaps no study is of either a deeper interest or a greater value, more especially to the young, than that of personal history and the delineation of character. In material of this nature the records of American citizenship are peculiarly rich, furnishing us some of the most striking instances possible of what can be achieved, even under the most untoward circumstances, by force of diligence, determination, and strict integrity. Moreover, while such examples can be culled from the annals of almost every section, no State of the Union presents so rich a field for the biographer and historian as does California. Her population has no equal in any other portion of the world either in independence of character, in strong virtues of manhood or the accomplishment of great success. For these reasons it is, that no apology is necessary when the name of a true Californian is mentioned. Especially is this the case when the subject chosen is one who stands deservedly and honorably so, a type and representative at once of the large manhood of the West, and as well the civic head of the great State of California, Governor R. W. Waterman, one who owes more to the capital embraced in a splendid physical organization and a well poised brain than to the wealth inherited from a line of ancient ancestry. Robert Whitney Waterman, seventeenth Governor of California, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York, December 15, 1826. His father died when the son was ten years old, and in very moderate circumstances. Two years later the son removed to the West and located at Sycamore, Illinois, and later acted as clerk in a country store until his twentieth year, in Belvidere, Illinois, where he engaged in business for himself as a general merchant in 1846. In 1848 Mr. Waterman removed to Genoa, Illinois, where he engaged in mercantile business, and in 1849 became postmaster under President Taylor, but, carried away with the early tide of the gold-seeking emigration, he crossed the plains in the following year to California. During the years 1850 and 1851 Mr. Waterman engaged extensively in mining on the Feather River, and paid frequent visits to Sacramento to purchase goods, hauling them thence to the scene of his mining operations, little dreaming at that time that he should return again to Sacramento nearly forty years later to fill the gubernatorial chair of a State with over a million inhabitants. In 1852 Mr. Waterman returned to Illinois, locating at Wilmington, and engaging in an extensive general mercantile business, at the same time giving considerable attention to agricultural pursuits. In the following year he entered the fields of journalism, and published the Wilmington *Independent*. He was a delegate to the now historical convention, held at Bloomington, Illinois, in 1854, that gave form and name to the Republican party. At this convention he was associated with such men as Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, Richard Yates, David Davis, Owen Lovejoy, Richard J. Oglesby, S. A. Hurlbut and Allen C. Fuller, all of whom he counted

among his valued and intimate friends. While Governor Waterman has never been known as a politician, he has always taken a lively and clear-sighted interest in the affairs of the nation. Although not a voter he did effective work during the campaign of Henry Clay, for whose character he has always had an ardent admiration. He was instrumental in raising the first brass band outside of Chicago. He took a very active part in Fremont's campaign, and also in the Senatorial contest between Lincoln and Douglas. Under President Lincoln he took the office of postmaster of Wilmington, Illinois. There were thirteen applicants for the position, all of whom wanted it for the money there was in it. Mr. Waterman took it, however, not for the sake of office, but to turn it over to the first one of the "boys in blue" who came home wounded. A man with only one leg got it. Notwithstanding numerous and important duties and interests at home, on the outbreak of the war he enlisted more than 1,000 men, and also rendered valuable services as bearer of dispatches for Governor Yates, making several trips to the front in 1861, and afterward actively taking part in the reorganization of the hospital service at Cairo, Bird's Point, and Mound City, Illinois, and Fort Holt and Paducah, Kentucky. In 1873 he returned to California and established his home at San Bernardino the following year. He had already acquired a practical and valuable mining experience, and soon started out as a prospector. After undergoing many hardships and meeting obstacles that would have discouraged most other men, he and J. L. Porter were finally successful in discovering a series of silver mines in a locality which has since become famous as the Calico Mining District in San Bernardino County, and has added materially to the wealth of the State while giving profitable employment to very many men. He had always retained his fondness for agricultural pursuits, and with the increased means thus placed at his command, he soon made his Hot Springs ranch, on the mountain side near the city of San Bernardino, one of the most charming and beautiful homes in the State. This place, with its picturesque surroundings, is the admiration of thousands of visitors every year. During the presidential campaign of 1884 he and Richard Gird were the principal projectors and builders of a large "wigwam" or pavilion in San Bernardino for the use of political meetings. At the Republican State Convention held at Los Angeles August 27, 1886, Mr. Waterman was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and in the following November he was elected by a plurality of 2,500 votes, the Democratic State ticket being successful with but two other exceptions. He came to the chair of the Senate without previous experience as a presiding officer, but acquitted himself in a manner that commanded the respect and inspired the confidence of that body and of the people, and succeeded in winning over his severest critics of opposite political faith. Upon the death of Governor Washington Bartlett, September 12, 1887, Lieutenant Governor Waterman was called to the duties of Chief Executive and was inaugurated the following day in San Francisco, where the oath of office was administered by Justice McFarland, of the Supreme Court. The course pursued by Governor Waterman since his election to this position has been subjected to the severest hostile criticism by persons of the other party, yet so equitable, firm and fair has it been, and so manifestly and honestly watchful has been the guardianship of the State's best interests, both in the exercise of patronage and of the prerogatives of office, that Governor Waterman stands to-day as perhaps the most generally popular, as he is one of the best, governors California has ever known. During recent years he has engaged in numerous business enterprises in various parts of the State. He is owner of the famous Stonewall gold mine in San Diego County, and has extensive ranch properties in Southern California. He is president of the San Diego, Cuyamaca & Eastern Railway, and is prominently connected with many other enterprises tending to the development of the State. Governor Waterman was

married in 1847, at Belvidere, Illinois, to Miss Jane Gardner, she being a native of that place. They have had seven children, of whom six are living, two being sons and four daughters. Their names are as follows: James S., Mary P., Helen J., Waldo S., Anna C., and Lou A.

JAMES E. CAMP was born in Bennington County, Vermont, January 28, 1840, his parents being James and Betsy (Jepson) Camp. His father was of German descent, his ancestors having come to this country from Germany and settled in Vermont; he lived in Vermont until about thirty-five years ago, when he and his family removed to Henry County, Illinois, where he died in 1876, at the age of sixty-four years. His mother, Betsy Camp, was a native of Vermont; she died in 1887. There were nine children in the family, five sons and four daughters: Dexter, resident in Pawnee County, Kansas; Swasey, in Nebraska; David, in Sacramento County, California; Charles, deceased; James E.; Eliza, in Nebraska; Betsy, in Nebraska; and Adeline, who died in Iowa. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in Vermont to the age of sixteen years, when he went with his parents to Illinois, continuing his schooling there for three years. At the age of twenty he commenced farming for himself in Knox County about seven miles from his father in Henry County. September, 1865, at the age of twenty-five he was married to Miss Ardell Burnason, a native of Otsego County, New York, who died in California in 1876, leaving three children: Charles, born May 15, 1867; Clarence, June 15, 1869; and Lottie, November 6, 1873. Mr. Camp resided in Knox County for six or seven years, then moved to Benton County, Iowa. Most of the time he followed farming and for three years ran a livery stable in Belle Plaine, Iowa. Then he emigrated to California, stopping six months in Missouri. Arriving in this State he located in Sacramento County, on the Haggin grant in American Township; then he went to Sacramento City for the purpose of educating his children. In 1882 he bought his present farm of 270 acres, bordering on the American River in Brighton Township, moving upon it in 1885. The land is a sandy loam, rich and productive. He has about ten acres in orchard and raises peaches, pears, and plums; but the principal crop is hops, which average 2,500 to 3,000 pounds per acre. In 1882 the price of hops was $1 a pound, and has fluctuated from that price ever since. Mr. Camp is thoroughly posted in the art of raising them. He also raises stock and is well known as being a successful man in this business. His stock is as fine as any in the county and consists of beef for the the market, besides some thoroughbred stock. His thoroughbred stock consists of Durhams imported from Kentucky, which ranks the best in the United States; and the Aberdeen Angus, imported from Scotland. Most of the improvements on his place he has put there himself, and it is one of the finest ranches in the country, everything being kept in first-class order. Mr. Camp has been a member of the Odd Fellows for about eleven years, and belongs to the Sacramento Lodge. He was married to his present wife, Nettie M. Taylor, daughter of Henry Taylor of Clinton County, New York, March 17, 1880. They have one son, Edgar J., who was born December 18, 1885.

ANDREW ROSS, one of the best known of Sacramento's business men, is a native of Germany, born at Aschbach, Bavaria, October 20, 1830, a son of George Ross, a hotel keeper and butcher of that place. His mother died when he was a child of two years old. Andrew attended the public schools from the age of six until he was fourteen, and then learned the butcher's trade. In June, 1849, he embarked at Havre-de-Grace on a sailing vessel for New York, the voyage occupying twenty-eight days, then the fastest time on record. He went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and obtained

work at his trade, remaining a year and a half then proceeded to St. Louis, where he remained, with the exception of seven months, until the spring of 1853. Then he and three companions decided to come to California, and in May, 1853, they started. They proceeded to St. Joseph, thence by Ft. Leavenworth, Kearney and Laramie to Salt Lake, where Mr. Ross stopped for two weeks. He purchased a couple of ponies and resumed the journey, which he made thereafter all alone to California. He brought up at Hangtown in August and went to mining, which occupation he followed there, at Georgetown, Coloma, Kelsey, etc., until the early summer of 1854, when he came to Sacramento. Here he obtained employment at his trade with Bennett & Ramsey, at the Queen City Market. Six months later they sold the business to Fred Cross, Mr. Ross remaining with him until 1855. He then started in business on his own account, on Seventh street, between H and I. The present firm of Ross & Ankener was formed in 1880. Mr. Ross was married in this city, on the family place where they now reside, April 15, 1858, to Miss Catherine Faber, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany. They have four living children, viz.: Caroline, Pauline, William and Katie. Mr. Ross was one of the charter members of Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F. and has always remained an active member. He was one of the organizers of the Sacramento Hussars, was First Orderly Sergeant, and afterward elected First Lieutenant. He is a Republican politically. No man in Sacramento has a higher reputation for honesty and integrity than Mr. Ross, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community.

WILLIAM RITTER, deceased. The subject of this sketch was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1831, his parents being William and Margaret Ritter. The father was in prosperous circumstances, and the son had the advantage of a good education. With two or three young companions he struck out to try his fortune in California, and was remarkably successful. With his experience in actual mining came larger plans, in which he was also prosperous. Being one of the discoverers of the Manzanita mine at Nevada City, he sold out his interest therein and embarked in the business of constructing mining ditches. He had mining interests at Michigan Bar as early as 1855, having been then five years in the business. Mr. Ritter was married in Sacramento, to Miss Jennie Byam, daughter of Seth and Leath (Pettie) Byam. She had come to California with her widowed mother in 1853, being brought out by her brother, H. S. Byam, who had come here in 1849. The mother died in 1880, aged seventy-six. She was of the Pettie family of Vermont. The Byams are of the early settlers of Massachusetts, the first immigrant of that name having settled in Plymouth Colony about 1640. In 1857 Mr. Ritter laid the solid foundation of a dam and "sea-wall" on the South Fork of the Cosumnes, in Muscidale Cañon, and thus began the construction of the Prairie Ditch, extending about twenty-one miles to Michigan Bar, completed about 1858. He afterward bought some of the smaller ditches that had been excavated by different parties from time to time since 1851. His outlay is estimated at $300,000 between 1857 and 1865. In July, 1865, during the absence of his wife and child on a visit to Philadelphia, Mr. Ritter was killed by robbers. While driving with some friends from Michigan Bar to his home at Sebastopol, he was recognized by the freebooters as a richer prey than the country store they were plundering. Being high-spirited and impetuous, he tried to beat them off, when he was shot by one of them and died twenty-four hours later. He is buried in Sacramento. His unresisting companions escaped with the loss of what little money and valuables they had in their possession. In 1865 the ditch properties of the Ritter estate were combined under the title of the Amador and Sacramento Canal Company, incorporated under the laws of California. The active superintendence of this cor-

poration has been for sixteen years in charge of Mr. Henry S. Byam, the brother of Mrs. Ritter. Meanwhile Miss Eugenie Ritter finished her education at Madam Mears' Academy in New York in 1874, and accompanied her mother to Europe, where she attracted much attention by her grace and beauty. She was married in Paris to Viscount Henry Houssaye, an officer in the French army, and more recently a writer of distinction, the son of Arsene Houssaye, an author of international reputation. Mrs. Ritter has paid repeated visits to their beautiful home in Paris. From a comfortable but unpretentious house at Michigan Bar, far removed from the great centers of luxury and refinement, to a grand mansion in a fashionable quarter of the brilliant metropolis of modern civilization, is quite a change; but Mrs. Ritter, a true type of American adaptivity, is equally at home in the Parisian palace and the California cottage. A new and valuable use of the water facilities of the Amador and Sacramento Canal Company has been devised, and put in operation in 1889. This consists of an irrigating ditch extending from the old canal, by a winding course of twenty-two miles, into Dry Creek Township, near Galt. A great enhancement in value of the back lands of the Cosumnes is anticipated from this enterprise, more beneficent and far-reaching in its results than all the gold-washing of the canal in the days of its greatest usefulness. The stock of the company is owned by Viscountess Eugenie Houssaye and Mrs. Jennie Byam Ritter.

JOHN McFARLAND, one of the most noted farmers of Sacramento County, was born March 4, 1824, in Starlingshire, Scotland, son of John and Jeanette (Sands) McFarland. His father was a cooper by trade, but also carried on the mercantile business in Canada. He came to the United States in 1834 and returned to Canada, where he died in 1847. The mother died August 10, 1834. They had eleven children. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm until he was fifteen years old, when he started out for himself, learning the carpenter and joiner's trade, and also the vocation of a machinist. In 1834 he came to the United States, and worked in Buffalo, Chicago and Cleveland, and in 1850 came from La Salle, Illinois, overland to California, with horse teams, stopping at Placerville only a few days previous to the squatter riot at Sacramento, and saw some come into his town for protection. He also saw one of the men who were shot, and for a long time kept as a relic a piece of bone that came out of the arm of the wounded man. Starting from the States March 10, Mr. McFarland was about five months on the route. He stopped at Salt Lake, and helped to build a carriage or chariot for Brigham Young; he had charge of the work. This vehicle was built for a large celebration to be held July 25. It was drawn by twenty-four horses, and contained twenty-five young ladies, representing the twenty-fifth anniversary of their arrival at Salt Lake. On the upper deck of the chariot was a band with twenty-five instruments. One of the ladies is now Mrs. Clark, of Galt. On this trip Mr. McFarland rode from Salt Lake to Carson City on four scant meals. He rode about forty miles a day, and four days he had scarcely any food. He had no trouble with the Indians to speak of, but the train suffered much for want of provisions. On arrival in this State Mr. McFarland went to mining in Coon Hollow, and was the first man to bring water into El Dorado for mining purposes in 1851, selling it at $1 an inch. Being the originator of the enterprise and the chief stockholder, he was elected president of the company. He made some money, but afterward lost it at Mokelumne Hill. In 1857 he sold out and located upon his present place, which he had purchased four years previously. It then consisted of 640 acres, but now there are 1,600 acres; he is cultivating 1,400 acres. This ranch is one of the finest and best improved in the country. There are about three acres in orchard and vineyard.

On this place is the largest fig tree in the State of California. Mr. McFarland cast his first Presidential vote for General William H. Harrison, and remembers many interesting incidents connected with the celebrated hard-cider and log-cabin campaign of 1840. He is a member of Galt Lodge, No. 983, I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment. During the past ten years he has made several journeys to distant points.

DAVID REESE was born August 7, 1849, in Llsaint, Carmarthenshire, Wales, his parents being John, born in 1817, and Elizabeth (Anthony) Reese; they were both natives of Llsaint. John Reese learned the shoemaker's trade when a mere boy and worked at it until 1854. In February of that year, he with his wife and three children, emigrated to America, sailing from Liverpool and landing at New Orleans after a voyage of eight weeks. From there he sailed up the river to Kansas City, where he outfitted for a journey across the plains, bringing up at Utah. He bought land here and followed stock-raising for six years. In 1860 he sold out and started for California, stopping about two months in the Sierra Mountains; he arrived in Sacramento in October. He bought land in San Joaquin Township, and made his home there until his death, which occurred September 11, 1869; his wife died February 6, 1889. They had five children, as follows: Catharine, wife of John B. Brown, resident in this neighborhood; David, John, Elizabeth, wife of W. W. Kilgore, resident in Colusa County; and Thomas, who died while crossing the plains to Utah. David Reese, the subject of this sketch, made his home with his parents until his marriage in October, 1879, to Mira Kilgore, daughter of William Kilgore, who was born in Sacramento County, California, where she was principally raised. In 1878 he bought his present place of 275 acres, and after his marriage moved upon it. He owns 253 acres in Colusa County, part of which belongs to his mother's estate. Mr. Reese has been a successful farmer. He commenced with nothing but his own energy, good judgment, and perseverance, and now owns one of the prettiest and most valuable pieces of property in this county. His vineyard of forty-three acres is in good bearing. The oldest part of it was planted in 1863, by James Hooker, of Sacramento, who was in partnership with his uncle; one of them died, however, before their plans were realized and the place was sold. Mr. Reese is a member of the Odd Fellows' Society, Elk Grove Lodge, No. 274, and of the Florin Grange, No. 130. Mr. and Mrs. Reese have five children: Edward E., born August 2, 1880; Ethel M., September 1, 1882; Percy D., May 31, 1884, John K., December 30, 1886, and Frank L., July 14, 1889.

MYRON SMALL GREEN was born in Richmond, Vermont, May 17, 1838, his parents being Iddo and Louisa (Whitcomb) Green. The mother died in 1887, aged seventy-six; the father, a carpenter by trade, is still living, aged eighty, on January 9, 1889. Grandfather Isaac Green was over seventy when he died. Grandmother (Stevens) Whitcomb also lived to a good old age, dying of apoplexy. M. S. Green received a limited education in the district schools, and at the age of fifteen came to California with his uncle, James Whitcomb, helping to drive cattle across the plains. The uncle had come to California in 1850 with his brother Silas. They were the owners of a large part of the Whitcomb ranch, now owned by N. M. Fay. Young Green helped around on the place until near the close of 1856. On December 20 of that year he left San Francisco for Vermont, where he spent one year in an academy at Underhill Centre. Returning in April, 1858, he went into the butchering business in Sacramento. He also bought and sold stocks, and of this he has done more for less ever since. For some years his uncle

James Whitcomb, carried on a large butchering business in the mining regions, running five shops at as many points, and in these enterprises Mr. Green was often an assistant, and at other times did butchering on his own account or for others. In 1871 Mr. Whitcomb bought a fruit ranch of 103 acres on the Sacramento, about four miles above Courtland. In 1873 he was seriously injured, resulting after a few months in paralysis of the lower limbs, which proved incurable. He had recourse to various kinds of treatment from 1873 to 1876, but all proved ineffective. In 1876 he settled down in the new house he had just built on his fruit ranch, and lived there ten years, dying July 18, 1886, aged sixty-one. Mr. Green now occupies the place, and is administrator of the estate. There are about twenty acres of orchard, and forty of alfalfa, the other chief industry being the raising of horses and cattle. In 1865 Mr. Green was married in Virginia City to Miss Frances J. Field, a native of Keokuk, Iowa, daughter of Edward and Eliza (Moran) Field. Mr. Field was a native of Vergennes, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Green are the parents of three children: Clara Louisa, born in 1869; James Whitcomb, in 1871; and Edward, in 1880.

WILLIAM C. SHELDON was born February 26, 1848, on the well-known Sheldon ranch, being the oldest child and only son of Jared D. and Catherine F. (Rhoads) Sheldon. The father was original grantee of what was then called the Omochumney Rancho, which, being afterward divided between him and his partner, became better known as the Sheldon and Daylor ranches. William C. successively attended the Rhoads and Wilson district schools until he reached the age of fifteen. In 1863 he entered Benicia College, taking a full course of three years, and afterward a business course of one year in San Francisco. At the age of nineteen he returned to the farm, and in 1873 he received title to his individual share of the Sheldon estate, on which he still resides. It contained 630 acres, to which he has since added ninety. Of this about 230 acres are bottom land. On September 26, 1872, he was married to Miss Anna V. Cook, born in Burlington, New Jersey, of American parentage. They are the parents of six children: William Jared, born July 26, 1873; Catherine Polly, March 9, 1875; George Truman, October 18, 1877; Jessie Cornelia, October 14, 1879; Laurin Murat, August 12, 1882; and a girl baby, not yet named, born March 25, 1888.

JARED DIXON SHELDON, deceased, was born January 8, 1813, in Underhill Centre, Vermont, his parents being Truman and Polly (Dixon) Sheldon. The father served in the War of 1812, and was engaged in the battle on Lake Champlain. When visited by their grandson, William C. Sheldon, in 1871, the old couple were hale and cheerful at the ages, respectively, of eighty-nine and eighty-seven, and both died in 1876. Truman Sheldon was the seventh in descent from one of three brothers—Isaac, John and William—who were among the early arrivals in Boston. Those who write their name Shelden are descendants of William, and all of either form in the United States are descendants of the three, except one family in New York city and one in Buffalo, New York. Truman Sheldon learned the trade of tanner and currier from his father, who worked at that trade, but Truman himself spent most of his life on a farm. Jared D., and an older brother, Orville, had to work on the farm in youth to help pay a debt for which the father had become security. The education thus limited was afterward supplemented by special efforts. As compensation for their sacrifice, the father made them a gift of the remaining years to their majority. Both went West, and became teachers of district schools, using the intervals be-

tween school terms in perfecting their own education by attending college and by private study. Jared Sheldon taught school at Quincy, Illinois, in 1832, at $16 a month, which he then regarded as a fine salary. In 1834 he taught in the township of Berne, Indiana. In May, 1835, he wrote from Dayton, Ohio, "a place of about 4,000 inhabitants," and alluded to the fertility of the Miami Valley. At some time in those years, 1831 to 1837, he was married in Iowa to Miss Edwards, who died six months later. In 1837 he was farming near Quincy, and in 1838 was the owner of 160 acres in southern Indiana, the sale of which he entrusted to his brother, who accounted for the same to the heirs in 1872, with interest. In the spring of 1838 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged as a guard to some expedition to Santa Fé. There he transferred his services to a party—probably a hunting and prospecting party—bound for California. The Lewis and Clark exploring expedition is thought to have supplied the incentive to this marked change in his career. On the journey he became sick and was necessarily left behind to follow as best he could. Among the trials of that lonely journey, he used to recall in after life as the most disagreeable, was the effort to sustain life by eating coyote. He made his way to California, and is known to have arrived in 1839. He spent one season in sea-otter hunting—it may have been in 1839–'40. His later education included some knowledge of surveying and building, and it is also assumed that he was a regular carpenter, but this idea arose from his having had so much to do with building, while in fact, so far as known, it was rather as a contractor or superintendent than as a practical mechanic. He erected the first saw-mill on the Pacific slope, at or near Los Angeles, the saws being transported on pack-asses from Mexico, wrapped in raw-hides. The mill was put in complete working order in 1841, but the owner dying during its construction and the widow not being required by Mexicans then to pay her husband's debt, Mr. Sheldon was left in the lurch. Meanwhile he had contracted some debts in the prosecution of the work, and being unable to pay he was sentenced to imprisonment. Learning this, he took refuge among the Indians, and became of such service to his new friends on their raids into the plains that the Governor annulled his sentence, and he returned to civilized life. He is known to have traded in horses between California and Chihuahua one year, and it is not improbable that it was at this period of his eventful life. He was engaged for two years in building a custom-house in Monterey, for which he received from Governor Micheltorena, in 1844, a title to what was then known as the Omochumney rancho, one league wide on the right bank of the Cosumnes and extending to the upper crossing of the trail to Stockton from New Helvetia. It was afterward called the Sheldon ranch, and, after the division with his partner, William Daylor, the name of each owner was given to his share. About this time he built the first flour-mill on the Pacific Coast, in the Russian settlement at Bodega; and in June, 1844, he built one at San Jose In 1845 Mr. Sheldon first came to settle permanently on his ranch, which had been attended to by his partner, William Daylor, and his assistants, to fulfill the requirements of Mexican law in regard to occupation and improvement. Three hundred head of cattle had been obtained of Dr. Marsh in exchange for some job of building by Mr. Sheldon. Other herds were received on the place on shares. Altogether the ranch afforded ample occupation for both partners. In March, 1847, Mr. Sheldon was married by Alcalde Sinclair, at his place on the American River, to Miss Catherine F. Rhoads, aged fifteen, a daughter of Thomas Rhoads, who had arrived in California in the fall of 1846, and was then living on Dry Creek. In 1847 Mr. Sheldon's flour-mill on the Cosumnes was in operation. His extensive lands and immense herds made him the natural prey of the free-booters of the period. His wealth was great and his losses heavy. In 1851 Mr. Sheldon erected a dam near Clark's Bar for the irriga-

tion of his lands. The water was flowing on his grounds in nice shape when the miners in that region undertook to tear it down as interfering by back water with their labors. Accompanied by his workmen, Mr. Sheldon sought to protect it against an overwhelming force of angry miners. He was threatened with death if he went on the dam. Perhaps thinking their threats to be mere bravado, he paid no heed to their warnings. The miners fired and one of his men fell dead and another was wounded. Dazed by the crime or despising danger, he made no effort to escape, though the angry mob was shouting "Now for Sheldon," and at the next volley he was shot dead—July 12, 1857. He left a widow, aged nineteen, and three children. Of these the second was accidentally drowned a few years later; the oldest, William C., was three years old, and the youngest, Catherine D., was only fifteen days. She became the wife of Joel S. Cotton, but died in 1873, leaving two children: Katie Irene and Joel S., whose birth the mother survived but a few days. The father died in 1878.

NELSON WILCOX, farmer, Sutter Township, was born May 18, 1825, in Madison County, New York, a son of Sanford R. and Climena (Hunt) Wilcox. Edward Wilcox, his grandfather, was a native of Rhode Island, emigrated to New York, and lived to the age of ninety-nine years. He had three sons and two daughters. One son, R. B., went to Wisconsin and became wealthy. Sanford R., a carpenter by trade, and one sister, lived and died in Madison County, New York. Nelson's mother was a native of Vermont, and died in 1885. In this family were seven children, only two of whom are now living: Nelson and a sister. Helen M. died in Hamilton. Sophia Clark still lives in Madison County. Nelson, the second in the family, has made his own way in the world ever since he was twelve years of age, besides assisting in the care of other members of the family. In 1844, the day after Polk was elected President of the United States, he began to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, of Charles Gardner, in Madison County; worked with him three years as an apprentice, and then bought out his time and worked for him for wages three years longer, and then was a contractor and builder until he came to California, October 1, 1858. After thirteen months in Sacramento County he returned East, making one of the quickest trips then on record, being only eighteen days and twenty hours from San Francisco to New York. In March, 1860, he came again to California with his family, locating first on the Cosumnes River two years; then he lived four years on a ranch in Brighton Township; next he came into the city and engaged in contracting and building until 1884; worked on the State Capitol over two years. He purchased his present ranch of 122 acres, five miles from Sacramento city, on the lower Stockton road, in 1883. Here he raises grain and fruits; has many raspberries and strawberries. Once he had over two tons of ripe strawberries on the vines. He has about nine acres in vineyard and eleven acres in other fruits, among which are forty orange trees, a very large number for a ranch. With the aid of his estimable wife Mr. Wilcox has been successful in his life's work, having made a comfortable home. Flowers and shrubbery most tastefully adorn the premises. One specimen of the shrubbery is a rose bush which is possibly the most magnificent one in the county, spreading out as it does to an expanse of ten feet, and yielding beautifully-colored and finely perfumed flowers. September 11, 1847, is the date of Mr. Wilcox's marriage to Miss Abigail Keyes, a native of New York. Their first child was born, and died on the anniversary of that day, at the age of one year. They had eight children altogether, and six died in infancy. The two living are Gussie N. and Nelson H. Mrs. Wilcox died December 5, 1888, at the age of sixty-two years. Mr. Wilcox is a veteran Odd Fellow, being a member Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., and of

the Encampment, No. 42; he is also a member of the K. of P., Lodge No. 12; of I. O. R. M., Lodge No. 14; and of P. of H., No. 12. His first vote for President of the United States was cast for a Whig, and since then he has been a Republican; has been several times a delgate to county conventions.

JOHN WILD, farmer, near Folsom, was born in England, May 1, 1810, son of Benjamin and Ann (Winters) Wild, natives also of England, and occupants of the farm where the subject of this notice was reared. At the age of nineteen years he commenced working away from home occasionally, and when twenty-one he went out for himself altogether, learning the machinist's trade in Rochedale, England, and followed the same until he came to America in 1844, sailing from Liverpool to New York city. The first four years in this country he spent at Hood's Island, working at his trade; next he was in Massachusetts; in 1850 he came to California by way of the Isthmus, on the steamer Philadelphia, the trip occupying six weeks and three days. Coming on to Sacramento he at once found employment in a blacksmith's shop. In one half-day he repaired a starting-bar for a steamboat, for which service he received $50. Six weeks after arriving in Sacramento he went to Mississippi Bar and mined two weeks there; the ensuing six months he was at Dolan's Bar, and then at Mormon Island, and at all the mines in the vicinity of Placerville, that of Stony Dam being the principal one. He was successful in his mining career, which extended over a period of twenty years. In 1852 he settled upon his property, which now comprises 300 acres of land, all supplied with water and well adapted to general farming. This tract he found in a perfectly wild state, and he has made all the improvements that now exist upon it. He has been a member of I. O. O. F. for fifty years or more, has been past officer for over fifty-one months in the lodge, No. 91, of Warrington, England. In 1830, in England, he married Miss Ellen Rollinson, and they have two sons: James and Benjamin, both born in England, and both now residents of California, and miners by occupation, at present being located in the Amador mines. Mr. and Mrs. Wild live by themselves in their quiet cosy home half a mile from Folsom. He has been a man of great energy, and is still vigorous and of a happy disposition.

JOE SILVA, one of the well-known ranching men of Sutter Township, was born in 1822 in the Western Islands, and in 1855 emigrated to California, and was first engaged in mining gold on Negro Bar near Folsom, in which business he was successful. Soon afterward he bought his present place of ninety-five acres six miles from Sacramento on the river road, where he is doing well in raising vegetables. His wife, Mary, was also born on the Western Islands, but they were married after coming to Sacramento. Their children are three in number: Joe, Manuel and Mary.

ABRAM WOODARD, farmer, San Joaquin Township, was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer County, New York, February 9, 1822, a son of Phineas Woodard (who also was born in that county near the east State line), and Phebe, *nee* Phillips, who was born in the township of Grafton, same county. His grandfather on his mother's side was John Phillips, a Quaker who came from England and settled on the Van Rensselaer grant in the township of Grafton. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Woodard, was born in Dutchess County, New York, of German descent, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. When Burgoyne sent a detachment of 500 English and 100 Indians to destroy the stores collected at Bennington, in

Vermont, he was under the command of General Stark, who, with 800 Vermont and New Hampshire militia, killed and took prisoners the most of this detachment; but Mr. Woodard was not at the battle, as he had been previously sent to Albany with the provision wagons. Word had been circulated that were the English successful the Indians were to be allowed to massacre the women and children, which would have seemingly been easy, as all the men were at the battle. Mrs. Woodard, acting upon the strength of this report, collected about thirty women and fortified them in a log cabin, armed with scythes, sticks and other crude weapons of defense, and waited the outcome of the battle. The next day she went upon the battle-field to see if her husband's body were among the killed. She turned over more than 200 bodies in her search, but, as stated before, he was not at the battle. While she was searching she came to a wounded English officer, who asked her to give him a drink of water, and she politely complied with the request. He was under the command of General Gates at the battle of Stillwater and the surrender of Burgoyne. He survived during the entire war. Mr. Abram Woodard's grandfather, Phillips, on his mother's side, was a royalist and was captured while trying to make his way to Canada and placed in prison. An instance of his prison life was this: When Washington was reviewing the troops the royalists were brought out of prison and compelled to lift their hats to him. This Mr. Phillips positively refused to do, for which he was heavily ironed and sent back to the prison, where he remained until the close of the war. Phineas Woodard was a farmer in New York State all his life, dying in the winter of 1867, at the age of eighty-four years; and his wife died three years afterward, at the age of eighty-six years. When she was about eighty she made a trip from New York State to Minnesota, and returned without an escort, showing what a strong and active woman she was at that age. They had five sons and five daughters, of whom three are now living, and only two even left the State of New York. Mr. Abram Woodard, whose name heads this sketch, was brought up on his father's farm and lived there until 1849, in the meantime making a trip to Wisconsin in 1844. During the year 1849 he left New York for the home of his married sister in Janesville, Wisconsin. During the following winter he was employed by a Mr. Clark. About April 10, the following spring, Mr. Woodard left for the Golden West. Going first to St. Louis, to buy provisions, he ascended the Missouri River to St. Joseph, where he joined the overland train of three wagons and a number of horses. He was elected captain. Crossing the Missouri River May 11, at the end of eighty-five days he reached Ringgold, near Diamond Spring. Until 1853 Mr. Woodard worked in the mines there, while his partner, David Cook, who was not able to work in the mines, remained on the Sheldon and Daylor grant on the Cosumnes River, buying and trading in live-stock with the money Mr. Woodard furnished him. June 1, 1853, they left for New York by water and the Isthmus, landing there in twenty-three days. After a visit home they went to Wisconsin and put up 100 tons of hay, bought 426 head of cattle and twenty-two horses, and kept them on that hay during the following winter; and the next year, 1854, drove them across the plains to California, assisted by fourteen men. Arriving here October 22, they sold their stock, realizing high prices for some of it. After a little war-cloud between the squatters and the grant owners had blown over, Mr. Woodard and his partner bought 1,000 acres of land, which was afterwards divided equally between them. Crook sold his land to Dr. James Caples, and Mr. Woodard has ever since occupied his first purchase. About half of it is bottom land, very rich and productive. He has 170 acres in wheat, forty in hops, and about the same amount in alfalfa and corn; the remainder is pasture. He has about seventy head of horses and cattle, counting old and young. Politically Mr. Woodard was in early days a Douglas Democrat, and since then has been a Republican. He was married January

9, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Sampson, who was born in England, August 28, 1839, daughter of Henry Sampson, who was a farmer, and who came to this country in 1844; was a business man in St. Louis a number of years, came to California in 1852, and died in February, 1863. Mrs. Woodard was only two years old when her mother died. Mr. and Mrs. Woodard have three children: Julia, wife of Richard Bilby, of this county; Irwin, who married Miss D. A. Witt, and resides on a part of the home place; and Flora, at home. They have lost two children; one died in infancy; the other, Joseph, died in 1878, at the age of nineteen years.

FRANK D. SCHULER, a farmer of Sutter Township, was born in Switzerland, July 15, 1850, a son of Carl D. and Regina (Appert) Schuler; was reared in his native place, and in 1872, after spending eight months in France, emigrated to the United States, landing at New York. He worked in dairies three years near St. Louis, Missouri, then, coming to California, he resided in San Francisco four years, on a dairy. Coming then to Sacramento, he opened a saloon on K street, between Front and Second, and ran that two years. In 1881 he purchased his present place in Sutter Township, between the upper and lower Stockton roads, about four miles from the city. The ranch contains fifty acres, and is devoted principally to fruit-raising, and partly to hay. There are apples, fine grapes, strawberries, blackberries and Bartlett pears, all of which are bearing. On arriving in this country Mr. Schuler had nothing; but as he has always been a hard-working man and a good manager, he has acquired a fine and productive place. He was married in 1880 to Babette Stadler, a native of Switzerland, and a woman of excellent worth. She came to the United States in 1872, worked in the States about six years, visited the old country for half a year, and came to California about eleven years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Schuler have two children, namely: Barbara, born December 5, 1883; and Frank Antoine, April 12, 1885.

MANUEL F. SILVEISA was born on one of the Azores Islands in 1851. In 1870 he came to California and almost directly to Sacramento. For the first five years he worked around at different places, and then purchased the present residence, a nice little ranch of fifty-five acres, where he raises vegetables and a small quantity of hay. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Waters. She also was born on the Azores Islands in 1861. They have a happy family of five children, named Mary, Manuel, Joseph, Caroline and Rosa.

ANDREW K. WACKMAN, farmer, San Joaquin Township, was born in Ross County, Ohio, eight miles south of Chillicothe, on the Scioto River, December 31, 1833. His grandfather, Marcus Wackman, was a resident of New York State, but whether a native of that State or not is not definitely known. His wife's maiden name was Maria Cole. Marcus spent the greater part of his life in that State, and when advanced in years made his home with his son, John Wackman, in Ohio, where he died. In his family were four sons and two daughters: Abram, John, James, Jacob, Mary and Lovina. Abram, John and James moved to Ohio and died there; the two daughters also died in Ohio, and Jacob passed the remainder of his days in New York State. John Wackman moved to Ohio when a young man, and there married Harriet Kelly. They made their home in Ross County during their life-time and died there, he in 1836 and she May 1, 1885, at the age of ninety years. She retained a good memory and did not become childish. In her family were four sons and two daughters: Marcus, Mary Louisa Jane, Harrison, Eliza Jane, John, and Andrew K. Harrison was the only

one to come to California, arriving in 1850; he died in this county, in 1880, never having married. Soon after Mrs. Wackman's birth in Virginia, her parents moved to Ross County, Ohio, and remained there during their lives. Her father, Andrew Kelly, died at the age of ninety years, ten months and eight days. After the death of his first wife, Mary Thomas, who was the mother of four children, he married, in Ohio, a lady named Caton. The first children were John, Harriet, Elizabeth and Harrison; and by the second marriage there were Washington, William, Cornelius, Andrew, Ripley, Edward, Mary, Malinda, Anna and Jane. Andrew and Ripley crossed the plains to California in 1849, and William and Cornelius in 1851. Andrew and Ripley mined together from 1849 to 1854, when Andrew settled on the Cosumnes River; Ripley was in Sacramento a number of years and then settled in Plumas County; he was at one time a member of the Legislature from that county; Cornelius went to Idaho in 1863 and resided there fifteen years; William went to Idaho with Cornelius, and the year afterward returned to Sacramento, where he resided until his death. Mr. Andrew K. Wackman, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the family and the only one now living. He remained in Ross County, Ohio, until 1852, when he went to Scott County, Iowa, on a visit, desiring soon afterward to come on to California. He remained in Iowa a year, and, failing to persuade his friends to come with him, he returned to Ohio. In the spring of 1863, however, when the war of the Rebellion was in active progress, he obtained the consent of his mother that he might come to the Coast. Going to New York to take sail, he just missed a steamer starting for the Isthmus, and he had to lie over eleven days for the next one, the North Star, on which he took passage April 20, for Panama. On this side he took passage on the Moses Taylor, an old boat on her last trip, and landed in San Francisco May 15. He came almost immediately to this county and stopped with his brother Harrison on the Cosumnes River. He and his brother bought a steam thresher and they followed grain-threshing part of the year and farming the remainder. Theirs was the first threshing-machine ever run in this valley. For a year and a half they conducted a store and saloon at Sheldon; ever since then Mr. Wackman has been a farmer and stock-raiser. In 1871 he bought land on the Cosumnes River, in 1874 another tract adjoining, and the total area now is 600 acres, of fine land. A part of this is river deposit, or what is commonly called "bottom land," and is excellent for raising corn or anything else excepting wheat. He has nearly 100 head of horses and cattle; has some fine specimens of blooded horses specially adapted to speed. Politically Mr. Wackman is a Democrat, but takes no particular part in political matters. He was married in Sacramento January 19, 1869, to Miss Mary Amanda, daughter of Louis Colton. The Coltons are old settlers in this State, although Mrs. Wackman was born in Illinois; she was reared mostly in California. She died May 30, 1884, leaving three children. She was a woman of excellent worth and her death created a vacancy that can never be filled. The children are: Etta May, Harry Harold and Creed Colton, all born in this county.

FRANZ HENRICUS LUDWIG WEBER, grocer, 1217 and 1219 L street, Sacramento, was born in Hamburg, Germany, May 14, 1835. His father, August Christian Carl Weber, was a manufacturer in that city, and his mother's maiden name was Johanna Christina Elizabeth Wagenlinger. He was only eleven years old when he crossed the ocean alone to join his adopted sister and her husband in New York, where some time before they had established a drug store. After remaining with them about two years he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and worked on a farm on Sunk Prairie until April, 1859, when with a party of young men he started overland with ox teams, for California, via Landers' cut-off. Arriving late in October

that year, at Honey Lake, he left the company and struck across to Indian Valley, Plumas County, where he engaged in ranching for two years. November 30, 1861, he joined the Fifth California Infantry as a volunteer. The command was ordered to Fort Yuma, and thence to Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, and was some months on the Rio Grande. On December 1, 1864, he re-enlisted and served until January 5, 1867, when he was honorably discharged. After spending some months in traveling over this State in order to select the best location for business, he came to Sacramento, in April, 1867, and started in the grocery business near his present location. After two years he bought property and erected a store building on what is now part of the Capitol grounds; and when, in 1865, the Capitol was erected, he bought the lot directly opposite, on L street, Nos. 1217 to 1219, and erected the building which he now occupies, at a cost of $8,000, dedicating it the "Capitol Grocery." His business rapidly increasing, he associated with himself L. E. Smith, who was previously with W. R. Strong & Co., on Front street. The firm name was then Weber & Smith. Mr. Weber was a stanch Republican until 1880, when he became identified with the Prohibition movement, and was the first Sacramento candidate for office in the new party. In 1867 he was married to Miss Lizzie M. Webber, daughter of Luther Webber, of Maine, where she was born. She was a child when her parents removed with her to Boston, Massachussetts, where she was educated. Mr. and Mrs. Weber have two children living, namely: Luther, who is an assistant of his father in the store, and Lizzie Etta.

JAMES WELCH, a farmer of Sutter Township, was born in Ireland in 1834, son of James and Mary (Stack) Welch. In their family were three sons and four daughters, all of whom excepting one daughter came to America. Two sons and two daughters are now living. In 1847, when but fourteen years old, Mr. Welch came to America, landing at New York, and first visited his parents at Syracuse, that State. The first three years he spent with his brothers at Brockford, Monroe County, New York, and was well taken care of and educated by them. Then, in 1861, he sailed from New York city and came by the Panama route to San Francisco, landing March 16. He began working on a farm, first for a man on the lower Stockton road in this county. During the flood of 1862 he lost some money; after that he worked by the month again until he accumulated a little means, and then he worked upon rented farms three years, and then bought a place about a mile below where he now lives. Three years afterward he sold out and rented a ranch adjoining for one year. In the fall of 1870 he moved upon his present place, containing fifty acres, on the Freeport road and about six miles from Sacramento. For the six years ending in 1874 he also followed teaming and peddling up in the mountains. He has been moderately successful in whatever he has undertaken and he has also met with some heavy losses. He was married in 1878 to Mrs. Eliza Flood, widow of Michael Flood. Her maiden name was Carpenter, and she was a native of Ireland, and was ten years old when she came to this country. She came to California in 1862.

ELI WELLS, Brighton Township, was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, October 25, 1833, son of James and Margaret (Williams) Wells; and when he was very young his father died, and afterward, when yet but six years of age, his mother also died. There were nine children in the family: Isaac, who died in Tennessee; Edward, who died in Alabama, and was buried in the same grave with his mother; Jackson, who died in Barry County, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, who died in California and was buried in Sacramento; Mrs. Nancy Stewart, who died in Texas; Malinda Cluck,

who died in Alabama; Mrs. Mary Milton, who died in Barry County, Missouri; and Eli, the subject of this sketch, the youngest of the family. He was brought up by his oldest sister until he was able to take care of himself. He had no opportunity for education. The first free school he ever saw was after he came to California. From the age of fifteen years to eighteen he began to make his own way in the world. In 1844 he went to Missouri and resided in Barry County two years, then one year in Lawrence County and one year in Dade County. April 18, 1849, he joined a company of 300 men, women and children, with ox teams for the gold fields of California. After a journey of five months on the usual route they reached Grass Valley, and four days afterward Sacramento, and two days after that again they arrived at Hangtown for winter quarters. In October Mr. Wells and another man named William Wells (from the same county but not a relative) came to Sacramento with six yoke of oxen and a wagon, and obtained provisions for the winter, coming by way of the Darling ranch on the Cosumnes River, in order to get provender for the cattle. One night they camped on the bank where the Slough House now is, and the coyotes stole their provision sack which had been left out of the wagon and dragged it entirely away. This performance left the Wellses without anything to eat. The day they started from Placerville (Hangtown) it commenced to rain, and continued for ten days, the trip consuming fifteen days; and during that time they never had their boots off their feet; and for a whole day after the coyotes stole their provisions they had nothing whatever to eat; nor could they have found anything had they tried. The rain continued pouring. They could not sit on the wagons to drive, for they had oxen and immigrant cattle, the latter being so poor they would not travel without constant urging. The next night they encamped on the bank of the American River, about half a mile from the place where he now lives, and, going to an adobe house, to obtain food, succeeded in getting some bread and salt pork, which indeed was about all he had expected. The next day they reached Sacramento and purchased ten barrels of flour, at $75 a barrel, and some other articles. On the return journey to Hangtown they found the roads so bad that they had to halt until they dried up somewhat. It was still raining. After the rain ceased they took off the wagon box, put poles on the axles, roped the barrels upon them and proceeded. During the ensuing winter they mined at Placerville, when the weather would permit; it was a very rainy season. The price of vegetables and almost everything else eaten was $1 a pound, and very scarce at that. Beef was fifty to seventy-five cents a pound. In the spring of 1850 big stories of gold finds elsewhere caused a tremendous stampede from Hangtown. One night, in the big tent where gambling was in progress, fire was accidentally dropped into a keg of powder and the explosion killed five or six men and wounded others. Probably 200 men were in the tent at the time. Mr. Wells left that neighborhood June 10, and came to the valley, where he has remained till the present, excepting a short time in 1863 when he was in Carson Valley, Nevada. He was at Sacramento during the riot, and saw many exciting scenes here. In 1863 he commenced farming on his present place, which he had purchased in 1850, on the Placerville road nine miles from Sacramento. The farm has 110 acres. Grapes are his main crop, and alfalfa to a considerable extent. His vineyard embraces thirty-two acres, comprising Tokays and Mission grapes three and four years old and in good condition. The remainder of the farm is devoted to hay, barley, etc. In 1872 he put up his fine residence, and all the buildings on the premises he himself has erected April 23, 1873, he was married to Mary E. Gore, who was born in Lexington, Kentucky, January 17, 1849, and who came to this State in April, 1870. They have three children, viz.: Lewis J., born March 12, 1874; Charles E., born November 18, 1876; and Frank D., December 20, 1880. In early times Mr. Wells was a

Democrat, but since the beginning of the last war he has been a Republican.

JOSEPH TOMLINSON, a rancher of Natoma Township, about four miles from Folsom, was born April 8, 1814, in what is now West Virginia, of same parentage and descent as his brother Lewis, whose sketch is subjoined. The subject of this sketch received a limited education in his youth, opportunities in that direction being scant. He is, however, a well educated man, mainly as a result of his labors in self-education. He picked up the trade of ship carpenter, and some light-draft boats of his design and construction, in which his father and brothers were also engaged with him, have plied on the Ohio over thirty years ago. He also carried on, for fifteen years, the saw-mill built by his grandfather on Grave Creek in Marshall County, West Virginia, and successively conducted by three generations of Tomlinsons. Steamboating on the Ohio was the last business followed in the East by Mr. Tomlinson. He came to California in 1850, and engaged in mining more or less steadily for a dozen years. Among his ventures in other lines was the building of the sloop Far West, in Sacramento, and running her for about a year between San Francisco and Benicia, and some other points in that section. Of late years he has been occupied with mechanical inventions, one recently patented by him being known as Tomlinson's Chock Wrench, a very ingenious device in its line. In 1872 he bought the 160 acres where he lived on the Placerville road, twenty-three miles from Sacramento. Mrs. Elizabeth (Tomlinson) Biggs, sister of the preceding, and residing with him since 1876, was born on the family homestead in Marshall County, West Virginia, November 18, 1812. She was married in 1842 to Joseph Biggs, a native of Ohio, his parents being Benjamin and Rebecca (McKnight) Biggs. His grandfather, Joseph Biggs, had moved from Virginia to Ohio, and the Biggs family is said to have contributed seven sons to the army of the Revolution, the youngest of whom was this Ohio pioneer. Mrs. Elizabeth (Tomlinson) Biggs lost her husband some thirty years ago, and of their six children three are still living in 1889, and residing in this county: Theodore, May and Lewis. Theodore is married to Annalene Lorain, and they have six children: Dora, John, Alice, Joseph, Charles and Elizabeth. May Biggs is the wife of Samuel Pelton. Lewis is married to Nanny Lorain, and they have eight children: Ida, Asa, Annie, Frank, James, Samuel, Florence, and a baby not yet named.

LEWIS TOMLINSON, deceased. The subject of this sketch, for many years a resident of Natoma Township, was born in what is now West Virginia, in 1816, his parents being Samuel and Lovisa (Purdy) Tomlinson. The grandparents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Harkness) Tomlinson, natives of Virginia, had moved westward into Marshall County, where among other enterprises Mr. Tomlinson laid out a village, and named it Elizabethtown, in honor of his wife, the first white woman settled in those parts. It is now known as Moundville, eleven miles below Wheeling. Both lived to be about eighty. Samuel Tomlinson died in January, 1846, aged sixty-six, and his wife in 1854, aged sixty-five. Grandfather Jonathan Purdy, a native of New York, was a soldier of the Revolution, and died about 1839, aged eighty-two, having entered the service of his country, like so many others, while quite young. Grandmother Eunice (Dickinson) Purdy died at the age of sixty. Their son Louis fought in the war of 1812. Lewis Tomlinson was raised on his father's farm, receiving such education as was accessible in those days in a pioneer settlement on the Ohio, and was fond of reading and self-improvement. He came to California in 1850, and went to mining in Placerville, and afterwards in Rhoads' Diggings. In 1854 he

went East, and in December, 1855, was married to Miss Alta McMillan, born in Boone County Kentucky, December 10, 1832, daughter of George and Ellen (McNinch) McMillan. The father died at the age of fifty-five; the mother died July 28, 1852, aged sixty-five. Returning to California in 1856, Mr. Tomlinson resumed mining, in which he continued, more or less, almost until his death. His judgment in that line was above the average. In partnership with his brother Joseph he bought 160 acres also in 1856. He afterward entered 160 acres under the homestead law, but of this he was deprived through legal chicanery. He secured by pre-emption the 160 acres on which the family still resides. Mrs. Alta Tomlinson, since the death of her husband, has added largely to the realty, having purchased 260 acres, of the railroad company, and other ranches of private individuals, making in all 1,000 acres, used mostly for pasturage. Some hay is raised in favorable spots, but the chief marketable products of the ranch are sheep and turkeys, there being usually over 1,200 of the former and 700 of the latter. Some forty head of cattle, including cows for a small dairy, and some horses, mostly for use on the ranch, complete the list of stock. Mrs. Tomlinson has also a small but thrifty orchard of mixed fruits for family use. Mr. Tomlinson died May 28, 1876, leaving five children, all residing with the mother: Ida, born March 18, 1857; Lewis, July 8, 1858; Frank, June 8, 1860; Joseph, January 28, 1862; Samantha, January 18, 1864.

EDWARD F. TAYLOR, land and mine attorney, Sacramento, was born January 25, 1836, at New Carlisle, Clarke County, Ohio. His father, Jonathan Taylor, a native of Winchester, Virginia, emigrated to Ohio in 1822, and his mother, *nee* Elizabeth Robinson, was a native of New Jersey. He came to California in 1855, arriving in San Francisco March 28, and the next day went over to the mines in El Dorado County, where he was engaged in business until 1869. In the fall of that year he came to Sacramento, and has ever since been connected with the United States Land Office, first as clerk; in 1878 he was appointed Register, and acted as such until in the fall of 1886. At present, besides officiating in the capacity of land and mine attorney for the district embracing Sacramento, Placer, Nevada and Amador counties, and a portion of Calaveras, Tuolumne and Alpine counties, he is also engaged in farming in Butte County. Mr. Taylor has also held the office of mining recorder, justice of the peace, etc., and was a member of the Legislature in 1865–'66, being elected on the Republican ticket. In public affairs he has been active and efficient. He was married in 1859 to Miss Susan Woods, a native of Kentucky, who came to California in 1855.

JACOB MEISTER, a rancher, was born in the canton of Solothurn, Switzerland, August 28, 1817, a son of George Meister, a farmer, and Marianna, *nee* Zeigler. In 1854 he emigrated to America, whither his brother had come two years previously. He was six weeks on his journey from Switzerland, coming to California by way of New York and the Isthmus, and arriving at San Francisco January 17, 1854. By way of Sacramento, he went directly to the Greenwood Valley and mining district, and several months afterward went to Nevada, where he found employment in a brewery. Returning to Sacramento, he started in the dairy business, in 1855, in partnership with his brother, on a farm near Sutter's Fort. Afterward they purchased 270 acres of land across the American River, and from time to time they added to their area of land until 1876, when their tract contained 945 acres. In the meantime they had bought another ranch on this side of the river. In 1876 Mr. Jacob Meister sold out his interest in the dairy busi-

ness to his brother, and the property was divided, he retaining the ranch in American Township. He had carried on the dairy business for twenty-one consecutive years. In 1873 he removed with his family into the city, locating on D street. In 1879 he bought the lot situated at the corner of I and Seventeenth streets, and during the following year erected what is now his family residence. This is indeed a commodious, ornamental, well-built and well-furnished mansion. It was built by the noted contractors, Carle & Croley, according to plans and specifications drawn up by N. D. Goodell, one of the best known architects in the city. Especially worthy of this mansion is Mr. Meister's noble wife, intelligent and refined. Her maiden name was Catharine Kopp. She is a native of Baden, Germany, came to this country when a child, and speaks English as well as any one. They were married in Sacramento, May 22, 1862, and now they have four children living; two have died. Their names are: Minnie, who died at the age of sixteen years; Kate, Laura, Emma, Willie and George Jacob. In May, 1887, Mr. Meister started on a trip to Europe, for the sake of improving his health; but exposures prevented the good that might have been obtained. He was gone six months on this visit. He is a Republican in his political principles, but is not a "politician" or office-seeker.

CAPTAIN A. MENDIS was born on the Western Islands, Portuguese possessions, January 13, 1838, son of Jose and Maria (Loper) Mendis. His father was a carpenter, and when thirteen years of age young Mendis went to sea, and during his career as a sailor he traveled all over the known world,—China, Brazil, India, Africa, England, Austria, etc. In 1853 he came to the Pacific coast, and in 1855 he bought a sloop from a clipper ship which had come around Cape Horn, named Leonaide. In 1854, previously, he did some mining at Negro Hill, Rattlesnake Creek, etc., at different periods along until 1861; and was so engaged in Mariposa and Shasta counties, and at Fraser River and other places. Returning to California, he was employed in the Bay trade with the schooner Rising Sun, between San Francisco and all points inside the Bay, and to Sacramento, Stockton, etc. Next he bought the vessel Matilda Heron, which he ran until May, 1864, being engaged in the lumber trade from Bodega Bay and other inside and outside ports. He then settled down in Sacramento, and October 18, 1864, was married, and has remained a citizen of this city ever since. He has been intimately identified with river transportation during all this period, owning an interest in several well-known vessels,—among them the barge Caroline, the Two Brothers and the May Elizabeth. In the winter of 1869 he built the Mary Ellen. In 1868 he became a member of the Steam Navigation Company, but afterward sold his interest in it. He bought the Neponset No. 1, and afterward built the Neponset No. 2, in 1883–'84. He now has the barge Alameda No. 2, with which he is engaged in the wood trade. In this business, indeed, he has been employed ever since the summer of 1864, with the exception of seven years, 1871 to 1878, when he was ranching in Sutter County. Mrs. Mendis' maiden name was Elizabeth Preston; she was born in County Mayo, Ireland. The children's names are Jose, Minnie, Antoine, Helena and Katie.

SIMEON S. SLAWSON, a farmer of Sutter Township, was born in Sussex County New Jersey, May 13, 1841, a son of De Witt and Elizabeth (Horton) Slawson, natives of Orange County, New York. His paternal grandparents, Elihu Slawson and wife, were natives of New York State, and had four sons;—De Witt, Locke, Milton and John B. Locke died in the State of New York; Milton resided a number of years in New Orleans, returned to New York and died there; and John B. was

eminent in the street-car business in New Orleans; he started the first street-car line in that city, and is the patentee of the cash box for collecting fares on short lines now in use throughout the United States. He was in New Orleans during the war, and afterward was in New York city, and then in Europe, where he introduced his invention and became wealthy. De Witt, father of Simeon, went to New Jersey about 1826, and continued his residence there until 1847, when he moved to Perry County, Illinois. He had seven sons and four daughters, eight of whom are now living: H. H., Joseph N., Mrs. Fanny J. Hoge and Mrs. Mahala Pyle, reside in Perry County; J. P., W. H.; Mrs. E. M. Combs resides in Jefferson County, Illinois; and Simeon S. resides here in Sacramento County. Their parents passed the remainder of their days in Perry County, their father dying in 1872, and their mother in 1875. Mr. Slawson, the subject of this notice, was born May 13, 1841, and was very young when the family moved to Illinois, and that section was in its pioneer stage of development. In 1863, at the age of twenty-two years, he came to California by way of New York, on the steamer Golden Age to the Isthmus, and landed in San Francisco on the last of June, after a voyage of twenty-three days. After visiting Copperopolis and Mokelumne, in Calaveras County, he went to Nevada, near Carson City, and worked there about two years, getting out timber for the mines. Coming then to this county he purchased, in 1867, eighty acres of land near the lower Stockton road, about four miles from the city. In 1878 he bought 135 acres adjoining, and the public road now bounds the whole on three sides. Here he is following agricultural pursuits. Has about four acres of vineyard, and larger fruit enough for family use. This property he sold in 1887 to S. P. Smith; but he still resides upon it. He has been successful. Coming here without means, he has made all he has by honest industry, and the place is well improved. Although he has sold it, he has no intention of returning East. Mr. Slawson is a member or the Sacramento Grange, No. 12. He was married February 13, 1870, to Mrs. Anna A. Hite. They have one son, George H., who was born December 27, 1875. Mrs. Slawson was born in Schuyler County, Illinois, January 20, 1852. Her parents and family of ten children removed to California across the plains by ox teams in 1853, being six months on the journey. Upon their arrival here they immediately settled on a farm in Sacramento County, where they resided until the death of her father, Alexander Hite, which occurred December 30, 1885. He was a native of Shenandoah County, Virginia, born February 3, 1806. Her mother, Arrabella (Mathews) Hite, was born in Licking County, Ohio, January 1, 1811, and is still living.

WILLIAM H. SLAWSON, a prosperous rancher on the Sacramento River, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, July 30, 1835, a son of De Witt and Elizabeth (Horton) Slawson. When he was twelve years of age the family removed to Illinois, locating in Perry County, where the subject of this sketch lived for about ten years, employed upon a farm. He then started for the golden West, going to New Orleans by steamboat, thence by the steamer "Philadelphia" to Havana, the Granada to Aspinwall, and after crossing the Isthmus, by the steamer "Golden Gate" to San Francisco, arriving March 2, 1857. He soon went to the Sonora mines, where he followed gold-mining for a short period, with but little taste for it and corresponding success, and then he resorted to his favorite calling, that of agriculture, which he has ever since pursued, and in which he has enjoyed signal prosperity. He was on the tract of land adjoining the Tuolumne River until 1865, when he located in this county. Here he first bought a farm of 160 acres on the Freeport road, a part of the Winters ranch, where he made his home about three years, then he moved down upon the Cosumnes

River and bought 540 acres near Benson's Ferry. In 1875 he moved upon the Lower Stockton road, adjoining the place of his brother, S. S. Slawson, and resided there five years; he then sold that place and moved further up, to Whisky Hill, and bought a place there, occupying it two years; and in 1883 he purchased his present place on the river road about four miles below the city, where he owns 156 acres of land as fertile as the valley affords, on the banks of the river. In 1866 he married Mrs. Catharine Kendall, *nee* Clingenpeel, a native of Dayton, Ohio, and a daughter of an old Virginian. She was but five years of age when her parents moved with the family to Fulton County, Illinois. She married William S. Kendall, and they came to California in 1857. After residing in this State a few years they went back to Canton, Fulton County, Illinois, where Mr. Kendall died in January, 1863. By that marriage there was one son, William Smith Kendall, now residing in Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Slawson have an adopted son, named Charles H. Slawson, who was born March 15, 1876.

SPRENTIS SMITH, vice-president of the National Bank of D. O. Mills, was born in the city of St. Louis in 1841, the son of Saul Smith, the distinguished actor, author and scholar, who died in 1869. The Smith family are eminently American; the father is a native of New York State, and grandfather Smith, a New Englander, took part in the Revolutionary War, and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. On the maternal side the family is almost equally well known, the mother, Elizabeth Pugstey, was a native of Westchester County, New York, and a member of the family of that name, who for generations have had their home on the banks of the far-famed Hudson River. Brought up and educated in his native city, in early life he witnessed the dire sectional feelings and animosity developed by the Civil War. His experience as a financier and banker has been both comprehensive and varied, first as a bank clerk, and later on as cashier in the United States Sub-treasury in his native city, and as a private banker in Illinois; in these and other enterprises he has gained enviable reputation as a financier prior to his coming to San Francisco in 1875. He there accepted the position of executive secretary and confidential factotum to D. O. Mills, and, when in 1885 Mills withdrew his San Francisco office to the city of New York, Mr. Smith was invited to come to Sacramento, and, in conjunction with Cashier Miller, assume the management of the Mills bank, having been appointed to its vice-presidency. Mr. Smith was married in the city of St. Louis, in 1865, to Miss Alice Vaile, who is a scion of an old French family, and a worthy representative of her ancestry. They are much respected in Sacramento, and move in the best circles of society.

DVAN MAREN, farmer, was born in Merced County, California, August 5, 1861. His father, a native of Holland, died in 1876, at the age of fifty-four years. The son is now on a ranch of 600 acres, which is indeed a fine property. It is divided into five parts for his children. Mr. Van Maren's wife, now deceased, was born in Germany and came to this country in 1850, and died August 16, 1879.

JOSEPH SIMS was born in London, England, in 1832. His father emigrated to Canada a few months before his birth, and the mother followed soon after that event. Both died in Toronto, aged about sixty-two. When about thirteen years of age Mr. Sims first came to the United States, but soon went back and spent one winter at school to supplement the scant education of his earlier years. Afterward through life by reading and private study

he has still further supplied the negligence of his boyhood in that regard. In 1847 Mr. Sims went to New York and enlisted at Fort Hamilton in the regiment of Colonel Jonathan Stevenson, now a resident of San Francisco. The original regiment had left in 1846 for California to take part in the Mexican War in that quarter, and had arrived in 1847. The new recruits, about 200 in number, reached Monterey in 1848, and Company D, Henry M. Nagley, Captain, of which Mr. Sims was a member, was sent by the same vessel to Lower California. They were in active service six months. Company D was the last command to leave Mexican soil at the close of the war; left the field August 31; and were mustered out at Monterey in October, 1848. With his partner, Charles H. Ross, and several others, the subject of this sketch went to mining at Mokelumne Hill in Calaveras County. They crossed the San Joaquin at Stockton by the ferry, which was a mere whaleboat, requiring the taking to pieces of a common cart for shipment. Dissatisfied with results at Mokelumne Hill, they remained only a few weeks, and on Christmas-day, 1848, Mr. Sims and Mr. Ross were on the Sacramento on their way to Sutter's Fort, with a light snow falling, the first they had seen in California; so the subject of this sketch antedates by at least a few days the earliest forty-niners, and he has never since been absent from Sacramento County for over three months at a time. In April, 1849, with his partner and about forty others, mostly ex-soldiers and Oregonians, Mr. Sims went up the American River. They had a brush with the Indians, who tried to raid their pack-stock, but the Oregonians, who had a special hatred of them, and the ex-soldiers constituted a very different party from what they had usually encountered and a few Indians were killed. When they reached the diggings all seemed to be doing very well, some making eighty dollars a day, each, but the demon of unrest seized most of the party and after two or three weeks they went off looking for richer deposits. Mr. Sims and his partner, who was only two or three years older, did not feel it safe to remain alone, and Mr. Ross returned to Sacramento. Mr. Sims went forward toward Shasta with some others, but hearing unfavorable reports at Cottonwood Creek he too returned to Sacramento. In the autumn of 1849 Mr. Sims and Mr. Ross located a few miles below Freeport, built a cabin, and cut some wood, but the flood of 1849–'50 swept all away. They concluded that it was not the proper section for their purpose, which was the raising of cattle, and they fell back to the interior, selling their claim on the river. In 1850 they took up a large body of land, east of what is now sometimes called Sims Lake, of which 1,100 acres were finally patented to them by the United States Government or the State of California. They were the first actual settlers for miles around, though some parties were temporarily occupying natural-grass lands in the neighborhood. The first year they too confined their labors to cutting the natural hay on their low lands; but soon varied their industries by raising cattle, sowing grain, and dairying. In 1860 Mr. Sims bought his partner's interest, the whole having a frontage of about one mile on the lower Stockton road, about ten miles south of Sacramento, and running west to the lake already mentioned. Besides general farming—grain, hay, cattle and horses—Mr. Sims has thirty-four acres of vineyard, six of which were planted twenty years ago, thirteen in 1883, and fifteen in 1888. In 1877 he built a new residence of nine rooms, making a comfortable and well-appointed home in the midst of his vines and fig-trees. In 1860 Mr. Sims was married to Miss Mary L. Moor, April 13, 1835, a native of Bennington, New York, the daughter of Thomas and Mahala D. (Highley) Moor. The latter, a native of Connecticut, is still living in full possession of all her faculties at the age of eighty-three. Mr. Moor, who was a native of New York, died in 1864, aged about sixty-five. The Moor family crossed the plains in 1854, settling in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Sims are the parents of three living children: Hattie May, born November 8, 1862; William Moor, July

30, 1865; Paul Revere, November 23, 1869. William M. took a full business course of two years at the Napa Collegiate Institute, and Paul R. is at present in the same institution, where he will graduate in May. Miss Hattie M. received a grammar-school course and also learned music. The family lived in Sacramento three or four years some ten years ago for the better education of the children. Mr. and Mrs. Sims and the two oldest children are members of Sacramento Grange, No. 12, Mr. Sims being master in 1889. He is a member of the Pioneer Society.

JOHN T. STOLL, manufacturer of and dealer in saddles and harness, No. 610 K street, Sacramento, came to this city a poor boy; to-day he leads in his line of business, with a trade extending throughout the Pacific coast. He was born in Ober-verrieden, Bavaria, Germany, January 6, 1843. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Ladeo. His father, Carl Stoll, and his grandfathers for three preceding generations, were saddlers and harness-makers. Even before he was six years of age he had learned to do some work in this line. Visiting at his grandfather's one day, the latter, who also carried on a shop, asked him if he knew anything about the business, and he replied, "Not much." Being given the task of sewing a buckle upon a hame-strap, he succeeded so well as to elicit the praise of his grandfather and uncle, who gave him presents of money as testimonials. At the tender age of fourteen years he embarked from Bremen for California, on the sailing vessel Laura, with no money of his own but with $500 in coin belonging to his uncle, to meet him here. He arrived at New York, and thence came by way of the Isthmus to San Francisco, arriving November 7. He worked steadily at his trade with his uncle at Stockton until the Fraser River gold mining excitement. He went there and worked in a hotel about three months and then returned to his uncle at Stockton. He soon earned enough at odd jobs to pay his uncle the $253 he owed him for passage money. In partnership with Charles Wagner, a newly formed but intimate acquaintance, he began buying mustang ponies. Starting to Sacramento with a load of leather, drawn by two mustangs, one of the animals gave out as they were crossing Dry Creek about twilight in the evening; and Warner, being taller and stouter, carried the leather across the creek on his back. When all were across it was quite dark. That night they obtained little or no sleep, but in the morning they found they had been lying beside a small building containing hay. Of this they gave a quanity to the horses and then lay down on the hay to finish out their sleep. By noon they found a farmer three miles distant, who came with his team to their assistance and helped them along until they were across the Cosumnes River, receiving $2.50 for his reward. Arriving at this city Mr. Stoll liked the place, remained here and was employed by Wagner & Gehring in their saddle and harness shop, at $25 a month. Work becoming slack there in about six weeks, he had to find another place, which turned out to be at the shop of Samuel Roth, on J street, where he had great ambition to excel in his calling. The flood of 1861 suspended this establishment, and Mr. Stoll went to Stockton to visit his sister who had a short time before come over from Germany, and he worked for his uncle again for two weeks at from $18 to $21 a week. He was then persuaded by a friend to try his luck in Calaveras County; but just before going there he received a letter from Mr. Roth, desiring him to return to him. He came here, but only to settle up with him, and he went again to the mountains to open up business, having only $60 in cash. His friend Charles Wagner and his brother lent him a stock of leather. As yet he was but eighteen years of age, and did not seem to be over fifteen. People coming in would ask him where the boss was. This embarrassed him, but he made his headway by doing good work, and in five months he was worth $600. He

went to Murphy, and soon all the men from Murphy to Silver Creek were owing him from $10 to $40, making a total of $800. He invested in silver and copper stock, and in two years' time was worth a little over $1,500, and had spent nearly half of that amount in mining speculations. The building of the Central Pacific Railroad checked his business, and after visiting, in company with his old friend Eberhardt of Sacramento, the mines of Silver Mountain, Carson and Virginia City, he returned to this place. Their trip through the mountains and in Nevada was filled with romantic incidents. Mr. Eberhardt purchased the interest of Frank Gehring in the firm of Wagner & Gehring, and he wrote to Mr. Stoll, who had gone temporarily to Murphy's, to come down and buy out the other partner. This being done, the business there was conducted by Eberhardt & Stoll until 1867, when Mr. Stoll bought Mr. Eberhardt's interest, and he has since carried on the business alone. When he began alone here he employed but one workman and did only a retail business; he now employs forty men, and since 1885 has been doing an extensive wholesale business. He manufactures his own stock, making a specialty of saddles, for which he has gained a wide reputation. His trade extends through California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Nevada, Utah and Idaho. In 1865, when he came to Sacramento, he had but $850 in coin. He paid that as part of the purchase price ($2,650), for Mr. Wagner's interest, giving his note for the balance; within a year and a half after that he had paid that balance. The year subsequently he bought out Mr. Eberhardt and still had money left. Next he bought the building, and soon had that paid for. Mr. Stoll was married in February, 1867, to Miss Orsillia Haag, a native of Germany, who came to America when a child of three years, her people settling in Cincinnati. She was left an orphan at an early age, and came to California with relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Stoll have four children, namely: John C., Albert G., Horatio F., and Edwin P. Mr. Stoll has long been connected with the Turn-Verein, of which society he has been leader and secretary. He is also a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., having passed all the chairs.

SAMUEL M. HOOVER, deceased, was born June 5, 1828, in Blair (then Bedford) County, Pennsylvania, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Sprecher) Hoover. The former was born January 1, 1793, and the latter October 21, 1798. They were married February 23, 1819, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, both being natives of that county. The term of their married life extended over forty years. They removed from Lancaster County to Bedford, and afterward to Martinsburg, Blair County, where the subject of this sketch was born. In 1854 they sold out and went to Illinois, locating on a farm in Whiteside County, adjoining the city of Sterling, where they made their home for the remainder of their lives. Mr. Hoover died July 14, 1859, and his wife August 3, 1870. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Catharine, George, Sarah, Samuel M., Louisa, John, David, Elizabeth and Henry. Excepting the eldest daughter, Catharine, all are living, and, with the exception of John and Louisa, are the heads of families. Samuel, our subject, was raised on his father's farm. The country there was new, and the children were brought up very differently from the children of to day, having to endure many hardships. Samuel Hoover had to walk three miles to school in the winters through the snow. In the summer they could not spare him, but kept him at home to work on the farm. When a boy, especially on washdays, he was sent out into the fields to pick up stones and pile them in a heap, ready to be hauled away. Many times he has worked at it till his fingers bled. Often his lunch was sent out to him, in order that he would not bother the folks at the house. On cold, frosty mornings he was sent barefooted after the cows. These are only a few of his early experiences.

Poverty was not the cause of this, as his parents were considered to be rich and were prosperous farmers, but it was the custom of the country. All the lads of the neighborhood were brought up in the same way. He was a great help to his father in many ways when he grew older; he assisted him in building their house, barns and other buildings. When he was twenty-one years old he determined to go West. He told his father, who tried to dissuade him, telling him that if he wished to marry and settle down he would give him a fine start; but young Hoover was determined to see more of the country. Accordingly his father gave him $300 and told him to go and see for himself, and if he succeeded in finding a better country than Pennsylvania, the old gentleman might be induced to sell out and emigrate. In 1850 he started for Burlington, remaining about two weeks, then returned to Pennsylvania. He traveled all the way back by land. His route was to Rock Island, then across to Peoria; there took the stage for Indianapolis, the stage route being over corduroy roads. The passengers stood it as long as they could, then got out and walked into Indianapolis. At Zanesville they bought horses, and Mr. Hoover started down the turnpike on horseback, crossing the Wheeling bridge, and then on into Pennsylvania, arriving home after the hardest riding he ever did. The following spring he and his brother George started back for Iowa and Illinois, buying a couple of fine stallions in Pennsylvania before starting, taking them to Illinois. On arriving there, George returned to Pennsylvania, and reported to his father that it was a pretty good country, which was the cause of the old gentleman selling out and moving to Illinois. Samuel and George had arranged to go to raising horses in Illinois before George returned East, leaving Samuel there, where he remained till spring, and during that time made considerable preparations for going into that business. Then the California gold fever broke out, and he began making the arrangements necessary for a trip across the plains. He bought a wagon and four horses, and secured three passengers who paid him $150 each for their passage through and board. Early in the spring of 1852 they started from Council Bluffs, following the main road of travel via Salt Lake. They took in a few more passengers on the road, among whom were ex-Lieutenant-Governor Charlie Fish, and a man named Durgae. The wagon train they joined was commanded by Captain Conda, who had about forty men with him and a large band of horses. Mr. Hoover's and Conda's parties continued together until they neared Salt Lake, where they separated, Hoover going via Salt Lake, and Conda going by a northern route; some of Conda's men joined Hoover. The party stopped in Salt Lake City a week, taking in supplies. They finally continued their journey, and arrived in California in August. At Ragtown Mr. Hoover sold his horses and wagon, with the exception of the stallion which he had brought all the way from Pennsylvania, and which was almost too weak to walk, to an old stage man named "Bill" Hamilton, for $700. He received the payment in inch slugs, which he packed on his person, as his horse was not able to carry them. At Mud Springs he sold the horse for $500. Then, unincumbered, he returned to Placerville, and he and the man named Durgae took a contract for putting down a slide or shoot to pass lumber down to the ditch to build a flume. For this they received $500. He came to Sacramento and at last decided that he wanted a ranch. Accordingly he and a Dutchman who had come out with him started for the Debago country, in the neighborhood of the red-woods. They found the people there very much averse to having any new-comers there, on account of the trouble they were having with the squatters' claims, and as he was very politely but forcibly requested by several men to leave, he concluded he had better do so; so, mounting their horses, he and the Dutchman came straight back to Sacramento. Not long after that he bought out a restaurant between J and K streets, which he ran two or three days, and finding it to be a

good business, bought out another on Front street. Three weeks later the big fire of 1852 came, and he was the loser by about $1,500, together with the improvements he had laid out on the place. This left him only $400, $200 of which he gave to a man and commissioned him to go to San Francisco and buy a stock of cakes, cherry brandy, etc. When the goods arrived from San Francisco he was unprepared to receive them, and as part of them were of such a nature that they had to be disposed of immediately, he spread out his cakes on the top of his barrels, and sold out all except his brandy. He was well satisfied with the results. He then decided to try mining, and accordingly sent for his Dutchman and went to Sonoma. They worked two weeks and got nothing. Mr. Hoover had his own and his friend's expenses to pay; so when his funds were reduced to $20 they started for Sacramento. Arriving at Stockton, he had but $5, not enough to bring them both to Sacramento; so he told his friend to work his way up. When he arrived in Sacramento he had but 25 cents in his pocket. With this he bought some pie, then crept into a haystack, where he spent the night, the first and last night he ever spent in a like place. Next morning he hunted up "Bill" Hamilton, the man who bought his horses, told him he was "dead broke" and wanted a job. Hamilton took him to the Bee House, gave him his breakfast, and told the landlord to board him as long as was necessary; then gave him two horses and told him to go to work for himself, and when he was able he could repay him. In the course of two weeks he had made $700, besides paying Mr. Hamilton. This was during the floods, and the streets of Sacramento were all afloat. He hitched his team to a boat and took passengers through the streets. This only lasted two weeks, and then the streets were once more fit for foot travelers. He then tried hauling freight, and continued until the railroad was built. Finally he purchased his present place of 1,200 acres on the Cosumnes River, where he carried on a successful business, the ranch being fertile and productive. He was one of the largest hop-growers in the county; also raised grain and cattle. He owned another ranch of 1,600 acres on the Sacramento River, which is devoted to stock-raising. He first commenced raising hops some eight or nine years ago. The year hops commanded such a high price he hauled the most valuable load ever hauled through the streets of Sacramento; it consisted of 105 bales loaded on four wagons, and drawn by nine mules and a horse. He took it to Front street, and delivered part of it to Booth & Co., and the rest to Mebius & Co. It brought $10,000. The home place is one of the finest in the country. The building is a handsome structure, and the place is kept in first-class order. Mr. Hoover was married April 18, 1861, to Margaret Van Zandt, daughter of John and Lydia Van Zandt, all natives of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. She was born November 25, 1838, and resided in her native place till she was sixteen years of age; then she went to Huntingdon County to school, and afterward taught school as long as she was in that State. From Pennsylvania she went to Illinois, thence to Missouri where she was married. She left there for California April 21, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover had one son, Ben Van Zandt Hoover, born November 24, 1863.

JOSEPH F. STILL.—The parents of Mr. Still, Joseph W. and Rachel (Fugitt) Still, were Kentuckians. In 1807 they moved into Missouri and settled in the Boone's Lake country, now Howard County. A few years later Mrs. Still returned to Kentucky on a visit, with two children, traveling all the way through Illinois and Indiana into Kentucky on horseback, in company with an old lady and a gentleman named Horn. She picketed the horses out at night. It was an exceedingly rough and adventurous journey for even a man to make in those times; but she belonged to that sturdy class of pioneers who were inured to hardships

and the wild experiences of a frontier life. While Mrs. Still was in Kentucky Joseph F., the subject of this sketch, was born November 18, 1812. As soon as she was able to stand the journey, Mrs. Still, now with three children, started on the same road back to Missouri on horseback. In Missouri the settlers were few and they all had to use special means to protect themselves against the Indians. In the war of 1812, which was opening at this time, the Indians were in sympathy with the British and kept up their hostilities even after the war had closed; and during this dangerous period Joseph W. Still was killed in Randolph County, at a point to which he had followed the savages. When the subject was ten years old, his mother married a man named Brown, and then the family moved into Clay County, same State, still further out upon the frontier, Missourian-like. At the age of eighteen Mr. Still started out in the world for himself, and hired out to a house carpenter to learn the trade, and continued with him until he was of age. September 12, 1837, he married Mary B., daughter of Rev. Thomas Turner, an old Baptist minister. Then, with his bride, he moved into the Platt purchase, in Missouri, and lived at different places in that section, always keeping as far westward as he could get, until 1849, when he started for California, in a train with ox teams, crossing the Missouri River May 6. At noon the first day out they elected James Long as the captain of the train. They traveled up the Platt River to the vicinity of the mouth of the North Platt, crossed the South Fork by way of Ash Hollow, went up the valley of the North Platt to a point near the mouth of Sweetwater, crossed the North Fork of the Platt, traveled up the Sweetwater to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains and on to the Big Sandy, where the road divided; one branch, known as the Fort Bridger road, leading to Salt Lake, and the other, "Sublette's cut-off." Taking the latter, via Fort Hall and Snake River, they came on to the long-looked-for point of destination. On reaching Bear River, July 4, they fired a salute for American Independence. On the desert they passed two days and two nights with only a five-pound powder-keg of water. They reached Placerville August 28, 1849, after a long, tedious journey. Mr. Still then began making rockers for gold mining, tearing up his wagon bed for this purpose. He made $6 a day at this business. Within forty steps of where he was at work they were taking out pounds of gold dust, which was more than he could stand; and he commenced mining also, but without collecting much gold for several days. He mined in Placerville until February, 1850, when he went over to Cañon Creek, El Dorado County, at a point called George's Flat and mined there with varied success. The best day's work was when three of them took out over $2,200. On the last day they took out $1,600. Then they sold out for $4,000 and settled on the D ranch in Ione Valley, which point derived its name from a large brand they placed on their cattle. They arrived here on the 1st of July, entering the live-stock business. In October following Mr. Still returned to the East, leaving his interests here in charge of his partner. Taking steamer at San Francisco he reached Panama in twenty-one days, landed at New Orleans upon the Havana and arrived in Missouri after a voyage of fifty-one days from San Francisco. On leaving the Golden Gate he turned around, waved his hat and bade good-by to California, feeling perfectly satisfied to return East and remain there; but after he had spent two years in Missouri the excitement in the beautiful land he had left was too much for him, and he and his wife, in 1852, came again to the Golden State, overland, leaving the Missouri River May 5 and reaching Sacramento August 27, making the same trip he had made in 1849 to a day. The first winter here he spent in a hotel which he rented called the Ione. It was merely a stopping place, situated four miles east of Stanislaus River, on the Stockton and Mariposa road. Then he spent a year and a half at Redwood City. Moving back into Mariposa County, he remained there until the fall of 1856 and then

he located two and a half miles above Galt, on Dry Creek, where he now has a ranch of 500 acres. Two years ago he moved into Galt. In 1887 Mr. and Mrs. Still celebrated their golden wedding, having all their children and grandchildren excepting one with them; also one great-grandchild. In their own family were six children, two having died. They have twenty-four grandchildren, and have had four great-grandchildren, but only one is living.

DAVID W. TAYLOR, farmer, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, February, 29, 1840, and in 1844 the family removed with him to Seneca County, Ohio, where they lived thirteen years. Thence they moved to Wisconsin, and two years later came to California, arriving September 15, 1859, at San Francisco on the steamer Boluck. He proceeded to the vicinity of Hangtown, where he worked for his brother, John B., one year on his ranch and then started out for himself. He purchased his present place in 1881, where he raises grain, hay, cattle and hogs. In 1863 he married Emma Jane Thomson, who was born September 9, 1845. The children are Clarence E., Frederick P., Budd H., and Edith M.

JOHN RICHARDS was born in Cornwall, England, August 20, 1826, his parents being Charles and Honor (Warner) Richards. The father was a miner of metals—tin, lead, copper and silver, and also occupied a small farm. John received due initiation in both lines of work, and when he came to the United States in 1845 he naturally sought the lead mines of Wisconsin, seventeen miles from Galena, Illinois. When the gold fever broke out in 1848, he started with three fellow-miners and six ox teams for the new El Dorado. At St. Joe they were joined by three other young adventurers, having each one ox team. They left St. Joe April 7, 1849, and arrived at Dutch Flats on September 9, of the same year, and went to mining without delay. Mr. Richards struck a good claim, and took out $5,000 in six weeks. In his find was one nugget worth $252. In 1851 he went East, mainly for the purpose of getting married, and having happily fulfilled that errand he invested his money in cattle, which he drove across the plains with the help of seven men, in 1853. He purchased the squatter right of one McHenry for $1,500, but afterward relinquished it under the advice of John P. Rhoads rather than contest the Mexican grant to the Sheldon ranch, in which it was included. The administrator of the Sheldon estate, Mr. Gunn, obtained judgment against others, and he preferred to save the cost of litigation. In 1855 he bought nearly 500 acres of the same estate which he still holds, and afterward about 1,000 acres of Government land. He still owns some quartz mines in Amador County and has been from the first more or less interested in mining operations. About 250 acres of his ranch are bottom lands on the Cosumnes. He raises various kinds of fruit, but mainly for home use only, besides the usual grain crops and some cattle. Mr. Richards was married November 17, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, born January 31, 1830, the daughter of Joseph Mitchell, a farmer of Lafayette County, Wisconsin. They are the parents of ten children, of whom two died in infancy and eight are living: Ellen Alrena, born November 2, 1852, now the wife of Mr. Lafayette Miller, teacher of the school near Cosumnes postoffice; Emily Jane, born November 26, 1854, now the wife of Alexander Milne, for thirteen years foreman in the office of the San Francisco *Bulletin;* Annie Sophia, born February 8, 1857, now Mrs. Henry Band, of San Francisco; Lizzie Viola, born March 4, 1861, now Mrs. William A. Johnston, Jr.; Charles Joseph, born May 30, 1863; John Lincoln, August 22, 1865; Mary Hattie, January 31, 1868, now Mrs. E. A. Platt; William Freeman, December 22, 1870. Mr. and Mrs.



W. A. Gest Jr.

Richards made one trip East, with the Pioneer Society in 1869.

W. A. GETT, JR.—It would be indeed difficult to point to a better instance of what may be accomplished by a young man of pluck, perseverance and principle, than is presented in the life history of the gentleman whose name figures at the head of this sketch. Although but twenty-six years of age, he has already risen, almost unaided and alone, to a position of ease and prominent rank in a profession where hard, honest work tells perhaps more surely than almost any other line of life, namely, the legal; that, too, from the narrowest circumstances of his early days, and against serious and discouraging obstacles. He is a native of Sacramento, has lived all his life in this city, and it would hardly be saying too much to state that he has not an enemy upon earth. A genial, good-hearted, honorable, honest, hard-working and talented gentleman, in the truest sense of that word, he deserves every whit of his success, and the bright future that lies before him is amply due to his energy and ability. As before stated, Mr. Gett was born in the city of Sacramento, the date being July 11, 1863. His father is Captain W. A. Gett, once a prominent business man, and still a well-known and, although reduced, an honorable resident of this city. He is a veteran of the Mexican war, where he saw much active service. He was a native of Woodford County, Kentucky, and an intimate friend of young Clay, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista. The Gett family is indeed one of the old families of Kentucky, having settled there in the early days. Upon his mother's side Mr. Gett is sprung from the old Rogers stock of Tennessee, a family well known and prominent there. Captain Gett is a pioneer of the golden days of '49, and was at one time a man of wealth and position. Business reverses, more the fault of others than his own, overtook him, a disaster from which he never recovered. The subject of this article was reared and educated in this city, attending different private and public schools. For a time he devoted his attention to engineering and surveying, but being naturally of a busy and aspiring turn of mind, soon abandoned those pursuits for the study of law. He entered the law office of Jones & Martin, well-known attorneys of this city, and two weeks after attaining his majority passed a brilliant examination before the Supreme Court of California during its term in San Francisco, and was admitted to practice before the bar. He immediately "hung out his shingle," and by his quickness of judgment, legal skill and careful study of his cases, has won a position in his profession of which any lawyer of twice his age might be proud. He believes firmly in the dignity of his profession, and will never lower its standard by any act unworthy of an adviser. He owes his great success quite largely to the effective course pursued by him of singling out the most salient point of his case, letting the rest go, and reserving all his strength for that point. Mr. Gett is a Democrat of unwavering views. He has been tendered the nomination for many offices of responsibility and honor, but has always declined them, wishing first to win the right of accepting office at the hands of the people by placing himself at the very lead in his profession. That the future has much in store for him we feel assured, for in the end offices of trust and responsibility always come to those who are worthy of them, whether they seek them or not. Mr. Gett has, nevertheless, been of great service to the party by taking the field and doing effective work as a speaker and worker during several campaigns. As is natural with a gentleman of such an active disposition as Mr. Gett, he is a member of many beneficiary orders. He is a Past President of Sacramento Parlor, N. S. G. W., and has been a delegate to several Grand Parlors. He has held several important commissions for the order, at times of great responsibility. He has been First Chieftain of the Caledonian Association; is a

member of the Masonic order, holding at present an office in Tehama Lodge, and a member of El Dorado Lodge, I. O. O. F. It should be stated that he is the ordnance officer on the staff of the Colonel of the First Artillery Regiment, N. G. C. The subject of this sketch is a young bachelor.

HENRY HOLMES, a farmer of Sutter Township, was born in Yorkshire, England, February 26, 1829. His father, William Holmes, was a manufacturer of woolen goods in the old country, and also carried on farming. In 1842 he came to this country and spent a few months in Wisconsin: but, being sick while there he returned to England to spend the remainder of his days there. He was born in 1805, and died in 1880; his wife, Elizabeth, died in 1836, the mother of four sons and one daughter. Two of the family are now living,—one son in England, and Henry, the subject of this notice. The latter in his younger days was an assistant of his father, both on the farm and in the woolen mill. He became an expert in spinning and dyeing, taking charge of the business to a great extent during his father's absence. In 1869 he bade adieu to his native land. Coming to America he spent the first year in Indiana, and afterward was in New York State; followed his trade as dyer in both States. In 1878 he came to California, and soon purchased his present place of 160 acres in Sutter Township, between the upper and lower Stockton roads. He has also an interest, with his sons, in a section of land in San Joaquin Township. In his undertakings here, also, he is in partnership with his sons. He has been a hard worker, industrious and economical, and has been quite successful. He had but $500 when he commenced here, nine years ago. He was married in 1852, in England, to Mary Woods, a native of that country, who died in 1871, the mother of six children, four of whom are now living, as follows: Emily, wife of James Spencer; Eva, wife of George Beiley; Joseph, who married Carrie Rich; and James W., who married Flora Canfield.

CHARLES SCHREINER was born in Baden, Germany, in 1826, of Michael and Katrina (Hummel) Schreiner. The parents, with Charles and two other sons, came to America in 1849. Their son George had preceded them in 1845, and a son and daughter remained in Germany. The family settled on a farm in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. George settled in Boston, but after some years came to Wisconsin, and went into the boot and shoe business at Fort Atkinson. Martin, who came with the others in 1849, afterward became a contractor and builder in Milwaukee, and was killed by a fall from a building. The mother died in 1874, aged about seventy-five, and the father in 1879, aged eighty-five. The subject of this sketch was in the army of the Grand Duke of Baden from 1846 to 1849, and fought on the side of Prussia in the Schleswig-Holstein war; but in 1849 Baden was opposed to Prussia. He came to California in 1852, and went to mining on the Middle Yuba for the three months, doing fairly well, but losing in later ventures all he had made. He then went to Marysville and worked on a steamer, which was blown up three months later, while he was fortunately on shore through sickness. After getting well he came to the place he now owns, seven miles south of Sacramento, on the Freeport road, and went to work keeping cattle for the owner, a Mr. Blanchard, and in 1854 he bought the ranch comprising 160 acres. He also owns 320 acres near Elk Grove. He raises wheat and barley, and keeps a dairy of about thirty cows at the home place. In 1860 Mr. Schreiner was married in Sacramento to Miss Christina Klenk, a native of Wirtemberg, who died in August, 1887, aged forty-eight, and was buried in Sacramento. Three children survive her: Elizabeth, Charles, Jr., and Henry. Miss

Schreiner has a good district-school education; and Charles was graduated from the Sacramento Business College. Henry has taken a course in the California Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, receiving his diploma June 8, 1886.

WILLIAM ADLUM SCOTT was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 9, 1833, his parents being James and Polly (Davidson) Scott. He was reared on his father's farm, and received the limited education of an occasional term in the district school. At the age of ten he hired out, driving horses and otherwise helping in farm work. In 1850 or 1851 he became an apprentice to a carpenter in Mansfield, and in 1852 went to Sandusky city, where he earned high wages at his trade, because of the cholera then prevailing, he having escaped the epidemic. March 26, 1853, he left Mansfield for California, by way of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Soda Springs, and Sublette's cut-off to the head of the Humboldt; down the river to its "sink," and thence across the desert to Ragtown, arriving in this State August 12, and in San Jose September 2, 1853. He worked at his trade two months, but was taken sick and became unable to work. He moved to El Dorado County, and did a little mining and ranching until March 10, 1854, when he again went to carpentering on a job at Shingle Springs. On its completion he moved to the Cosumnes, May 31, 1855, and was engaged in building irrigating wheels at intervals for five or six years, meanwhile remaining at a small ranch of about eighty acres, of J. C. Austin, in 1856. In June, 1857, he was married to Miss Zilpha Moore, a native of Indiana, and daughter of a school-teacher of that name, who taught for many years near Lafayette. Mr. Scott made his first purchase of land in 1869, about 160 acres, since increased by later purchases to about 500 acres. For some twelve years he made a specialty of the fruit business, raising some and also buying of others to sell to the trade, but general farming is his principal business. He raises some horses, cattle and sheep, besides the usual grain crops. He has an orchard of about 1,000 trees, and has realized as high as $3,000 from its product in one year, but for the last five years the sales have not reached ten per cent. of that amount in any one year. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are the parents of two sons, still living: George W., born in 1858, and Lewis M. in 1860. They were divorced, and Mrs. Scott left August 20, 1884. She is now living at Sebastopol with her two sons. In November, 1885, Mr. Scott married Mrs. Sarah Muse, born in Kelsey, El Dorado County, in 1860. They are the parents of two children: William, born August 10, 1886; and Ellen Jane, September 7, 1888.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and a resident of Sacramento, is a native of this city. He was born in February, 1853, the son of Captain F. C. Smith and Augusta J., *nee* Petrie. Captain Smith was a native of Pennsylvania, but removed in early life to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he resided for many years; he was a pioneer on this coast, coming here in 1849. The first business enterprise which engaged the subject of this sketch was selling papers on the streets of Sacramento. Next he worked on a farm in Colusa for three years. In 1866 he was sent to the high school in San Jose, and there remained for three years, and there it was that he obtained the education which has so well fitted him for the honorable position which he has since been called upon to occupy. Upon his return to Sacramento in 1869, he entered the service of the Pacific Union Express Company, and later on was with Wells, Fargo & Company, in whose employ he continued for eight years. After a three-years experience in mercantile pursuits in this city, he became Secretary of the State Agricultural Society in 1880, and has held this position since that time;

but in 1879–'80 he was Secretary of the Constitutional Convention, of which body Hon. Joseph P. Hoge was President, and was Secretary of the Senate during the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions, and for the two extra sessions of 1884–'86. In 1876 he married Jeannie A. Muir, a native Californian. They have two children: Halsey Genery and Elsie.

CHARLES H. JOLLY, grocer, Folsom, was born in Green County, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1842, son of Titus and Rachel Jolly, the former of Scotch descent and the latter a native of Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. Mr. Jolly never saw any of his relatives, and does not know that he has any in America. He left home at the age of twelve years, went into Monongalia County, Virginia, and obtained such employment as he could, the first responsible position being that of salesman and delivery boy in a cabinet and general furnishing store. Next he went to Hancock County, Illinois, where he did carpenter work about two years; then he went into Kansas with a party of trappers, and spent the summer of 1857 in the Rocky Mountains. In 1858 he left La Harpe, Hancock County, Illinois, and came overland to this State with three others, one of them being a brother. They crossed the Missouri March 24 and came leisurely along, as they were traveling more for sport than to reach a certain point as soon as possible. They passed the time hunting, trapping and fishing, and reached California November 20. Mr. Jolly first commenced mining at Rattlesnake Bar, continuing in the business there and at other places for about a year; next he followed carpentering at Auburn, Placer County, awhile; then he was at Folsom a short time; then clerked five years in the store of Bradley & Seymour; then he followed teaming again in and around Colfax, Dutch Flat, Alta, Gold Run, etc., for two years. Selling out this interest, he went to Virginia City, and for two years prospected in the wilds in that part of the country, in company with two others. The next year he was in this State not doing much of anything, until finally he bought an interest in a grocery store in Folsom, where he carried on the business under the firm name of Smith, Bishop & Jolly. The second year Bishop sold to Campbell; the third year the store was consumed by fire, May 6, 1872, uninsured, and the firm lost about everything. Mr. Jolly then remained out of business for six or seven years, during which time he was clerking, speculating, etc., until 1883, when he again began regular business for himself, which he has carried on to the present time. He is a member of Folsom Lodge, No 109, A. O. U. W., joining the order in 1879. May 24, 1869, he married Miss Eveline Heaton, a native of Peoria, Illinois, who came to California in 1852 with her parents. Her father, James Heaton, was a well-known pioneer of Folsom.

THOMAS J. THOMPSON was born March 19, 1814, in Knox County, Indiana, his parents being Colvert and Jane (Mayfield) Thompson. The father was a shoemaker by trade and went to Indiana in 1822, settling finally in Vincennes, that State, where he died. He had eleven children, four boys and seven girls. The subject remained at home, working on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age. April 12, 1854, he started for California, crossing the plains with his family, seven in number; he arrived at Gold Hill, August 30, 1854, after a pleasant trip. He went at once to mining, continuing the same for about eighteen months, but not being successful, he came to Sacramento, remained but a short time, and then went to harvesting for Joseph Kerr. He saved $30 and concluded to go on a ranch, the $30 being invested for lumber with which to build their cabin, but it was not sufficient and the neighbors helped them out. The first year's crop consisted of fifteen acres of wheat, which

was a good crop considering the dry season. Thus he struggled along, but to-day is amply paid for his energy and grit. He has one of the finest homes in the county. He was married March 17, 1840, to Miss Mary Ann Earls, who died March 16, 1872, leaving five children, namely: Henry, Melissa, Isidore, Theodore and Alonzo. He was again married in 1872 to Miss Agnes B. Thornell. He has sixty acres devoted to general farming, seven acres to vineyard and about 200 peach and fruit trees.

HON. GROVE L. JOHNSON, one of the leading members of the bar of Sacramento County, was born March 27, 1841, in Syracuse, New York, where his younger days were passed, his education obtained, and where he was admitted to the bar when but a little past his majority. At the age of fifteen years he was left an orphan, without means, and from that time forward has made his own way in the world,—much of it by "fighting," as he himself expresses it; but his "fighting" has been in great part for his friends and the city of his adoption. He began the practice of his profession in his native city, but with such close application that his physical forces began to yield, and he saw the necessity of a change of climate. Accordingly, in 1863, he came overland to this State, by stage, being twenty-two days and nights on the journey. In 1865 he selected Sacramento for his residence. The next year he was appointed swamp land clerk of the board of supervisors of this county, an office he held for over seven years, though the political complexion of the board was twice changed during that period; and since May 1, 1874, he has been busily engaged as an attorney, and to some extent in politics. In the fall of 1877, with his colleague, he was elected as a Republican member of the Assembly; and two years later he was elected to the Senate. In 1882 he was again nominated for the Senate, but by political maneuvering he was counted out. During his term in the Legislature he came prominently to the front as an unyielding opponent of the so-called "gag-law," and contributed signally to its final defeat. As a member of the Senate he was chairman of the committees on the Chinese and Chinese Immigration, on irrigation, water rights and drainage, and a leading member of those on judiciary, education, the State prison and the State library. In reference to this period of Mr. Johnson's life, we will quote substantially from the *Evening Post* of San Francisco, published at the time: Fierce struggles, deadly conflicts, great indecorum, restless waiting, bitter complaining, exaltation, defiant toil, tender feeling have been that man's portion in life, as one will see through his strange voice. This characteristic voice accounts for much of his power over men. Men strike hands with him and swear to stand by him, because his voice tells them that he has lived their life of pain and conflict. But this same voice in bitter sarcasm vibrates like the sting of a bee. His intense nature is of course variable in expression. While he is affable and accessible to all, whether friend or foe, he can confront harsh natures and cold-blooded critics with an icy coldness; his inner man hibernates in an alabaster cave. A cold-blooded calculation might silently torture Johnson, but a thousand enemies could never move him from a position. In debate he is utterly irresistible; in retort he surpasses all the attorneys of the State; in fact, in sudden repartee he is terrible. His industry is appalling, and he is evidently a man of destiny. For two terms Mr. Johnson was president of the old volunteer fire department, and took an active part in the founding of the Exempt Firemen's Association, in November, 1872. In 1873 he became secretary of the association and served seven years; since then he has been its president. In the Odd Fellows' Order he has been grand representative to the Sovereign Lodge of America; of the Red Men, he has been grand sachem; of the Druids, past noble arch; of the Knights of Pythias, past chancellor; of the United Workmen, past masterworkman; of

the Knights of Honor, past protector, etc. He was married at Syracuse, New York, in 1861, to Miss Anne de Montridy, a native of Onondaga County, New York, and Mr. Johnson, after his first trip to this State, returned via Panama for her, and brought her West by the Nicaragua route. Their children are: Albert M. and Hiram W., associated with their father in legal business, and three daughters.

GEORGE W. MORSE, a farmer of San Joaquin Township, was born August 10, 1838. His parents, Lyman and Harriet Morse, were natives of Vermont, and emigrated from New York State to Rock County, Wisconsin, in pioneer times, and remained there until the father's death, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a farmer by occupation, but was running a hotel at the time of his death, having leased his land. In his family were two sons and one daughter: Harriet, deceased; George W. and Lucien H. Harriet married Alonzo Bowman, and has since died. George W. is said to be the first white child born in that county. He was reared on a farm, and after the death of his father he went, at the age of eleven years, to live with Jerome Vaughn, and remained with him until he was of legal age for the transaction of business for himself. April 10, 1860, he came across the plains and mountains to California with horse teams, and arrived in Sacramento September 1. The journey was a very pleasent one, the principal accident being a loss of five horses in a stampede. In the train were twenty wagons and about forty men, besides the women and children. On arrival here Mr. Morse at once began freighting from Sacramento to the mines, and followed that business ten years. The last trip was made from Elko to the White Pine country, where were mines. In 1870 he came down and settled in San Joaquin Township, this county, on which there was not a stroke of improvement. Now his place of 800 acres is one of the best in the county. He purchased the land in 1862, about nine years prior to his location upon it. It is about six miles from Elk Grove, eighteen from Sacramento, and three and a half from the upper Stockton road. Mr. Morse was married in September, 1870, to Miss Emma Russell, a native of Arkansas. Her people came to this State in 1860, locating in Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Morse have two sons and two daughters: Egbert, born in April, 1877; Maud, June 14, 1879; Archie, August 26, 1881; and Eva, July 12, 1885.

ADOLPH JEAN, farmer, Brighton Township, was born in France, December 29, a son of Frank and Francoice (Goubert) Jean. The former died in 1854 at the age of sixty-seven years, and the latter a few years later. They had four sons and three daughters. One of these, Adolph Jean, was brought up on the farm, and in 1867–'71 he followed farming on the Island of Jersey, near the coast of France, and then came to America, landing at Quebec; he worked on a farm near Toronto, Canada, four months; went to Detroit, where a friend helped him to obtain employment in the Saginaw lumber camps; but one winter's experience there made him long for California, and hither he came, stopping first in San Francisco a few days endeavoring to find work, but in vain. Coming on to this county, he immediately found employment in Brighton Township, cutting and putting up hay, receiving $40 for the month he was employed. The gentleman who gave him this employment was John Boey, now deceased. The rest of the summer he worked in a hay press for Charles Baker, and during the winter worked upon a farm. The next season he was engaged by John Scofield, who bought Mr. Baker's place; next he was employed by Dr. W. S. Manlove, on his farm, until March 1 1874. During the twenty-two months he worked out he saved $900 from his earnings, and this capital enabled him at the date mentioned to rent the farm of

Charles Baker. He remained on that place five years, when Mr. Baker was compelled to vacate the ranch. Mr. Jean then purchased the place where he now resides at $100 per acre, and during the last part of January he moved upon it into a small house hastily put up. His present handsome residence was erected three years ago. This farm contains sixty-six acres of as good land as can be found in the State. It borders the American River, and is on the Coloma road, nine miles from Sacramento. There are thirty acres in orchard, comprising prunes, plums, peaches, apricots and pears, and twenty-three acres in vineyard, in a good bearing condition. In September, 1888, Mr. Jean bought another ranch of 180 acres, on the Sacramento River, in Yolo County, above El Cajon. It is good pasture and dairy land.

EDMUND G. MORTON, Sr., is from "Revolutionary stock." His father, William, a millwright and general mechanic, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, about the time of the battle of Bunker Hill. It is related of his grandmother that during the battle she had to apply to General Gates for permission to leave the city. The father, being a skilled workman, was in demand throughout New England for his services as millwright, which occupation he followed for many years. He died at Salmon Falls, New Hampshire, at an advanced age. The subject of this sketch was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, July 24, 1824; attended the common schools of his native city, and graduated at the Berwick Academy in Maine. Not inheriting the mechanical genius of his father—whose mantle in this respect seems to have fallen upon his younger brother, Albert, now a resident of Florida—Edmund went to Boston, where his uncle, Edmund R. Griffith, was a dealer in paints and oils, and with him served an apprenticeship; afterward he had charge of a portion of his uncle's work. In 1847 he started in his business for himself, in the same line, at the corner of Bedford and Columbia streets, and continued for six years. In May, 1852, he came to California, in the clipper ship "Staffordshire," Captain Richardson, around Cape Horn, being 101 days on the journey. Captain Richardson was afterward wrecked on Sable Island, in 1856, losing both his ship and his own life. After his arrival in San Francisco, Mr. Morton suffered from ague for a considerable time. Before the expiration of the year 1852 he came to Sacramento, and after the fire erected a building at the corner of Seventh and J streets. The structure was hardly completed when the floods came and he lost every dollar he had. Returning to San Francisco, he engaged in the produce business for about a year. Then he went to "Indian Gulch," in Mariposa County, where his brother, James A.,—who had come to the Coast in 1849,—was located as a trader, and joined him in business. Soon afterward they engaged together in mining on the Marseilles River and in assisting on the construction of a coffer dam of 1,200 feet, which was destroyed by a storm about the time it was completed. In mining their success was varied. They then went to the San Joaquin River and engaged in quartz mining for several years. Next, for the sake of better school advantages, Mr. Morton concluded to change his locality. At this time he had three children. Accordingly he came and purchased a ranch of 300 acres on the American River, moved his family there and then engaged in farming until 1884, when he sold the place and bought a ranch of 500 acres near Hickman, five miles from Colusa. This ranch is peculiarly situated with regard to facilities for irrigation, and is devoted to the culture of alfalfa, which matures in about three weeks' time, by irrigation, giving an average of ten tons to the acre per annum. Mr. Morton's wife, *nee* Adaline Hicks, was a daughter of William Hicks, a farmer and trader of Yarmouth, Maine. Her grandfather Hicks was one of the survivors of the battle of Bunker Hill, and was present at the dedication of the Bunker Hill monument in 1848. Mr. Morton

has five daughters and two sons. The second daughter is the wife of B. F. Howard, the superintendent of the schools of Sacramento County. The youngest daughter, Mollie, graduated at the high school, and is now at the State University at Berkeley, completing her education. The eldest son, Edmund, Jr., has charge of the ranch.

WILLIAM ROBINSON GRIMSHAW, deceased, was born in the city of New York, his parents being John and Emma (Robinson) Grimshaw. The father was English, and of a family interested in manufacturing in Manchester. The mother was American for at least five generations, being of the Robinson family of Rhode Island. The father dealt in cotton or cotton goods and traveled much. William R. was taken to England when two years old, remaining three years, and again at the age of six, when he remained five years at school. Losing his father early in life, he was much indebted to Thomas Minturn, an uncle by marriage, for his support and education. On his return from England he was sent to Mobile, Alabama, where he lived four years in some school or college. Again returning to New York, he is known to have spent some time in Burlington, Vermont, and at some point in the interior of the State of New York, and again in New York city—in all six years, for the most part, as is supposed, spent in completing his education. He is also known to have been a drug clerk for a time before he came of age. At the age of twenty-one he "shipped before the mast" on the Isaac Walton, owned wholly or in part by his uncle Minturn, and bound for California. Arriving at Monterey, he shipped on the Anita, a naval tender, which he left in October, 1848, to accept the position of bookkeeper for S. Brannan & Co. at Sutter's Fort, at a salary of $400 a month. In November, 1849, he went into partnership with William Daylor, and kept a store on his ranch on the Cosumnes. Mr. Daylor died of cholera in 1850, leaving no issue. In April, 1851, Mr. Grimshaw was married to Mrs. Sarah P. (Rhoads) Daylor, the widow of his late partner, to whom she had been married four years before, at the age of seventeen. After some years they lived in Sacramento for a time, where Mr. Grimshaw was a law clerk with Winans & Hyer in 1857. By private study and from such experience of legal business as he had gathered in a law office and his superior general education he was deemed qualified to become a lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He, however, quit the practice of law in the spring of 1869, not finding it as congenial as he had anticipated. He was a justice of the peace for fourteen years, and a teacher of the district school for six years, toward the close of his life. In 1876 he made a voyage to China for his health, but with no marked improvement. He died September 14, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Grimshaw were the parents of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, of whom seven, with their mother, are now living: William R., born March 31, 1852; Emma G., November 26, 1853, now Mrs. William D. Lawton, of Sacramento; Thomas Minturn, August 15, 1856; George R., October 8, 1858; John Francis, June 1, 1862; Frederick M., May 9, 1866; and Walter S., January 15, 1868. The mother was born in 1830 in Edgar County, Illinois, being a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Foster) Rhoads. She has been a resident of the Cosumnes, with but little interruption, since the arrival in California of her parents, with their fourteen living children and two or three grandchildren, in 1846.

WILLIAM R. GRIMSHAW, oldest child of William R. Grimshaw, Sr., was born in Sacramento, March 31, 1852. He was educated in the district school, also to some extent at home by his father, and in no small measure by self-education in later years. At the age of fifteen he began to help on the family

ranch, and has ever since been engaged in farming. He now owns a very comfortable home and a small farm of forty acres, to which he gives his undivided attention. He was married in July, 1877, to Miss Alice Bean, a native of Missouri, but who was reared in this State, and is a daughter of Russell T. Bean. They are the parents of four living children: Emma, born February 7, 1880; William R., December 5, 1881; Sarah, April 17, 1884; Agnes, July 11, 1887. They lost their first born in infancy.

WALTER ABOILE MILLER was born October 9, 1833, in Onondaga County, New York. His boyhood was spent on the home farm. In 1846 when he was thirteen years of age, the family moved to Wisconsin and located in Walworth County, in the southern part of the State and adjoining the Illinois line, where they remained four years; thence to Columbia County near Ft. Winnebago, where Mr. Miller, father of Walter, bought 260 acres of land, and here they remained until 1860. The family emigrated to California in 1863 with the exception of one daughter. After seeing the family located, H. D. Miller returned to Wisconsin, settled his business there and returned, bringing with him the afore-mentioned daughter. On reaching California, Walter M. carried on the business of hauling freight from Sacramento to Placerville (then known as Hangtown) for two months. He then had sufficient money to purchase the necessary implements to start in farming, and provide for the family who, during this time, had no special place of residence or ready means to live on. For the first two months he rented land in Brighton Township, but in the spring of 1862 he and his brother, W. B. Miller, bought a squatter right to 160 acres of land and worked it together for two years, up to 1864, when W. B. Miller received a title to it from the Government. W. A. Miller bought and moved upon land adjoining it, and afterward found it to be railroad land and received title from the railroad company to 320 acres. Of this Mr. H. D. bought eighty acres, paying the same price for it as had been paid to the railroad company. Walter A. bought 160 acres more in 1875, making 400 in all. The farm is about one-half bottom land, of a dark loamy soil, particularly adapted to fruit and grapes; twenty acres are planted in orchard consisting of a general variety of fruit; thirty acres with grape, all in heavy bearing, there being some vines that have yielded 150 pounds to the vine; 100 of the vines are twenty-seven years old. For about seventeen seasons Mr. Miller had run a machine, the first six or seven seasons with horse power, and since that time steam power has been used. He has threshed from the Joaquin pretty nearly to the Red Bluff. He was married in Syracuse, New York, August 22, 1871, to Miss Florence H. Hall, a native of Syracuse and daughter of Upson S. and Jane C. Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children: Carolina A., born May 29, 1872, wife of Frank Dahn; and Leroy H., born October 8, 1875.

GEORGE BUCKMAN GREENE was born in Leesburg, Virginia, March 4, 1849, his parents being Josiah B. and Caroline (Beale) Greene, natives of New Hampshire. The father was in the jewelry business in Leesburg for some years. In the winter of 1849–'50 he came to California, but returned East in 1852 and brought out his wife and child. In due time the boy attended the district school and afterward a private school at Petaluma. As he approached his majority he became familiar with the farm work and dairy interests of his father. He went into business on his own account in 1871, renting his father's dairy farm. He owns the place he occupies, which he bought of his father in 1886, and of which he received the deed two years later, having been on the place since 1877. It contains 114 acres, with a very neat home and well-kept grounds. Sixty

acres are orchard, on which he raises pears, peaches and apricots, a few cherries and plums. Ten acres are devoted to vegetables, and the remainder is tule or swamp land, of which some fractional parts are being reclaimed from year to year. Mr. Greene was married January 1, 1875, to Miss Alice Stanley, a native of California, daughter of Harvey and Harriet (Hoagland) Stanley. The father was born in Vermont in 1812, came to California in 1849, and died in 1862. The mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Greene are the parents of two boys: George Albert, born in August, 1876; Arthur Edison, March 16, 1885. A pretty and well designed two-story house, with carefully kept grounds and neatly trimmed hedges, constitute the home of the Greene family. Mr. Greene is a school trustee and a member of the Board of Swamp Land Trustees in District No. 150. He is a man of special talent in the line of mechanics and engineering. Without any formal training or apprenticeship he has constructed a small steam launch, which is the pride of this section, and of which he is the able commander and engineer.

ALBERT DE FOREST MILLER, farmer, Brighton Township, arrived here with his father, Henry Miller, October 12, 1860. He was born in Onondaga County, New York, February 7, 1844. His father was also a native of New York and his mother, *nee* Julia Adams, was a native of Connecticut. In 1846 his parents emigrated to Walworth County, Wisconsin, and in 1848 into Columbia County, that State, in which county one of his neighbors, G. W. Scott, was keeping a general store, and is now a prominent citizen of Yolo County, living two and a half miles from Madison, having come to this State in 1851. The Miller family, numbering thirteen individuals, came to California overland with five wagons. Leaving their Wisconsin home May 7, 1860, they arrived in this county October 12 following. In the party were W. B. Miller with three children, now living in Ventura County, this State; and one married sister, Mrs. James Powderly, with husband and three children. On his arrival here, Mr. Miller, Sr., located in Brighton Township, renting two years. In the winter of 1862–'63 he returned East for a year, and from 1864 till his death made his home here. Both finished their days at the residence of their son, the subject of this sketch. Their children were: W. B., now of Ventura County, a farmer and stabler at times; Mrs. Schaper, whose sketch appears elsewhere; W. A., who lives in Brighton Township; Sophia, who first married Mr. Powderly and afterward Mr. Townsend, and is now deceased; Allen De Lorin, of Sacramento; Sarah, who died in New York State between two and three years of age; the next in order of birth was the subject of this sketch; Sanford De Lorin, who died in Wisconsin, at the age of fifteen years, from poison given ignorantly by a drunken physician; George Alonzo, residing near Yreka, this State, when last heard of, about ten years ago. Frederick, a farmer in Oregon; Miner Adelbert, a farmer in El Dorado County; Henry, living at Salmon Falls, same county, also a farmer; Josephine Elizabeth, wife of Henry West in Sacramento; and Sarah, now the wife of Charles Robinson of Sacramento. When his father went East, the subject of this sketch was left in charge of the family, all younger than he, farming on the river near Brighton. During the flood of 1861–'62 he was on a piece of land rented from McCloy of Sacramento. A wind moved the house ten or twelve feet, upsetting everything within and carrying the kitchen fifty yards away, but injuring no one, although eight persons were in the house. They were rescued by boats. Mr. Miller plowed and sowed between floods and raised 1,700 bushels of wheat and barley that season, hauled it to Folsom and sold it at the low rate of seventy-five cents a cental (100 lbs.). In 1862 he moved upon the farm of A. B. Davis just south of Brighton. From 1863 to 1867 he followed teaming, using six horses to

the wagon. In 1864 Mrs. Bennett, now Mrs. Schaper, came here a widow from Wisconsin with four children, making the family to be supported about thirteen in number. That year he was cultivating 160 acres, and it proved a hard year, the barley yielding only twelve bushels to the acre and bringing only four and a half cents a pound. During the fall of that year he worked on the canal in Yolo County, employing two teams; but, finding it unremunerative, quit it at the end of sixty days. In 1866 he purchased eighty acres of land in Brighton Township, built a house upon it and followed farming and teaming for others. In the fall of 1867 his mother died. Afterward he followed his agricultural pursuits and speculated in live-stock, hay, etc., and made money,—the foundation of his present good fortune. In 1868 he rented 320 acres in Yolo County, which he also cultivated. His farm in Brighton Township now consists of 240 acres, largely devoted to stock-raising. December 28, 1868, he married Mrs. Margaret J. Lea, who was born on Prince Edward's Island July 4, 1848, reared in Boston, Massachussetts, and came to California in 1862. By her first husband she had one daughter, in 1867, named Annie R. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have five children, besides one who died in childhood, namely: Mina Alberta, born November 13, 1869; Arthur Eugene, February 27, 1872; Amy Elizabeth, July 23, 1874; Bertha Belle, September 9, 1877; Ruby May, who died February 19, 1885, aged twenty months; and Leland Stanford, born January 27, 1886.

HENRY WILLIAM MYERS was born in Hanover, Germany, February 22, 1834, his parents being Henry and Josephine (Klingenberg) Myers, originally Meyer. The father died in 1847, aged fifty-two. Grandfather William Meyer reached the age of 103, and his wife was nearly eighty. H. W. Myers while quite young went to live with his father's brother, Frederick. He received the compulsory education of that country, and learned farming with his uncle. In 1854 he came to this country, where his first employment was as a farm hand on Long Island. In 1855 he moved to Ohio, where he worked two years, and on March 10, 1857, he left New York for California, coming out by the Panama route. On his arrival on this coast he tried mining for one month, and on June 15, 1857, he came to work on Grand Island at $45 a month, on the ranch he has now owned for a quarter of a century. They raised vegetables chiefly, the soil yielding heavy crops, for instance 11,000 sacks of potatoes, of 140 pounds to the sack, on forty-five acres. After eight months he bought, in partnership with another, a place on Sutter Island for $700, which he worked three years. In 1864 he rented the 250 acres on which he now lives, and bought it in 1865. In 1866 he paid a visit to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he had some relations, and was there married to Miss Sophia Kruhoff, also a native of Germany. On his return he was accompanied by his brother Frederick, to whom he sold seventy-eight acres of his ranch, reducing his own holding to 178 acres. Some twenty years ago he began to plant fruit trees, and has now about forty acres in orchard, besides fifteen acres on his 120-acre ranch on Miner Slough in Solano County. The greater part of his home place has been overflowed since February, 1881, but the levee now being erected or repaired will, it is to be hoped, soon make overflowed lands on Grand Island a thing of the past, and transform its whole area into one of the garden spots of the earth. Mr. Myers built the present house, a comfortable and substantial residence of eight rooms, in 1876. Besides his ranches he owns considerable realty in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are the parents of four living children: Louis William, born October 27, 1869; Edward Henry, September 21, 1871; Dora Sophia, March 4, 1873; Wilhelmina Carolina, June 12, 1877. The sons are now following a course at Atkinson's Business College in Sacramento, and the elder daughter is at the Irving Institute in

San Francisco. Miss "Minnie" is making the most industrious use of the local district school, to be followed in due time by a higher education.

RICHARD J. MURPHY, Captain of the guard at the Folsom State Prison, was born in San Francisco, September 4, 1854. His father, James Murphy, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the State of New York about 1845, and resided in Troy. In 1854 he came to California by the Nicaragua route, landing in San Francisco in February of that year. After remaining there for nearly a year he went to the mines, first at Prairie City for a short time, and then to Weber Creek, El Dorado County, about five miles from Coloma. He followed mining and raising cattle, taking land under the homestead law and also buying some from the railroad company. He is still raising cattle, and even mining to some extent. He and his sons are the owners of about 1,000 acres of land altogether. He was married in 1852 to Catharine O'Connor, who was born in Ireland, but brought up in New York. She died in El Dorado, in June, 1872, at the age of forty-three years. In their family were five children, viz.: Richard J., George Henry, James, Mary and Francis. Mary is the wife of Henry Kipp, guard at the Folsom State Prison, and the others are residents of El Dorado County. After the death of his mother, Mr. Richard J. Murphy was clerk in a grocery in this city about two years, and for the next five years was employed at the railroad shops, in the boiler department, under Charles Shields, foreman, and completely learned the trade. When work in the shops became slack he went to mining in El Dorado County and working on the ranch, having an interest in two pieces of land, amounting to 160 acres. In July, 1880, when the State Prison at Folsom was completed, he took the position of guard, and served in that relation all through Thomas Peckman's administration, then warden. When McComb had charge of the prison he was made driver of the prison wagon between Folsom and the prison; next for about two months he was gate-keeper; then turnkey for three or four months; next Lieutenant of the guard two years; finally, when Charles Aull became warden, he was promoted to his present position as Captain. He is a member of the order of Native Sons, and of the Young Men's Institute. Politically he is a Republican, taking an active interest in public affairs. He was married in March, 1883, to Mrs. Mary Milroy, a native of Canada, who has lived the most of her life in Folsom. She had one son by her former marriage, Arthur Milroy; and by the present marriage there is one daughter, Martha.

THOMAS MOORE TAVERNER was born in England, April 5, 1833, his parents being George and Susan (Moore) Taverner. The father lived to the age of eighty-five. Reared on his father's farm, Thomas received a limited education. In 1856 he emigrated to Canada, and went to work on a farm. In 1859 he came to California, and hired out on a farm near Elk Grove, remaining in that neighborhood until 1865. In the spring of that year he engaged in sheep-raising, in partnership with John Richards. In 1867 they divided the stock, and Mr. Taverner bought 1,100 acres of the Hartnell grant, and took his brother George into partnership in the sheep-raising business. In 1871 he purchased 1,700 acres, also of the Hartnell grant, and in 1874 they divided and traded some lands, leaving Thomas M. about 2,200 acres in one body, with about twelve miles of outside fencing. Early in 1888, in partnership with Edward Lyons, he bought the Cave place of 544 acres, making him owner of about 2,500 acres. This partnership still continues, and he conducts the sheep industry and raises all kinds of grain crops and alfalfa. He could raise fruit, but not to advantage, through lack of railroad facilities to take them to mar-

ket. Mr. Taverner was married in England in 1854, having by that marriage one son, who afterward came here, but was accidentally killed in 1878, being run over by a loaded truck he was driving. On September 26, 1874, Mr. Taverner was married in Sacramento to Miss Anne Hirst, a native of England, and daughter of Robert Hirst, an engineer. Mrs. Taverner's maternal great-grandfather, Richard Scholfield, of Burnley, lived to the age of 101 years and nine months. He was at one time a sea-captain, and later in life a book-collector. She has in her possession one of those old treasures from his library, Josiah Burchett's "Complete History of the Most Remarkable Transactions at Sea." London, 1720. Mr. and Mrs. Taverner are the parents of four children: John Thomas, born in 1875; George Moore, in 1877; Mary Ellen, in 1879; and Effie May in 1881.

GEORGE TAVERNER, a prosperous and worthy farmer of Lee Township, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1841, being the son of George and Susan (Moore) Taverner. He received but a limited education, engaging at the age of seventeen in the trade or business of a butcher, which he followed in England until he was twenty-three. In the spring of 1864 he emigrated to America, and went to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he followed his old line of business for one year. In 1865 he was employed in the Pacific Mills, where he worked at running a printing machine for about two years. In 1867 he came to California by the Isthmus route, and again returned to his original business in Sacramento for one year. The next two years he tended sheep for Martin Monsch on the Laguna, working for wages. In the spring of 1870 he purchased a half-interest in his brother's flock of 1,400 sheep. They also bought 2,144 acres of uplands for grazing. In the fall of 1873 he sold his share, 2,400 sheep, and his half of the land. For eight years he traded in mutton and beef, renting his present ranch for the last half of that term. In 1881 he purchased it, being 900 acres, which he has since increased to 1,600, all in one body. He also rents three sections of land from Mrs. Monsch, and 1,100 acres from Mrs. Miser,—all for sheep pasture, having generally from 3,000 to 4,000 head, and has had twice as many in years past, when the business was better. He also raises horses, keeping seventeen to twenty head. In 1888 he sold off his cattle, finding they did not do well with sheep. Of the home ranch 180 acres are bottom lands on the Cosumnes, on which he raises alfalfa and corn for feed. He employs five shepherds and farm help as needed. In 1883 he went to England, and was there married, in August, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Berry, a daughter of Nathaniel Berry, of Westcot Farm, Devonshire. Mr. Berry is still living, at the age of seventy-one, and has one sister living, who was born about 1815. Mr. and Mrs. Taverner are the parents of two children: Mary Josephine Victoria, born September 30, 1884; and Frances Kate, born February 13, 1889. Mr. Taverner has been since 1883 a trustee of the Wilson school district, in which he resides, and he is also clerk of the board of trustees.

WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, of Folsom, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, July 16, 1848. In 1856 the family removed to New York city, and lived there five years, and then came to Placer County, in this State, and soon afterward to Folsom, where William H. was engaged by the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, headed by L. M. and J. P. Robinson. He was in their employ twenty years. Since then he has followed blacksmithing and draying. In his shop he employs four men, one wagon-maker and three horse-shoers. Eli L. Nichols, father of William, was also born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and died in Folsom April 6, 1888; and his mother, Lucy N., was fifty-six years of age when she died, in March,

1881, also in Folsom. August 21, 1869, Mr. Nichols, the subject of this paragraph, married Christina Wagner, a native of Pennsylvania. The names of their seven children are, Lena W., Willie, Charlie, Maud, Lawrence, Bertie and Minnie.

EDWIN C. HOPKINS, referred to in the following sketch, is a gentleman of sterling integrity and marked business ability. He was born in Cambridge, Vermont, where he received his early education in the common schools. He started out in life as a farmer, but soon afterward became a clerk in a general store. February 22, 1869, he came to Sacramento and joined his brother in the news and book store, and was his successor at the same stand until 1886, when the present partnership was formed. He takes a prominent part in social affairs, being a Freemason, a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 140, also of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, of Council No. 1, of Commandery No. 2, of Unity Lodge, No. 2088, K. of H., of Sacramento Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., of Capitol Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., and of Red Cloud Tribe, No. 40, I. O. R. M.

A. S. HOPKINS, senior member of the firm of Hopkins & Bro., dealers in wood and willow ware, 311-313 J street, Sacramento, is a veritable son of New England, possessed of all the versatility, energy and pluck so characteristic of New England people. He was born March 21, 1837, at Cambridge, Vermont; his father, S. F. Hopkins, was a merchant; his mother's maiden name was Harriet Austin. The family is clearly of Welsh origin, and the direct line of ancestry can be traced back to the Mayflower. Stephen Hopkins was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The subject of this notice was educated at Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont. At the age of sixteen years he began teaching school, in his native town, and later at Grand Isle. In 1854 he emigrated to Crete, Illinois, a few miles south of Chicago, and taught school there four years. Thence he went to Blackjack and Cottonwood, Kansas, and was on hand to participate in the Kansas troubles in 1856–'57, between the settlers and the border ruffians. Returning to Vermont, he was employed in a bookstore at Burlington, and in 1861 enlisted from Burlington as a private in the First Vermont Infantry, going out with the three-months men, to Newport News. He participated in the disastrous battle of Big Bethel, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Vermont. In 1862, when twenty-five years old, still unmarried and unsettled in life, he determined once more to strike out for the far West, and came to the Golden State. Embarking on the steamer Ariel, he came by way of the Isthmus, arriving in San Francisco June 30, 1862. His first enterprise was the management of a dairy ranch which he owned in Marion County. This he sold in 1863, and he went to the Forest City mining district and engaged in dairying, saw-milling and mining. After a time he quit all these and resumed school-teaching, first in Solano County and afterward in Bloomfield, Sonoma County. In 1865 he became a member of the Maine Prairie Rifles in Solano, and was First Lieutenant of that organization. Was justice of the peace in 1866–'67. February 4, 1868, he came to Sacramento and started a news office and bookstore, and continued in this line for ten years; then, in 1878, he sold out to W. A. and C. S. Houghton, who continued the business. Soon afterward he engaged in the wood and willow ware trade, in company with U. C. Billingsby. In 1886 his brother, E. C., succeeded Mr. Billingsby. Mr. Hopkins entered public life in 1876, as county supervisor for the unexpired term of J. A. Mason. Was a school trustee until 1888, and a director of the Free Library for five years. Is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F.; a past president of the Society of

Veteran Odd Fellows; a member of Sumner Post, No. 3, G. A. R.; of Sacramento Lodge, No. 80, A. O. U. W.; of Unity Lodge, No. 2088, K. of H.; was president of the first Immigration Society, which was organized in 1878, and two years afterward was merged into the Central and Northern, and of which he was president for two years; was also, in 1886, one of the founders, and has been a director up to this time, of the Sacramento Improvement Association; and also was one of the original members and directors of the Sacramento Board of Trade, and since then chosen to the same position. Mr. Hopkins was married April 17, 1868, to Miss Harriet Hewes, daughter of Jonathan Hewes, of Vermont, and a descendant of Cyrus Hewes, who also was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have three children: Stephen I., Grace E. and William. Such, in brief, is the outline of the busy life of one of New England's sons.

PROFESSOR CHARLES A. NEAL, leader of the First Artillery Band, is a native of London, England, where he was educated. Very early in life he exhibited a peculiar fondness for music, and when at the age of fifteen he came to America he was already a trained musician. He spent one year in Savannah, Georgia, where he played in the local band of that city, and later on spent one season at St. Augustine, Florida; then near Charleston, South Carolina, taught school and tried his hand at farming. In August, 1876, he received the appointment of Leader of the Marine Band on the flag ship Hartford, of the South Atlantic Squadron then lying at Norfolk; and for three years occupied that position. In 1880 he went to Colorado and tried mining for one year; at the expiration of that period he came to Sacramento, December, 1881, and at once became the leader of the Artillery Band, holding that position easily by his superior attainments as a musician. The First Artillery is, it is hardly necessary to state, as it is so well known in Sacramento, attached to and a part of the First Artillery Regiment, N. G. C.; it was organized in 1879,—the first leader being Mr. A. Davis, and is composed of twenty-one members,—about one-third of whom are professional musicians, while the balance are engaged in various avocations and play in the band from their inherent love of the art. Under the leadership of Professor Neal, the band has attained a very high degree of excellence and has become one of the attractive features of the Capital City, their summer concerts in the capital grounds attracting immense crowds of pleasure seekers; and during the winter it is the custom to hold a series of concerts at the Opera House, which are attended by the elite of the city.

JOHN NEAL, hop-raiser, Sutter Township, was born in Kennebec County, Maine, February 13, 1813, a son of Nathaniel and Betsy (Baker) Neal, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Maine. Both the parents died in Maine, at the age of eighty years. As a remarkable coincidence, both the parents of Mrs. Neal also died at the age of eighty years, and all four of these parents mentioned died within five years of each other. Mr. Neal, our subject, was born in the township of New Portland, "away up the woods," where he passed his boyhood. When he was fifteen years of age, the family removed to New Sharon. Before he was twenty-one he went upon the Penobscot River and became engaged in building mills and bridges, and "river driving," that is, driving logs from the camp down to the boom above Oldtown, where a crew of 100 to 300 men were employed in separating the logs and forming them into rafts. Every owner of logs had to pay a certain amount for "boomage." After an engagement in this line for six years, in somewhat different capacities, he, in 1838, came to Illinois; and he was a resident of Dixon, that State, when General William Henry

Harrison was elected President; but Mr. Neal was at that time a Democrat, and does not boast now, as some do, of voting for that General when he did not; he, however, did vote for his grandson for his present position as President of the United States. Mr. Neal took Government land in Lee County, Illinois, and followed agricultural pursuits thereon until 1848; then he resided four years in Rock County, Wisconsin; then selling out, he left there May 3, 1852, for California, starting with oxen, thinking they would stand the journey better, but, finding a party who desired a greater speed of travel, he exchanged his oxen for horses. They took the old Fort Hall route, and after a quiet and comfortable journey arrived in this county October 8. Mr. Neal claims to be a Yankee; at any rate he has the Yankee genius,—the ability to turn his hand to almost anything. He has made wagons, followed farming and hop-raising, etc., and like every body else has had his "ups and downs." He is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, is still in good health and active, able to make a full hand at manual labor. He has made his home on his present place ever since he purchased it in 1854; it is now all in hops. He had at one time eighty acres in this crop, and one year he raised eighty tons of hops, about twelve or fourteen years ago, and that was especially remarkable for that time. In his political views he has been a Republican ever since 1852. He married his present wife in 1843. They have had two children: Charles, who died in his fourth year, and Edwin, who died in infancy. They have also two adopted children,—William and Benjamin.

JOHN NICHOLAS, farmer, has born in Arendal, Norway, November 27, 1828, a son of Terg and Karen Nicholas. In his father's family were four sons and one daughter, of whom two are now living: Aaron, a brother, who resides in Norway; another brother came to the United States when a young man and died in Chicago two months afterward, in 1851. John's father died in 1851, and his mother several years previously. He, the subject of this sketch, lived with his parents until he was fourteen years old, when he was confirmed by the priest, according to the customs of his country, and he struck out into the world for himself, going to sea as a cabin boy. He worked his way up from that to the position of an able-bodied seaman during the ten years he was on the ocean. His vessel made trips to nearly all foreign countries. In 1849 or 1850 he obtained from the authorities of his native country a passport that would enable him to travel in any country without being molested; and then he visited Havre, France, and then shipped as a seaman to New York; returned to Amsterdam, then to New York again, and Mobile. In the latter place he remained until the following spring, when, having learned of his brother, Nels Nicholas, being at New Orleans, he went there in search of him; but upon arrival found that he had left there three days before. His brother died in Chicago that year. John then spent a summer in Boston, and visited Philadelphia, then New Orleans again, and then spent another winter at Mobile. Then he went up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, thence to Cleveland and Buffalo, and then to Chicago to learn the particulars of his brother's death. He returned to Buffalo and New York, and to Mobile for still another winter. In the summer of 1853 he had a siege of the yellow fever. In 1854 he came to California, by way of New York and the Isthmus, arriving in San Francisco in October. For three years he followed mining at Iowa Hill, El Dorado County, and around Grass Valley in Nevada County, etc.; and ever since 1857 he has followed farming on a tract which he then purchased. All the improvements that exist upon it he himself has made. The place is well improved and in good condition; contains 160 acres; is six miles from Sacramento and between the upper and lower Stockton roads. Mr. Nicholas is an in-

dustrious and honest man, a faithful and useful citizen. He was married first in 1852 to Elizabeth Ourkirk, a native of Holland, who died in 1879, the mother of two children, both now deceased. In 1883 he married for his present wife Louisa Sorensen, a native of Norway, born November 19, 1851, and came to California in 1881. By this marriage there are two children: Elmer, born December 20, 1883, and Edwin, July 19, 1887. They also lost a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, who died October 13, 1886, aged one year, eight months and twenty days.

J. NAGELE was born in Rhenish Bavaria, February 5, 1846, his parents being Leonard and Susannah (Roedinger) Nagele; educated from six to fourteen in the town of Siebeldingen, near Landau; he grew up to manhood there, and then left with the intention of being absent but fourteen days on a visit to his brother near Paris; but in the meantime decided to come to America. Taking passage at Havre on the C. R. Winthrop, after a voyage of seventy-one days he arrived at New York December 5. There he engaged in the ship-chandler house of I. F. Chapman. Leaving New York May 23 of the following year, embarking at Pier No. 11, on the ship I. F. Chapman, he started for California. The voyage was somewhat uneventful until they had rounded Cape Horn, when the vessel sprang a leak and they had to return to Rio Janeiro for repairs. They were there three and a half months; and on starting again they encountered foul weather, ran out of provisions and had to turn into a Chilian port and obtain supplies; again putting to sea, they arrived at San Francisco May 4, 1864, being 351 days on the trip. In that city he went to work for William B. Cook & Co., wholesale stationers in Montgomery Block, remained with them nearly two years, and then started in business for himself, in partnership with George W. Wright, on Stockton street, between Vallejo and Broadway. He retired from this business and went into the employ of a paper-house, having two routes on the *Chronicle* and one on the *Bulletin*, one of them including the whole of Alameda. For the next five years he was brakeman on the western division of the Central Pacific, and then entered the sheep business back of Haywards, which he prosecuted one year with loss, on the Stony Brook ranch. He then went to railroading again on the North Pacific Coast road between San Francisco and Duncan's Mill. June 15, 1877, he came to Sacramento, engaging with Mr. Meinke; he then bought the Five-Mile House at Brighton, which took the name of Jake's Five-Mile House. He returned to Sacramento again in 1881, and opened business at his present location on J and Third streets. At first he was alone, then in partnership with Mr. Steger, the latter being succeeded by his present partner, Svensson. Mr. Nagele married Agnes Free, who died in Alameda in 1874, leaving two children,—William F. and Mamie Agnes. He has been a member of the I. O. R. M. since 1870, is now Past Sachem, and is Grand Mishmana of the Grand Council of California; and is also Keeper of Wampum in Red Jacket Tribe, No. 28, which office he has held three years. He is also treasurer of Capital Lodge, No. 66, A. O. D., and a trustee of Council of Chosen Friends, and a member of the Turn-Verein. Politically he is a Republican. He has educated himself in the English language, never having had any one to teach him even to the slightest degree. He also taught himself how to write. He is a genial, popular man, and his ale vaults where he is employed are first-class.

CARL MUNGER, the well-known deputy assessor of Sutter Township, was born in the Territory of Utah, July 27, 1852, and was but nine weeks old when his parents removed with him to California. They were a portion of a party of nine who came across the plains in wagons, being three months on the road. The only special trouble they had was

among the members of the party themselves soon after starting, resulting in a separation. Packing their mules, the most of the family walked across the Great Desert. Calvin Munger, the father of Carl, was born at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, New York, in April, 1822, and died in July, 1875, at the residence of his son Carl, four miles from Sacramento, on the river road. Carl's mother is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1822. When the family arrived at their destination here, near where they now reside, they had but seventy-five cents left in the purse, and the price of one meal was $1. They immediately began mining, at the point called Golden Hill, and made money rapidly. They also kept the Oak Hall House, near their present residence. This place now comprises 135 acres, devoted principally to the raising of hops and a small portion to hay. Calvin Munger had three children. The two who are still living are Carl and Mary.

HENRY SEYMOUR HILL, miller, Elk Grove, was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, September 11, 1825. His father, Samuel Hill, was born near New Orleans during the war of the Revolution and the struggle with the British in that locality, his father being a soldier in the British service at that time. The maiden name of the mother of Mr. H. S. Hill was Laura Pitcher. Samuel and his family moved to Pennsylvania in 1828, where he died about 1845; his widow lived until 1852. They had located in Susquehanna County, on the line between that and Bradford County. Mr. Hill, the subject of this notice, the youngest of five children in the above family, was brought up in Pennsylvania and lived there until 1851. September 24, that year, in company with a man named Brown, a young physician just starting out in the world, he left Bradford County and took passage at New York on the steamer Brother Jonathan, on the first trip ever made by that vessel in the California trade. She was afterward lost on the Pacific coast while running between San Francisco and Oregon. Mr. Hill landed at Chagres, took a small boat called the Bungo up that river to Cruces, with twenty-seven others, of whom three were women, and eighteen of them were from Bradford County, Pennsylvania. From Cruces they went to Panama across the Isthmus. Mr. Hill started with a mule, but shortly afterward gave it to a sick traveler, and he and Brown footed it the rest of the way. In a week or ten days he took the old steamer Panama, one of the first steamers on the coast, for San Francisco, with 1,200 passengers aboard, when it was registered to carry only 500 or 600. In twenty-one days he landed at the city of the Golden Gate November 4, 1851. There he waited for other passengers from Bradford County, who took the old propeller Monumental City, and were two weeks behind the other vessel reaching San Francisco. In the meantime Mr. Hill had been earning something in the city, and when his friends arrived he was able to help them pay their passage to the mines, at Columbia Flats, Tuolumne County, where Mr. Hill and two others took some claims. On arriving at the mines they waited a month for water, with which to wash for gold; but Mr. Hill's patience gave out and he sold his share in the mines to two others, who remained there and made a fortune in two months, taking out about $80,000! Mr. Hill came to Sacramento and contracted with parties to build a mill in Eureka, Yuba County, and was there until the following July; then stopping in San Francisco until autumn, when, after the great fire, he came to Sacramento again. The next spring he went to the mines and struck some new discoveries in Placer County, in a spot near the Bear River called the Long Ravine. Then he kept boarding-house and provision-store in Eureka, and also did some mining there. Selling out, he left there in June, 1853. He went to Foster's Bar, on the Yuba River, and in the fall to Marysville. In the spring of 1854 he went to Santa Clara and remained there about a year; and then to Santa Cruz until 1861, where

he had property and prosecuted the mill wright's trade; then, from the autumn of 1861 to 1869 he was engaged in the same business at Virginia City; was next in Sacramento until 1871; then built a mill at Lakeport, Lake County, being there about two years, working at different points. In 1874 he came to Sacramento again, and then to Red Bluff, where he was a member of a stock company who built a mill there. Mr. Hill constructed the whole building in 1875. In January, 1876, he bought property in Elk Grove, and in March following his brother and his family came to this place with him. During the latter year he erected a small feed-mill, which was run until 1878, when he enlarged it and put in machinery for making flour. It was rented out two years, ending April, 1880, since which time Mr. Hill has conducted it, in partnership with Louis Bower, who in fact has been interested in the concern ever since 1878. Mr. Hill has been a member of the order of Odd Fellows ever since 1848, and now belongs to Elk Grove Lodge, number 274, and to the Occidental Encampment of Sacramento, No. 57, and also to the Veteran Odd Fellows' Association of San Francisco. He was married in Santa Cruz, in 1856, to Mary Uhden, a native of Ohio, and they have two children: Eddie and Laura.

GEORGE PETERS, rancher, was born on one of the Azores Islands, April 26, 1833, and was reared upon a farm. In 1848 he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York; but he followed the life of a sailor for four years on American vessels. He then left Boston on board the clipper New Flying Fish for California, landing in San Francisco and arriving in Sacramento in the fall of 1852. Here he found employment in a flour warehouse, at a salary of $8 a day, and remained there two months. For the ensuing fourteen years he followed mining, with some success. In 1865 he purchased his present ranch of 140 acres of choice river land on the Sacramento, six miles south of the city. It is the best in his neighborhood, and is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. He was married November 12, 1862, to Belle Nevis, and they have six children: Joseph, Anton, Manuel, Belle, Eliza and Mary.

THOMAS O'TOOLE, deceased, was born in Ireland in 1833, his parents being Patrick and Bridget (Burke) O'Toole. The father was a tenant-farmer in Galway. The boy received a fair education in his youth. Left an orphan by the death of both parents, he was invited to this country by an older brother, James, living in Massachusetts, and came in 1848. Being acquainted with farm work he followed that line for some years after his arrival in the United States. He was married in Roxbury, Massachusetts, February 12, 1856, to Miss Margaret Tympany, also a native of Ireland, a daughter of John and Mary (Flaherty) Tympany, both now deceased. The father was over seventy when he died, but the mother died before she was sixty. Mrs. O'Toole came to America in 1853, having been preceded by an older sister. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. O'Toole set out for California by the Panama route, and arrived in San Francisco on Good Friday, 1856, with just $100. Both went to work in that city for six months, the wife receiving $5 a month more than the husband, owing to the scarcity of good female help. The husband then went to mining for two or three months at Drytown, Amador County. They afterward worked for two years on a milk ranch in Yolo County. Mr. O'Toole then rented 400 acres of John Rovney, in Brighton Township, in this county. He had two partners in that venture, and they raised wheat and barley. The following year Mr. O'Toole rented a farm on his own account, and put in a crop of wheat and barley, but lost it all by the flood of 1862. He then rented eighty acres and again put in wheat and barley, which came out all right, and sold for five cents a pound for

wheat, and four and a half for barley. In 1866 he bought 160 acres in the same township, and now owned by Rovney. There they lived seven years, when they sold out and went to Kansas. Not liking that State they returned to California, and bought the 288 acres now occupied by the family at Freeport. Wheat, barley and alfalfa are the chief products. They carried on an extensive dairy at one time, but now milk only ten cows. They also own 413 acres at Saulsbury Station, devoted chiefly to wheat and barley, and now in charge of the oldest son. Mr. Thomas O'Toole died September 15, 1885, much respected in the community, and without an enemy anywhere. He was a model man in all the relations of life. He had worked hard for a living from an early age, and knew how to keep upright and honorable through all the hardships as well as the successes of life. The wife and five children survive him. These are: John Thomas, born May 4, 1860; James Joseph, February 17, 1866; and three daughters, Agnes, Maggie and Nellie. Both sons belong to the Y. M. I. of Sacramento, and the oldest to the N. S. G. W., Parlor No. 3. All the children received an academic education in college or convent, and the daughters are all accomplished musicians, while Maggie is an artist in painting of decided ability. John T. is married to Miss Mary Connelly, a niece of Mrs. Catherine McAnally, of Courtland. They have one child, Francis Joseph, born December 2, 1888.

DAVID OSBARN was born in Clark County, Ohio, September 12, 1825, his parents being Isaac and Elizabeth (Rall) Osbarn. The father was a native of New York and the mother of New Jersey. His grandfather, Jacob Rall, a native of New York city, was a soldier of the Revolution, entering the army, with his grandfather, at the age of seventeen. The Ralls were of Dutch origin. After the war Jacob Rall owned a grist-mill in New Jersey, where his daughter Elizabeth was born September 11, 1805. He moved to Ohio, while his daughter was a little girl, and finally settled on a farm in Clark County. Isaac Osbarn died comparatively young, leaving two sons—the subject of this sketch and his brother, Jacob Rall, born November 20, 1830. After some years the mother was married at Carlisle, Ohio, to Joseph Clippinger, a widower of that place. In 1876, on the occasion of Mr. David Osbarn's visit to his home and the Philadelphia Centennial, they were induced to spend the evening of life with him at Courtland. They enjoyed some years of serene tranquillity in the glorious climate of this section, and here they passed to the better land within a few months of each other. The mother died toward the close of 1885, having passed her eightieth birthday; and the stepfather had preceded her, aged eighty-three. They lie buried side by side in the Sacramento cemetery in a double grave constructed for their remains by the filial care of Mr. Osbarn. Mr. David Osbarn left his home at Carlisle, Ohio, with nine comrades, January 24, 1850, and New York, February 12, for California, by the Isthmus route, arriving at Chagres on February 22. Crossing the isthmus in those days was a peculiar experience for a man brought up amid the civilized environments of an Ohio home. Mr. Osbarn and his companions ascended the Chagres River in canoes "poled" by half-naked natives. When they became overheated by their labors under a burning sun these dark sons of the soil, often of mixed blood, did not hesitate to strip off their blouses, so that white ladies traveling that way have been known to disguise their sex in men's clothing to mitigate their mortification. At Gorgona they left the canoes to make the remainder of the journey to Panama by mules, along a narrow, jagged track with a dense thicket on either hand. Arrived at Panama, this particular company were confronted by a serious drawback of another character. They were detained forty-eight days waiting for the steamer Sarah Sands, a propeller with four masts, which relied on her sails fully as much as on her engine for making headway.

Mr. Osbarn and his party rented a place, bought their supplies and boarded themselves. Finally they left Panama, April 9, with about 300 passengers and a ship's company of perhaps another hundred persons. They were soon put on short rations for food and water, the condensed steam being utilized and doled out for drinking. The supply of coal was exhausted, and on April 18 they put into San Simeon Bay in distress for wood, water and beef. Passengers volunteered and the seamen gathered about fifty cords of wood. On the 22d they left, but the wind being unfavorable and the wood inadequate to getting up the required amount of steam power, it was found necessary to put back into the bay. A mounted messenger was sent forward to Monterey to procure coal, and the passengers were offered the alternative of going by land. Mr. Osbarn, who had suffered by Panama fever and had been taken aboard before convalescence, concluded to try the land passage to San Francisco. About half the passengers, including Mr. Osbarn and five of his special party, set out by land by way of San Solidad and San Jose missions, and arrived at San Francisco, June 1. The hardships of the land trip had some compensations in the hospitality of the natives and the relief from ocean dangers. Mr. Osbarn and his five companions paid fifty dollars for a ride with a freighter from San Jose to San Francisco. On June 1, they waded knee-deep in sand in the present metropolis, and found but few good buildings. Aside from the custom-house and postoffice there were one or two good hotels and gambling houses, the remainder being shanties and tents. Awaiting the arrival of their baggage and comrades by the steamer for about a week, they bargained with the opposition steamer Hartford for a passage to Sacramento at $25 a head for a club of twenty-five, the fare being $50 each by the regular line. They found Sacramento a "half-dried-up mudhole" and largely a city of tents and shanties. The conspicuous exceptions were the Orleans Hotel and the El Dorado gambling-house. It has always been a matter of surprise to thoughtful observers like the subject of this sketch, how men could be such fools as to stake their all against professional gamblers skilled in all the arts of cheating. Before the close of June our party left for the mining region at Georgetown, El Dorado County, by way of Brighton and Coloma. After prospecting around, even into Nevada, and without pleasure or profit, Mr. Osbarn was taken sick. His fibre was not tough enough and the surroundings of mining life were disgusting. Recovering from a month's illness he bought a team, and making some money bought other teams, kept a hay-yard and a blacksmith shop and had an interest in a store at Michigan Springs After a time he superintended his business from Sacramento, and suffered heavily with everybody else from the fire and flood of 1852–'53. His judgment prompting him to return to the permanent and secure pursuits of his youth in Ohio, he bought 160 acres in Yolo County, opposite Courtland, March 4, 1854, where he remained until 1859. Traded his place for improved property in Marysville, which he kept only a year. In 1861 he bought land at Courtland, in this county, and has since become the owner of several ranches in that neighborhood or within a radius of five miles, developing the thick-brush land of those times into the fruit farms of the present. After all these years and much experience and observation, Mr. Osbarn thinks "there's no place like home," and that the valley of the Sacramento is the garden spot of earth. The subject of this sketch is a gentleman of strong religious and moral convictions, inherited from his Methodist parentage, but his views are rather evangelical than denominational. In politics, he was of the American party in 1854, and has since been a Republican, while he would probably be a Prohibitionist were he entirely satisfied of the wisdom of basing a political party on the temperance reform movement. He recognizes and regrets the tendency to moral decadence in the organized machinery of all political parties. Remaining unmarried through all these long years, Mr. Osbarn's kindly nature has taken a

very special interest in his brother and his family. Jacob Rall Osbarn came to California in 1855 and after remaining here about a year returned to Ohio, where he was married November 25, 1856, at Carlisle, to Miss Mary Martha Clippinger, a native of that State, born December 10, 1834, daughter of Joseph Clippinger, already mentioned. Jacob R. was a soldier in the civil war and after filling his term of service, volunteered again to repel the Morgan raid in Southern Ohio. Some years later he moved with his family to this State, and they have since made their home with him, in city and country. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob R. Osbarn are the parents of three living children: David Horace, born in Ohio, March 23, 1858; Donna Elizabeth, November 4, 1861; Martha Rebecca, "uncle's baby," July 31, 1875, now attending grammar-school in Sacramento. Donna Elizabeth is married to Henry Elliott, a contractor and builder of Sacramento. They are the parents of Ratie Elizabeth, born October 9, 1883; and of David Osbarn and Donna Orietta, twins, born June 25, 1888. David H. married Miss Agnes Dashiell, a native of this State. They are the parents of two girls.

CHRISTIAN H. RAVE was born in Schleswig, a province of Germany, in the year 1820, his parents being Frederick, a cabinet-maker, and Rebecca Rave. He attended school until he reached the age of fourteen years, then was apprenticed to a locksmith at Hamburg to learn the trade, then traveled to complete his education. Having become an expert workman he desired a larger field and better opportunities for advancement, therefore set sail in a packet ship from Hamburg for New York, and arrived after a tempestuous voyage of six weeks. Undeterred by the fact that he was totally unfamiliar with the English language, he found his way to Philadelphia, and obtained employment at his trade on Chestnut street. In 1849 he, with a party of nineteen mechanics, determined to make their way to the land of gold. They went to St. Louis and there secured an outfit and provisions, and started to cross the plains, but they were illy prepared for such a journey, and by the time they arrived at Salt Lake their teams had given out and they were obliged to reorganize, and bought some Indian ponies and packed the remainder of the way. Nor was this all, for, taking the advice of some officious parties who were supposed to know, they were induced to take a new "cut-off" across the mountains and the dreary, pathless desert, only to find later that the cut-off was in fact a much longer route; their provisions and water gave out, and they suffered terrible hardships, losing two of their number in death. Meeting another party on the desert who still had a small supply of water, our subject paid his last dollar for a cup of the precious fluid, and begged for more, but was sternly refused. When he arrived at Sacramento, without money, friends or even acquaintances, he was glad to find any kind of employment, such as unloading vessels at the levee and doing any odd job that came to hand. At last he obtained employment with one Woodruff, proprietor of a stove store, whose stock consisted in part of stoves which had been shipped around the Horn and had to be "set up" after their arrival here. These stoves often brought $300 or even $500. Woodruff became his friend, and eventually assisted him to start a small shop of his own on Sixth, between J and K streets, where it may be seen to this day, a relic of the past. In this little shop was laid the foundation of a successful business, which, extending through the early years, broadened and grew with the growth of the Capital City. His business was to make locks, locks for the people, locks for the banks, hotels, and the jail and prisons, 1,400 being made under contract for the latter; and not only locks but iron doors, which, because of many fires, became an important industry, and was carried on subsequently for many years. He returned to Europe in 1853 to visit his old home, and his father, who died the following spring, and to be married to Elizabeth Riemech-

neider. Together they journeyed from the fatherland and took up their residence in the land of sunshine, and here they have lived for nearly forty years, having in the interval made three other trips to Europe. They are spending in well-deserved affluence the latter part of their lives at their pleasant home on Seventh street, surrounded by their children and their children's children.

ALFRED RANDOLPH, rancher, Dry Creek Township, was born July 15, 1831, in McLean County, Illinois, son of Gardner and Elizabeth (Stringfield) Randolph. His father, a native of Virginia, emigrated in an early day to Tennessee and thence to Alabama, and from there to Illinois, settling in 1860 at a point he named Randolph Grove. Afterward he lived in Riley County, Kansas, and about 1871 came to California and died at the residence of his son Alfred, in 1873, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a man of noble principles and a sympathetic Christian. His wife is now deceased. In their family were seven sons and six daughters, and all the children except two of the daughters came to California. Alfred Randolph was raised on a farm in his native State, and in 1850, when he was but nineteen years of age, he crossed the plains to this State with ox teams, being about four months on the way, and the journey was on the whole quite enjoyable. Stopping at Hangtown, he at once began mining and prosecuted that line of business for eight years, most of the time in the same district, and with moderate success. In 1858 he came to this county, locating upon his present farm of 160 acres at that time, and there he has ever since remained. This ranch he has enlarged by purchasing additions until he now has 250 acres. It is twenty-two miles from Sacramento. He raises hay, grain and livestock. He was married in June, 1877, to Miss Emma, daughter of William J. McFadden, and a native of Coshocton County, Ohio. They have three children: Harry Marvin, Estella B. and Clinton A. Mr. Randolph is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Galt, and in his political principles in a Republican.

JOHN H. HAYDEN, farmer, was born June 6, 1850, near Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio. His father, Martin Hayden, is a native of England, was a shoemaker by trade, and came to California in 1876, locating in Sacramento. July 15, 1885, he was run upon by the cars at the intersection of Twenty-sixth and R streets, in the city, and nearly killed, since which time he has been unable to work. His wife, whose maiden name was Barbara Wise, is still living, and they are both residing with their son, the subject of this article. They have three children, viz.: Mary F., wife of John W. Chestnut; Oscar H., residing in Iowa, and John H. The latter is a farmer and also a good carpenter and shoemaker. He was two years old when his parents emigrated with him from Ohio to Missouri. A year afterward they moved to Iowa, and in 1873, to Kansas, where they engaged in farming and stock-raising; were there during the grasshopper scourge. Selling out in 1876, they came and located in Sacramento. John and his wife threw themselves into hard work by the day. He was employed by Mr. Todd, on the corner of Fifth and L streets, in the lumber yard, and was there three months when the property changed hands. From there he went to Nicolaus, and next he and his wife went to the head of Feather River to work on a farm and in a dairy, remaining only two months; then they were two months at Spaulding's, and then in succession to his father's place, Black Station; and then for a man on the lower Stockton road, and then they purchased a half block on Twenty-eighth and Y streets, in 1878, and later the same year the other half, at a cost of $350. In 1883 they sold the same for $950 and purchased six and a fourth acres on Thirty-first and Y, at a cost of $400 per acre; and in 1884

eight acres additional, at the same price. In 1888 they sold the whole for $10,000. During the last year they purchased their present garden spot of ten acres, which is only one mile from the city. On this they have a very fine new two-story house, and the whole tract they are improving by putting out trees and planting vineyards, orchards, etc. It will soon be one of the finest residences on that road. There are five wells of excellent water ranging from twenty-six to sixty-six feet in depth, with a never failing supply. Thus it is seen what might be accomplished where husband and wife are faithful together with a single aim in view, to make a comfortable home in which they can enjoy their declining years. In 1874 Mr. Hayden married Miss Julia A. White, daughter of William and Elizabeth White, father a native of Virginia, and the mother of New York. They have had three children: Martin W., born December 17, 1875, and died June 6, 1877; Alson, a little boy who died in infancy, and John B., who was born May 26, 1879.

JOHN GEORGE PYNE, deceased, was a native of Ireland, born near Fermoy, in 1825, his parents being J. G. and Ann (Pyne) Pyne. The Pynes were originally English, but being long settled in Ireland, they became "more Irish than the Irish themselves," entirely identified with the interests and aspirations of that land so favored by nature and so abused by man. The parents of Mr. Pyne were blood relatives some degrees removed, and were people of wealth and high social standing. The grandfather, also named J. G., which seems to have been a favorite family name, was a practicing physician of local distinction. The great-grandfather was Lord Chief-Justice Pyne of the King's Bench. The Pynes have a family tradition that their ancestry can be traced back many hundred years. Be this as it may, it is unquestionable that the late J. G. Pyne, of Courtland, was a man of education, refinement and culture. He was a college graduate and had studied architecture and engineering, and is known to have practiced the latter, being for some years in the employ of the Santa Fé Railroad as a civil engineer. In 1856 he owned a farm in Dubuque County, Iowa, which he sold before coming to California in 1862. With two brothers, Edward and William, he came to the Sacramento River, where they worked together for a time on a rented ranch. William afterward went back to Ireland and died unmarried. Edward moved to Virginia City, where he engaged in mining. John G. worked for a time for one of the ranchers on the river, and in 1868 bought the ranch, increasing the acreage by later purchases to 118 acres, all planted in fruit trees. In 1877 Mr. Pyne made a visit to his native land and was married March 27, 1878, in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, in the city of Cork, to Miss Kate Pyne Brown, a native of Inchigeela, in the same county, daughter of Richard and Henrietta (Pyne) Brown, a blood relative in the third degree, both being great-grandchildren of Chief-Justice Pyne, already mentioned. A grand-uncle of Mrs. Kate Pyne was celebrated for military prowess, and was called Captain Talaveras Pyne for recovering some captured colors from the French in the battle of that name. After six years of married life devoted to promoting the happiness of his wife, and the enjoyment of learned leisure in the nice home he had erected and beautified, Mr. Pyne died in 1884, aged fifty-nine. Mrs. Pyne by a later marriage, since legally dissolved with the right of resuming her former name, is the mother of one child, Dora Isabella, born September 3, 1887.

EPHRAIM RAY, an old Californian, and resident of Sacramento County since 1850, is a native of the north of Ireland; he was born there June 10, 1827. His father, John Ray, emigrated to the United States with his family in 1836; stopped a short life in New Jersey, and was naturalized there, and then

moved to Illinois, settling in Clay County; his death occurred about a year and a half afterward. Mrs. Ray, whose maiden name was Jane Thompson, survived her husband about three years. In their family were seven children, six sons and one daughter; four of these are now living: William, Hugh and John in Clay County, Illinois, and Ephraim here in California. The latter was brought up as a farmer's boy, and has passed all his life in the same noble calling. After the death of his father he and his twin brother Robert went to live with their brother Hugh, the third in order of birth; and when they were sixteen or seventeen years old they secured teams and began hauling wheat from Rock River to Chicago. After accumulating some money they took some land in Ogle County, and commenced improving it at such times as they were not otherwise occupied. In the fall of the year they would make freighting trips between Chicago and Galena. Thus they were employed until the California gold fever broke out, and in the spring of 1850 they came with ox teams to Sacramento, arriving in August. There they turned out their teams upon a ranch upon the Cosumnes River and went to the mines at Folsom. They worked at Beale's Bar at the junction of the north and south forks of the river. After accumulating a little money they returned to Illinois. Robert married and remained there until his death in February, 1884. In the spring of 1852 Ephraim recrossed the plains with ox teams to his far western home; and here he engaged in hauling freight between Sacramento, Placerville, Georgetown and other places and the mines. In 1854 he moved down to the McIntyre ranch in Dry Creek Township, and he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits and in the care of live-stock. In 1876 he disposed of his farm and moved into Galt, his present residence. He has always been a hard-working man, devoting his attention principally to the raising of cattle when it was on a good paying basis. When he quit the ranch he let out on shares what cattle he had, sending them to Pit River in Modoc County; six years afterward he disposed of them altogether. One thing can be said of Mr. Ray that can be said of very few men: he has always conducted his business in such a manner as not to run in debt; and during the many years he has lived in California he has never owed a man a dollar! Often he refrained from buying when a good bargain might have been made because he had not the money in hand. Mr. Ray is an Irishman by birth, a naturalized citizen of the United States, a supporter of the Union during the last war, and a Republican in his political views. He is a charter member of Galt Lodge No. 83, K. of P.

PETER HOEY, farmer, Brighton Township, was born in County Lowth, Ireland, December 23, 1839, son of John and Mary Hoey, farmers. Of the family of nine children six sons came to the United States. The first to come was Patrick, who located first in New Orleans and came thence to California. The next was John, who left Ireland in 1850, and also stopped a short time in New Orleans and came to this State with his brother, in 1854; but the first to come to California was Bridget, now Mrs. Stoner, who came to the United States early in 1851, and to California in 1853. Catharine Quail came next, in 1866; Mary Carroll in 1867; Peter in 1868. John died in November, 1880; Patrick, in April, 1887; Michael, who never came to the United States, died in the old country in 1882. Thomas, still another brother, inherits the old home place in Ireland. Another sister, Margaret, now Mrs. Byrne, also resides in Ireland. Peter Hoey, the subject of this sketch, when a little boy, entered the employ of Sir John McNeal, who manufactured tile and brick. After he learned the business he had the position of burner, and for sixteen years conducted the whole business on contract. Then he ran a portable threshing-machine for five years. He left home at the age of twenty-seven years, and he sailed from Dundalk, Ire-

land, in the spring of 1868, and landed in Sacramento June 5, coming by way of New York and Panama. He first stopped with his brother John, and the next year bought a farm of 163 acres in Brighton Township; and this is his present ranch. In 1882 he purchased another ranch of 170 acres, on the Coloma road, and since then he has sold half of it, and now owns seventy acres of the place. His total real estate is now 233 acres. He has followed agriculture ever since his arrival here. The large ranch where he resides is devoted to grain, but it is also well adapted to fruit. On the smaller ranch he has fifty-six acres in vines and the rest in fruit trees, bearing. Mr. Hoey was married first in 1872 to Bridget Dunn, a native of Queen's County, Ireland, who died April 15, 1885, the mother of four sons, of whom only one is now living, John J., born September 19, 1880. In 1886 Mr. Hoey married Annie Curtis, who was born in Ireland and came to this State in 1876. They have two children: Gracie and Gertrude, twins, born March 29, 1887.

EDWARD KELLEY, of Brighton Township, was born in Calais, Maine, March 4, 1822, son of John and Hannah Kelley, both natives of Ireland. He was reared in his native State. At the age of nineteen years, in 1841, he married Maria Kern, a native of St. Stephens, New Brunswick. In the mean time he learned to be a ship carpenter and calker, at Calais, Bangor and Eastport, Maine, at St. Stephens and in New York. At St. Stephens he worked on a ship called Fannie, for Eastman & Wright Bros., of Boston. From Eastport they fetched a steamer named S. B. Wheeler, and this was placed in the ship Fannie, of 250 tons burden. The method by which this was done was the following, which was the invention of William Hines, of Kennebec, Maine, from whom Mr. Kelley learned his trade: they calked the ship up to the gunwales, launched it, took it along side the wharf and sunk it into a cradle, by the help of the tide which rises forty to fifty feet there. Then they hauled the steamer into the ship and then the hull hauled upon the flats. Then as the tide ebbed they let the water out through a 1 x 8 foot scuttle, which let the steamer down in place. Closing the scuttle enabled the next flood-tide to set it afloat. But the deck of the ship was not put on till after it was hauled to the quays. The space between the ship's skin and the steamer was then filled up with 300 tons of coal, and freighted with flour and whisky, etc., all they could pack in, and then all was ready. They then came around Cape Horn, landing in San Francisco May 10, 1851. First they discharged all the freight except the coal, which they afterward unloaded into a hulk that they bought for the purpose. The ship was then run up to Benicia and anchored among the tules. Then they took the mizzen and main masts out excepting the foremast, and all the decks but the forecastle. Next, taking a six by ten plank out of the ship's side below water mark, they sank it again, the pressure of the water being gauged by a leather valve large enough to cover the aperture and guided by ropes inside and out. The S. B. Wheeler was then taken out of the ship, and run about two years between San Francisco and Stockton, commanded by Captain Spear. The engineer who came with it to the coast was named Lockett. The steamer was afterward run to the Sandwich Islands, whither Mr. Kelley went and calked the deck, for Mr. Wright of the Islands. In 1852 he went to Madeira, near the San Quentin State Prison, and worked six months in a saw-mill called the Baltimore, perhaps the first saw-mill on the coast, for a Mr. Morrison. The next five months he was employed in a mill at Bolinas, Marin County. Then he purchased a lot of forty feet front at the corner of Dupont and Washington streets, San Francisco, in partnership with John McCloy. He brought lumber in his schooner from the mill where he was working and built a house on the lot, in 1853. His next move was to go with Meggs & Williams, who went up into Mendocino County, to

put up a mill, and worked for them seven months, at $130 a month. Returning to San Francisco, he leased a lot on Clay Street and built a house there for rent; but two years afterward the extension of Davis Street prevented him from obtaining what he had to pay for the ground, and he had to surrender the lease and the building with it. Next he made the trip to the Sandwich Islands already referred to; and in 1856 he worked a short time in San Francisco, and then bought his place in this county from Captain Mace, for $1,100. Thenceforward he has been a resident of this county. There are 173 acres here, well improved. Mrs. Kelley died in 1852. They had five children, all of whom are dead. In 1855 Mr. Kelley married Elizabeth McCloy, and by this marriage there have been three children, two of whom are living; Jane, wife of H. B. Smith; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Peter Robinson. The one who died was Maggie, who was burned to death when fourteen years old.

H. RUSSELL is a pioneer of Sacramento, who was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1825, the youngest of eleven children, five of whom were boys. His father, Francis Russell, was a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania. When a little over thirteen years old (April 1, 1839), he went to work as a clerk in his brother's hardware store, and for nine years, nine months and nine days continued with him. His friend in the store was John Whiteside, and for several years the subject of "going West" was discussed between them. In 1846 he entered man's estate, and to celebrate the event he received $100 and a new suit of clothes, when he at once started off on a trip to "see the world." He went to Ohio, to Michigan (where he had a brother), and to Chicago, where he met a party of fifteen young men who were making a pleasure trip. There were no railroads out of Chicago at that time, but a stage line ran to Galena, 198 miles, and the fare was $3. On this stage trip he first met Governor Stoneman, then a young lieutenant on his way from General Kearny. The stage was upset and Stoneman and Russell became acquainted and went on to St. Louis together. Years afterward, when Stoneman had become Governor of California, he met him again and the incidents above related were recalled. The trip made, his $100 spent, he returned again to the store a "wiser if not a better man." He came to the coast in 1849, with two companions, Sam Crist and Henry Good, arriving in Sacramento on the 12th of August. They camped here for a month, and then went to the mines. The ups and downs of mining life need not be related here. Suffice it to say that in February, 1854, he returned to New York, via the Nicaragua route, and on the 1st of May was married to Justice E. Danner, daughter of George Danner, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a well-known Pennsylvania man, who owned the receipt for the noted Hostetter's Bitters. Mr. Russell returned at once with his wife and engaged in the drug business, under the firm name of Fowler & Russell, afterward Russell & Kirk; this was in 1860. In 1863–'64 he was mining in Nevada, and afterward was interested in land and was engaged in farming in Sutter County. In 1853 he was elected treasurer of that county. Returning to Sacramento in 1885, he was elected public administrator for two years, and latterly, with his son-in-law, F. Y. Williams, he has been ranching in Placer County. His family consists of one son and three daughters: Margaret, now Mrs. Griffits; Caroline H., now Mrs. F. Y. Williams; Mary I., and B. U. Russell, the youngest of the family. Their home is on H street.

J. O. KANE, a rancher of Dry Creek Township, was born January 1, 1820, in Londonderry County, Ireland, son of John and Mary (McMaster) Kane. His parents came to the United States in 1830, by way of the St.

Lawrence River, landing at Lewiston, Maine; they lived in Niagara County, New York, until 1844, and then moved to Kane County, Illinois, fifteen miles west of St. Charles, where they resided on a farm until their death, the father in 1854, at the age of sixty-five years, and the mother in 1856, at the age of fifty-six years. They had five daughters and three sons; the latter were Patrick, Peter and J. O. The two last mentioned came to California together; and Peter, in returning home in 1851, died in St. Louis, Missouri, with Asiatic cholera. Mr. Kane, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on a farm. In 1850, when about thirty years of age, he came across the plains and mountains to California, reaching Hangtown, August 10, and followed mining there until 1854, with good success. Then he came down to Deer Valley and purchased a squatter's title near Sheldon, and remained there until 1858. Then, selling out, he purchased his present property in Dry Creek Township, seven miles north of Galt and one mile east of Hicksville. All the improvements on this place he himself has made; and he has also met with some heavy losses. His house with contents, including $500 in paper money, was destroyed by fire July 8, 1888; but he rebuilt and now has a comfortable home. His land, 200 acres in extent, is in a fine state of cultivation, devoted to hay, grain and live stock. He has also some fruit of all kinds, and three acres of raisin grapes, in a flourishing condition. Mr. Kane is a hard-working, honest man, is physically active, and enterprising. He is a member of Galt Lodge, No. 239, I. O. O. F., and of the order of K. of P. of the same place. From 1863 to 1886 he was a justice of the peace. In 1850 he participated in the Indian troubles of that year.

SEELY DeKAY, farmer, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, in 1820. In 1848 he moved to Republican, Ohio, and a short time afterward, in 1852, came to California, overland, being three months on the way. The Pawnee Indians stole some of his cattle, but fortunately he recovered them. Arriving in Sacramento with a few head of cattle, he sold them. Was then employed by William Muldrow for six months, and then rented twenty-five acres of land and began gardening. Two years afterward he bought three span of mules and commenced teaming over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and this business he followed for about twenty years. Finally he bought the ranch of 480 acres where he is now living and where he is raising all kind of stock, hay and grain. William DeKay, father of Seely, was also a native of New Jersey and died in that State; and his wife Rachel, *nee* Hamilton, born also in New Jersey, died in Republican, Ohio. Mr. C. S. DeKay married Jane Pitcher, who was born in London, England, in 1829, and they have one child, Guy P.

ORIN RANDOLPH RUNYON was born in Will County, Illinois, in 1833, said to be the first white child born in that county, his parents being Armstead and Anna (Hornbeckey) Runyon. The mother, a native of Ohio, died in childbirth, in 1839. The father, a native of Kentucky, died at Santa Rosa, California, in 1876, aged about seventy-five. Grandfather Michael Runyon was about eighty at his death in 1856. The father moved with his family to Missouri in 1844, and thence to California in 1849, settling soon afterward on the Sacramento River, two miles below Courtland. Here the elder Mr. Runyon first took up 160 acres, to which he added by later purchase until he owned about a section of land, with a frontage of one mile on the river. O. R. Runyon worked for his father from boyhood until 1855, and had but little regular schooling in his youth. In 1855 he returned to Lockport, Illinois, his birth place, and went to school in Beloit, Wisconsin, for three years. For several years he was in business as a boot and shoe dealer in

Lockport, and at Waterloo, Iowa. He was also a book-keeper for a short time at this period of his life. Mr. Runyon was married at Lockport, December 28, 1859, to Miss Martha E. Place, who was born at Oswego, New York, in 1835, daughter of Joseph and Malora (Wright) Place. Joseph Place died in 1865, at the age of eighty-four, and Malora Place died in 1847, at the age of fifty-one. The Place family is American for several generations, and of English origin. Mr. and Mrs. Runyon are the parents of two living children, both born in Lockport, Illinois: George, in 1863, and Laura M., in 1868. One child, Howard Wright, born in California, died at the age of five years. In 1870 Mr. Runyon returned to California, and went to fruit-raising about two miles below Courtland, where he still resides. His ranch comprises 300 acres, of which, however, two-thirds is swamp land, and 100 acres are devoted to fruit and alfalfa. In 1875 his title was perfected, and in 1878 he built his present residence, one of the most beautiful homes on the river. It is a two-story and basement house of fourteen rooms, well built and handsomely furnished. Its dimensions are about 50 x 60 feet, and must have cost over $12,000 to build and finish, not to mention the additional outlay for interior ornamentation. Mr. Runyon has been school trustee of the Onisbo district for ten years.

ISAAC F. FREEMAN ("Uncle Isaac"), a prominent citizen of Sacramento County, was born in Ohio, in the year 1814. As early as 1836 he made a trip across the country from Hamilton, Ohio, to the Black Hawk purchase, now Burlington, on the west side of the Mississippi, crossing the river in a canoe run by Indians; and three years afterward he settled at Bentonsport on the Des Moines River west of Burlington. At that time the milling (corn-grinding) for the immigrants was done by Meeks & Sons at Bonaparte, and Dr. G. S. Bailey dosed out the quinine to the inhabitants all along the Des Moines River. In 1852, with a son, A. C., twelve years old, he drove a herd of live-stock across the plains, and walked all the way, sleeping every night with no tent covering. Although the Indians were numerous along the route, they gave no trouble. After arriving in California, Mr. Freeman was engaged in the milk business for about a year, and then returned East. In 1859 he came again to California, settling at his present home near Elk Grove. The country at that time was wild, and only the following settlers were in Old Elk Grove, then known as the "Illinois Ranch." Thomas and Thaddeus McConnell, H. Stewart, Judge Hannon, Messrs. Beam, Foulkes, Buckner, Frye and James Whitcomb. There was no farming, stock-raising being the only industry; hay-raising began about 1861, but little or no wheat till later. Kerr Bros. set out the first grape-vines in that part of the county. The land grants made much trouble and impoverished many of the original settlers. The flood of 1862 caused a great devastation, and reached nearly up to Georgetown, now Franklin. The plains were covered with cattle dying and dead, and a man named Meny was said to have made money by killing them and stealing their hides. In 1869–'70 Mr. Freeman was a member of the Legislature. He has been a school trustee for over thirty years, and he has filled various other positions. He has now been a farmer for sixty-five years, and has always been in favor of white labor and opposed to Chinese labor, Chinese citizenship and Chinese immigration.

PETER PLANALP, farmer. It is with pleasure that we record the life of such an old Californian as the subject of this section of our history. He is a marked type of those who came hither in early day. He was born in Switzerland, November 20, 1828, a son of Peter and Barbara (Stahley) Planalp. In 1834 the family came to the United States, locating in Dearborn County, Indiana, where they

made their home for a number of years, during the more active part of their life. The old gentleman was a farmer by occupation, and when he and his wife were somewhat advanced in years they went to Missouri, where they remained with some of their children until their death. They had three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. Mr. Planalp, the subject of this sketch, is the only one of the family in this State. He was brought up a farmer boy in pioneer times, at hard work and with but little schooling. At the age of twenty-four years, in company with a returned Californian,—Mr. Matthews,—he started, April 15, 1852, for the gold fields of this State. He came by steamer to St. Louis, and thence by mule teams, leaving Independence, Missouri, May 10, and arriving in Sacramento September 16, without any special trouble on the trip, although the trains ahead and behind them had troubles with the Indians and other accidents. When he arrived in Sacramento he had poor health. The friends with whom he came went up on the San Juan grant, on the American River, and obtained a ranch. Mr. Planalp obtained work from a neighbor living there, remaining with him three months. He then made a trip through the mines between Sacramento and Marysville, and up the Yuba River and on to San Juan and other places. Returning to this county, he obtained work upon a farm about where he is now living. Some two years later he again visited the mining region and worked about two years there. Previous to this he had taken up land claims in Dry Creek Township, and when he returned from the mines he went upon his land, and since 1858 he has given his entire attention to farming and stock-raising. In 1863 he sold his lands, went to Fresno County and entered the live-stock business there, remaining until 1867. Returning then to this county, he bought back his old place, which he now occupies. It comprises 874 acres, and 240 acres adjoining belongs to his wife. Mr. Planalp is a most successful farmer, beginning here, as he did, in early days without anything to help him except his industrious habits and business tact. In 1879 he erected his handsome residence in Galt, where he has ever since resided. In politics he has always been a Democrat, but not an active politician. In 1870 he married Mrs. Rosanna M. Need, widow of Michael Need, who came to this State in 1857. Mrs. Planalp has had four children, two by each marriage. The names of all are, in order, Sarah E. and George W. Need, and Rosanna and Henrietta Planalp. All are natives of the Golden State.

JOHN GARMAN HITE was born near Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois, December 28, 1848, his parents being Alexander and Arabella (Matthus) Hite. The father, born in Virginia in 1806, died on the place now owned by the son, in December, 1885, lacking only a few days of being eighty years old. The mother, born in Ohio in 1812, and there married in 1829, is living with her daughter Rachel, now Mrs. C. E. Adams, of Sacramento. The parents came to California by the northern route across the plains in 1853, arriving at Bear River, September 24, with six sons and six daughters. Their youngest child, Daniel Oren, born in Sacramento County in 1854, is now living with the subject of this sketch. One daughter died in 1861, aged fifteen; another is also deceased, and one son, Abram E., died in 1885. The father bought a place on his arrival, about three-quarters of a mile to the west of his later location, now owned by his son, a quarter of a mile west of the Six-Mile House, on the lower Stockton road. This he settled on January 9, 1855, taking up a quarter section, of which, however, only 120 acres were patented to him. He put up a house the same year. From 1858 to 1864 the family lived on the Haggin grant, six miles above Sacramento, the two oldest sons renting the father's ranch. J. G. attended the usual spring and autumn terms of the local schools during his boyhood and youth, and before his majority had also picked

up the trades of carpenter and blacksmith. Before he was quite twenty-one he went into the threshing business, which he still follows now with much improved machinery, and in winter and spring he worked as carpenter. He also at one time clerked in a store at Freeport for two years. Mr. Hite was married July 17, 1876, to Miss Lillian Rheil, a native of California, her parents being Philip G. and Mrs. Hannah (Bodge, by birth Weber) Rheil, both living in Freeport. January 5, 1881, Mr. Hite bought out his father, and built a new house of six good rooms. He raises grain and hay chiefly. He rents 400 acres in Sutter Township, across the road to the north of his line, mostly sown to wheat; and with a partner rents 240 acres more, devoted mainly to cattle and hay. For four to five months each year he is engaged in threshing for various ranchers, in and out of Sacramento County. Mr. and Mrs. Hite are the parents of two children: Lovella, born October 11, 1878; Waverly John, March 9, 1880.

JOSEPH HANLON was born in West Meath, Ireland, in 1837, his parents being James and Catherine (Garrity) Hanlon They were the parents of four sons who grew to manhood, of whom three emigrated to America, and one remained at the old home, and another has lately returned there. The maternal grandmother lived to the age of ninety-seven, the only relative known whose age extended beyond seventy. Joseph Hanlon arrived in New York in 1854, and soon afterward went West, going to work near La Porte, Indiana, in that year. In 1857 he came to California, and went to mining at Iowa Hill, Placer County, but with only moderate success. In 1858 he came down into the plains and went to work for the owner of the place he now owns. In 1859, he and his partner, Timothy McEnerney, rented 160 acres of the same, and in 1862 they bought eighty acres, to which they added by later purchase until they owned 760 acres in 1875. They ran a dairy and did general farming besides raising cattle and horses. In 1881 Mr. Hanlon paid a visit to Ireland, returning in 1882; and in 1883 he bought out his partner's interest, becoming sole owner of 760 acres of land. September 21, 1884, Mr. Hanlon was married, in San Francisco, to Miss Catherine Callahan, a native of Rhode Island, the only child of Michael and Julia (Gavegan) Callahan. The father, who was an assistant railroad superintendent, was accidentally killed at the age of twenty-nine years. The mother, who was fifty-five years old in January, 1889, resides with her daughter in the placid enjoyment of the health and vigor of well-preserved womanhood, with a fair promise of reaching the age of her father, who was ninety-eight years old at his death in 1883. Her maternal grandparents, who were also named Gavegan,—Matthew and Ann,—died at the ages of eighty-one and seventy-seven, the husband being two years older than the wife and surviving her two years. He was a leather merchant in Strokestown, County Roscommon, Ireland. Mrs. Hanlon is an accomplished pianist, and a singer of marked ability. Before her marriage she was a teacher of vocal and instrumental music in San Francisco, where her musical talent was in frequent demand for charity concerts and entertainments, her generosity and self-sacrifice being widely known to the benevolent projectors of such enterprises. Mr. and Mrs. Hanlon are the parents of two boys: Joseph Aloysius, born December 28, 1885, and James Ignatius, born August 24, 1887.

JAMES H. HAMILTON, a rancher of Sutter Township, was born May 9, 1832, in Kentucky, and is the son of James and Sarah (Lewis) Hamilton, natives also of Kentucky. The grandfather of James H., also named James, was a native of Scotland, came to America before the Revolutionary War, in which he served as a soldier. In his family

were three children: William D., Mary A., wife of Boone McDonald, and they resided in Kentucky until their death, and James. In the family of the father of the subject of this sketch were thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters. The sons were: William, John, Andrew, McCrager, Matthew and James H. The latter was brought up on a farm in Kentucky until he was seventeen years of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it some three years in Kentucky, and eleven years in Callaway County, Missouri; he and his wife and one child, in 1864, came to California, overland, with mule teams, consuming four and a half months' time. Going direct to the Cosumnes River he commenced farming for himself, and was engaged in that pursuit two years. He then tried his hand at gold-mining, and found that, after a six-months trial, it took two dollars to make one. Quitting that he went to Sebastopol, in Sacramento County, and purchased land from the State, commenced stock-raising, and continued that business until 1881, with marked success. In that year he sold out and bought his present property of 120 acres, five miles south of Sacramento and one mile east of the Freeport road. This land is specially adapted to fruit. Four acres are in strawberries and five acres in choice varieties of peach, plum, French prunes, Hungarian prunes, silver prunes, apricots, apples, Bartlett pears, nectarines, almonds, persimmons, English and black walnuts, and some of the finest grafted orange trees in this part of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have made one visit to his old home in Kentucky, and to his mother, who is still living in St. Charles, Missouri, at the age of ninety-one years. After making that visit he was glad that he had a home in California, to which he might return. Mr. Hamilton has been a member of Callaway Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F.; is now a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, of the same order, and also of Sacramento Grange, No. 12. In 1856 he married Miss Rebecca La Rue, a native of Virginia, born November 11, 1834, and a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth La Rue, both deceased; mother died in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have two children: the daughter, Annie E., born in Callaway County, Missouri, June 14, 1861, is the wife of H. W. Foster; and the son, George L., born November 13, 1871, is now attending the Sacramento Business College.

MERRITT C. PIKE, of Brighton Township, has a ranch of 310 acres, all improved; 235 acres are in orchard and the rest in vineyard. The orchard comprises apricots, peaches, French prunes, plums, etc. Of peach-trees he has about 15,000; of plums and prunes, 9,000; about ten acres are in almonds. Ages of fruit-trees, from four to eight years. The vineyard embraces Tokays, Muscats and other table varieties, and of Zinfandels, Carignanes, Materos and Petit Bourger and other wine varieties, one to four years old. In 1888 he sold 24,600 boxes of wrapped fruit; had twenty-six tons of dried fruit, two tons of almonds from four-year-old trees, and also sold $2.000 worth of undried fruit to the cannery. He has also an acre and a half of blackberries, which produce 500 crates annually, worth in market 75 cents to $1.25 per crate. There are about a 1,000 trees along the driveway, and bordering the ranch all around. During the busy season of wrapping and drying he gives employment to fifty-five to sixty men. Has a twenty-five-horse-power engine to supply steam in connection with the two steam driers, costing $884 each; capacity, twelve tons of fresh fruit every twenty-four hours. Each drier has 120 trays. The main building of the dry ing establishment is 24 x 60 feet, with two wings 20 x 24 feet, for storing. There are also a packing-house and other buildings. Of this place he purchased 190 acres in 1877 of G. G. Briggs, and 120 acres of J. T. Wight in 1885. The purchases were made by Montgomery Pike, Sr., and M. C. Pike, in 1877, who ran the business until January 1, 1888, when Mont-

gomery Pike, Jr., bought his father's interest, and for a while the business was carried on under the firm name of Pike Brothers, until W. S. Kendall, of Sacramento, bought Montgomery Pike's (Jr.) interest. At first the land was all heavily timbered with live oak, jack oak and willow. There are two kinds of soil: the bottom land is a deep, sandy loam, adapted to peaches, plums and apricots; the upland is the clay loam, good for grapes and almonds, never baking, and easily worked at any time of the year. Mr. Pike was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, December 2, 1859. His father, Montgomery Pike, first came to California in the spring of 1873, and made arrangements for the family; they came the next autumn. He is now residing in Santa Barbara County, engaged in raising fruit. Mrs. Pike died in 1886. The family comprise Elias, born in Indiana; Jennison, born also in Indiana, and is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Iowa; Mary O., who died in 1882; Annie M., born in Iowa, now Mrs. McEwing, in Santa Barbara County; M. C., the subject of this sketch; and Montgomery, born also in Iowa. The latter owned a coal mine in Kirkville, Wapello County, Iowa, and ran it about four years; and since that time has been engaged here in the fruit and vegetable business. October 15, 1885, M. C. Pike married Lizzie A. Shields, daughter of John Shields, of this county.

JOHN PIERCE RHOADS, deceased, was born in Muhlenburg, Kentucky, October 5, 1818, being the third child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Foster) Rhoads. His parents moved from Kentucky to or near Vincennes, Indiana; and as early as 1830 to Edgar County, Illinois, where he owned a farm. John P. was brought up on a farm and his educational opportunities were limited. He used to tell of helping in his youth, among other jobs, in the construction of a section of the National Road, near the Wabash, for which his father held a contract. By private study and great industry he supplied the deficiency in his early education, and in mature life was regarded as a well informed man. At the age of eighteen he was married to Miss Matilda Fanning, also a native of Kentucky, probably on the eve of his family's removal to Missouri, in 1836. He farmed in Ray County, in that State, and six children were born to them there, of whom three are still living: Thomas F., now a resident of Rapid City, Dakota; Mathew M., of Modoc County, California; and Mary E., now Mrs. William H. Taylor, of Hudson, Grant County, New Mexico. With the father and both families he came to California in 1846. Separating at the Hastings' cut-off from the Donner party and following the old route the Rhoads family escaped the disasters that befell the Donners. When the news was brought by the "Forlorn Hope" to Johnson's crossing, on the Bear River, where the Rhoads family were living, John P. was the most active in the effort to rescue the survivors. He immediately extemporized a small raft on which he crossed the swollen river and hastened across the plains on foot to carry the dreadful news to Sutter's Fort. He was a member of the first and fourth relief parties, and among the heroic services rendered one grateful survivor, Naomi L. Pike, then a child, afterward Mrs. Schenck, since deceased, of the Dalles, Oregon, tells how he carried her over forty miles upon his shoulders, carefully wrapped up in a blanket. Early in 1847 he moved to Sonoma County with his wife and children, but in the fall of that year he bought land on the Cosumnes, known as lot five of the Sheldon estate. With the discovery of gold in 1848 his farming plans were laid aside for a time, and he went to mining in Rhoads' Diggings, near Folsom. During that year, in his absence, twin sons were born to him in Sonoma, Andrew J. and James K., who are now living in Tulare County. Later in the year when the gold fever had somewhat chilled, he moved his family to his ranch on the Cosumnes, and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Here in 1850 another child, William B.

was born, but he was killed in childhood by falling from the second floor of a barn. In 1851 the mother died, leaving six surviving children. In August, 1852, Mr. Rhoads was married to Miss Mary Murray, a native of Ireland. She bore him eight sons, five of whom are still living: John M., in 1853; Francis J., in 1854; Michael M., in 1855; Daniel C., in 1856, and Rufus H., in 1860. Daniel C. is married and is the father of one boy. November 18, 1884, Rufus H. married his wife, Mary A., a native of this State, and a granddaughter of S. W. Taylor, a native of Pennsylvania, and for some years a settler on the Cosumnes, but now residing, at the age of seventy-nine, in Hudson, Grant County, New Mexico. He now has two sons,—Emmet Francis and John R. Michael M. was married December 26, 1887, to Lizzie Murphy, of Toronto, Canada, and resides in Sacramento. In 1863 John P. Rhoads was elected a member of the State Assembly on the Republican ticket. He was a school trustee of the Rhoads district for twenty years, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his neighbors in all the relations of life. He died December 20, 1866, his second wife surviving until February 9, 1869. Francis J. Rhoads, and his younger brothers, J. M., M. M. D. C., and R. H. Rhoads, besides the usual district school education, took a course in St. Mary's College in San Francisco; Daniel C., afterward in the Pacific Business College of San Francisco.

LUTHER KURTZ HAMMER (deceased), a pioneer of California and one of the best known Sacramentans in times gone by, was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, born February 7, 1826, and a son of Jacob Hammer When he was a mere child, the family removed to Mansfield, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood and learned the jeweler's trade. From there he went to Illinois, where he worked at his trade. When the California gold excitement broke out, he decided to try his fortunes in the new El Dorado, and in 1849 he joined one of the parties organized to cross the plains. The trip was more than ordinarily spiced with adventure. On one occasion, when attempting to cross a river on horseback, the horse was caught in the current and swept down the stream, while he himself was helpless. But a lasso was thrown at him from the shore, and catching it, he was pulled in and rescued when on the point of drowning. The horse, however, was lost. He was an expert banjo player, and as he had one of those instruments along, there was often music in the camp. The "Across the Plains" speaks of an instance where a train had gone into camp for the night, and among its people were several negroes. Mr. Hammer came into the camp with his banjo, and greatly entertained the people of the train with his music, while the negroes were rendered frantic with delight. On arriving in California he engaged in teaming between Sacramento and Jackson, afterward settling in the latter place and embarking in the jewelry business there. From there he removed to Sacramento and engaged in the music business in partnership with J. R. Tolles. A few years later Mr. Hammer became sole proprietor of the business. He came to Sacramento a single man and married in this city to Miss Maria L. Tolles, a native of Mansfield, Ohio, both of whose parents died in Sacramento. Her father was engaged in the real-estate business here up to the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Hammer were the parents of four children, of whom only M. L. survived. The deceased are: Frank T., Frederick C. and Alice M. L. K. Hammer was a prominent Mason. He joined the order at Sacramento, in Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, and was a member of the Chapter, Council and Commandery. He was also a member of the Pioneer Society. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been one of its supporters, and always took an active interest in public affairs. He held the post of school director for two terms, and was an incumbent of the office at the time of his death, which occurred November 27

1883. Mr. Hammer is remembered as one of the representative business men of his time. He was virtually the introducer of the Chickering piano in this market, and was identified with that instrument for many years. M. L. Hammer, proprietor of the wholesale and retail music house at 830 J street, is the only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Hammer, and is a worthy representative of the name of one of the California pioneers, as he ranks to-day, though a young man, among the leading business men of Sacramento. Mr. Hammer was born in Sacramento, October 25, 1864, was reared here and educated in the city's public schools. When his father's death left the music establishment on his young shoulders, he had had but a year's experience in the business. But he rose to the emergency, and instead of sinking under the load, has increased the trade of the house in every direction, and now has a larger trade in the general musical line than any house on the Pacific Coast, outside of San Francisco, while his business is now in better shape than ever. Mr. Hammer is a member of Sacramento Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and of Sunset Parlor, N. S. G. W. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Hammer is an entertaining, pushing young man of excellent business qualifications, and well deserves the success with which he is meeting in business.

ALFRED MARTIN GUNTER was born September 3, 1842, in La Porte County, Indiana, his parents being Jacob and Jane (Sanford) Gunter. His mother is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born September 11, 1818. His father, Jacob Gunter, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was born June 13, 1814. They were married February 23, 1836, in New York State. They went to Ohio and located near Cleveland, remaining for five or six years, thence to Illinois, then to Indiana, in both of which places they remained two or three years. Then they went to Jefferson County, Iowa, where they lived about five years. In 1853, with others, they started for California. They took three wagons, drawn by ox teams, and about twenty head of cattle. They had no trouble on the way, excepting one night when they had to keep watch in order to keep the droves of buffalo from causing the cattle to stampede. They had the cattle tied to the wagons, there being no timber in that section. The parties just ahead of them and behind were much annoyed by the Indians. After a journey of six months they landed in Pleasant Valley, El Dorado County, September 3. Mr. Gunter kept hotel for a time at Pleasant Valley, but afterward bought a ranch, which he sold after working it a year. Coming to Sacramento County, he bought a ranch in Brighton Township. Twelve years later he sold out and moved to Inyo County, California. His home is now in New Monterey. He and his wife are both living; he is seventy-five years old, and his wife seventy. They raised a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, one of whom has since died. Their names are as follows: Effama, born August 7, 1837, wife of J. M. Bell, resident in Pleasant Valley; Minerva, born March 2, 1839, wife of Joseph Power, resident in Inyo County, California; A. M.; Adaline, born February 13, 1844, wife of Nelson Shaver, of Sacramento; F. S. Gunter, born October 23, 1846, resident in Sacramento; A. T. Gunter, born October 18, 1848, resident in New Mexico; H. N., born August 29, 1850; Elizabeth N., born September 26, 1853, wife of Alley McGee, resident in Inyo County; Caroline, born October 28, 1857, resident in Inyo County, wife of John McGee; P. D., born October 28, 1857, resident in Sacramento; N. J., born December 29, 1859; and Mary J., born June 11, 1862, and died an infant. A. M. Gunter, the subject of this sketch, has spent all his life, excepting the first eleven years, in California. He took up a ranch, which other parties were striving to get, when yet too young to hold it in his name. He went there and stayed in a little house which was built on the land, and which he had to guard

night and day. After he had been there a sufficient length of time, his father obtained a title to the land in his name (his father's). In 1862 he went to Silver City with a load of freight, where he was exposed to the small-pox. He returned after an absence of twenty days, and was taken down with the disease, giving it to the other members of the family. During his absence his father had sold his ranch and spent the proceeds. But he gave him two cows, which he exchanged for oxen. With this team he went to baling hay, which occupation he followed for three or four years. In this way he obtained his start in life. In 1870 he bought the place where he now resides; it contains 480 acres, and is devoted to general farming. It is situated on the road four miles east of Florin, in Brighton and San Joaquin townships. Mr. Gunter is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, Industry Lodge, No. 157, of Sacramento, and the P. of H. He was married April 10, 1872, to Mary Margaretta Kent, born November 25, 1849, daughter of James and Martha M. Kent, who came to California in 1853 across the plains, settling in Sutter County, where they lived fifteen years; then moved to Elk Grove, where her father died September 13, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Gunter have eight children, six sons and two daughters: Alfred Franklin, born August 17, 1873; Wilfred Edmond, December 25, 1875; Mary Etta Leona, November 19, 1877; James Garfield, December 17, 1879; Rufus Irving, March 27, 1882; Cora Alena Pearl, April 1, 1884; Orren Alonzo, July 25, 1886, and Larren Elbridge, August 31, 1888.

JOSEPH GRONDONA was born in Italy, September 6, 1819, and came direct to California in 1852, by way of New York and the Isthmus, walking across the latter, and landing at San Francisco in February, 1853. He first followed mining at Angel's Camp in Calaveras County, and then in Bear Valley, Mariposa, remaining there five years. Returning East, he was in Boston six months. Coming again to the coast by steamer, he went to the Bear Valley mines, where he remained two years, but not with much success. In December, 1861, he went to San Francisco and then came to this county and rented a small piece of land two miles south of Sacramento, of Samuel Lardner, for five years; afterward he bought more land of Mr. Lardner, making sixteen acres. He now has fifteen acres in orchard, and five acres in hops. This place was a swamp when he took possession of it, but he has made it a "garden of Eden." It is now about a half mile from the city limits, and near the levee road. The land is of the finest quality, and one can raise anything upon it any time of the year, as it is irrigated from the river, and able also to stand any amount of wet weather. The house is picturesquely situated in a grove of sycamore and eucalyptus, and fine fruit trees grace the surroundings. From the house the steamers are seen daily on the river. Mr. Grondona is still in good health and active, speaks good English, and is glad to spend the remainder of his life in this golden State. He was married in Italy, September 8, 1844, to Maria Pendola, and they have five sons and one daughter: Kate, in Italy, born September 14, 1845; Nicholas, born in Italy, April 13, 1850; John, in Boston, November 17, 1852; Charles, born in California, October 24, 1863; Frank, June 14, 1865, and Domingo, March 30, 1868, all of whom are living.

CHARLES W. HARVEY, farmer, and one of the most worthy of the old settlers in Sacramento County, has been a resident here ever since 1853. He is a native of Herkimer County, New York, where he was born August 18, 1831. He is a son of David Harvey, some knowledge of whom and of the Harvey family may be obtained from the sketch of Obed Harvey, elsewhere in this work. When Charles W. was eight years of age, the family

moved from New York to Illinois, where he remained with them until of age, a farm laborer. Being intellectually apt, he obtained a good education, even with the limited advantages of the pioneer school. After his parents removed to Elgin he remained upon the farm in Kane County, till he left for California. November 25, 1853, he sailed from New York on the steamer Prometheus to Nicaragua, and thence on the Countess to San Francisco; thence on a steamer to Sacramento, and then he traveled by the stage to Hangtown (now Placerville), arriving December 24. The month afterward he located upon Dry Creek in the valley. At that time his mother and brother had some school lands, upon which Charles entered and engaged in the live-stock business. About the same time he bought several claims for himself, which were afterward found to be a grant that superseded other school land. He continued in the stock business, in connection with his brother and others, for a number of years. After severing his connection with them, he continued in the same business and in dairying until 1873, when he purchased the Briggs House in Galt, then in poor condition, fitted it up, gave it character, and conducted it for eleven years, with good patronage. Since he left the hotel Mr. Harvey has been engaged in no particular business. He is a charter member of Phœnix Lodge, No. 292, I. O. O. F., of Galt, and also a member of the Encampment of the same place. He is a gentleman of liberal views, and has always been interested in the growth of his adopted town. He was married in 1862, in Illinois, to Martha Sherwood, a native of the State of New York. Their children are: Obed V., Irvin and Lou.

JOHN ROONEY, farmer, Brighton Township, was born in Ireland, August 14, 1826, a son of John and Ann (Garland) Rooney. His parents had nine children, of whom six lived to be grown up: Peter came to the United States in 1835, and died in Alabama; Patrick came to Alabama in 1850 and to California in 1853, and died here; John was the third child; Mary came in 1835 to the United States, and died in Massachusetts; Mrs. Katharin Murray emigrated to America about 1842 and now resides in Peru, Illinois; and Bridget is still in old Ireland. Peter, the eldest, made that part of Alabama his home which the other members of the family also intended for their permanent residence. Mr. John Rooney, the subject of this sketch, came to the United States in 1847, when he was just twenty-one years old. He was very young when his father died, being the youngest child at the time, and was brought up on the farm. He sailed from Liverpool to New York, and from there to Boston, near which place at Roxbury, his sister, Mrs. Mary Hoey was living. Two months afterward he went into King County, Alabama, where Peter was living. November 20, 1849, he started for California, sailing from New Orleans to Chagres, Panama, and thence to San Francisco, landing there January 27, 1850. He arrived in Sacramento February 2, when this place was "all slough holes." Proceeding to the mines at Georgetown, El Dorado County, he remained there about nine months, and enjoyed good success. At this time, in May or June, a friend from Alabama, John Hopper, obtained from him and his partner, Smith, $10,000, without security, for speculating purposes. By Christmas Hopper was "busted," and Rooney and Smith came down and took up this land for security. It consisted of 160 acres, about one and a half miles from where he now lives. They put in a crop of barley and made considerable money, about $5,000 net. Mr. Rooney carried on this farm and also the Alabama mine in El Dorado County, both which paid well, the mine yielding sometimes as high as $800 a day; his success, of course varied; but he netted $25,000 by 1853, since which time he has been farming. His first place he kept until about 1879, when he purchased his present place, consisting of 610 acres, five miles from Sacramento, on the Co-

homestead, bordering the American River. It is a fine, productive place. Here his principal crops are alfalfa and hops. His fine residence he built when he purchased the place about ten years ago. In regard to political principles Mr. Rooney was during the war a Douglas Democrat; in 1864 he supported Lincoln, and since 1868 he has been a Democrat. In 1853 he visited Alabama, and there married Mary Clark, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States with her mother in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Rooney have had four sons and one daughter: John, the eldest son, died February 4, 1885, at the age of twenty-four years; the other children are living: Peter W. married Mary Powers; Mary is the wife of Thomas O'Neil, of Sacramento; Steven A. married Mary Tagney; and James is the youngest. The sons are all resident upon their father's farm.

DANIEL RODEN, deceased, formerly a farmer in San Joaquin Township, was born in Tennessee, March 21, 1831, his parents being Allen and Mary Roden, both natives also of Tennessee. When he was very young his parents moved with him to Laclede County, Missouri, where he remained until about twenty-three years of age; and during that time, in 1852, he married Elizabeth Bridges, who was born in Union County, Illinois, September 23, 1831, a daughter of Calvin and Prudy Bridges, both natives of old Virginia. In her father's family were eight sons and two daughters, all now dead excepting the two daughters. Mrs. Mary Jones, the other daughter, resides in Laclede County, Missouri. When Mrs. Roden was yet a child her father died, and afterward her mother moved with her family from Illinois to Missouri, where she. Mrs. Roden, was brought up. In the spring of 1854, Mr. Roden and his family started for California with ox teams, and arrived in Sacramento County October 4. It was a long and tedious trip. Two or three of Mr. Roden's horses and two head of his cattle were stolen by the Indians. The first year here he cultivated a piece of rented land, and then entered a quarter section of land in the northwestern portion of San Joaquin Township, and after that bought another quarter section adjoining. Here he made his home until the autumn of 1875, when he sold and bought the present homestead in the same township and on the border of the Cosumnes River. The farm property is now owned by Mrs. Maxfield and Mrs. Bates, widows. The present farm, of 320 acres, is rich land. Mr. Roden died March 14, 1881, and since then the farm has been managed by his widow and son. In the family there have been six children, viz: Isaac, who married Elmira McLaughlin; Daniel, who married Anna Maxfield; Jessie, wife of James Mitchell; Emeline, Benjamin and John, — all residing in this county. For many years prior to his death, Mr. Roden was not a very hale man physically, but his intellect and disposition were admired by all in the community, and he was faithful and kind to his family; was Democratic in politics, taking great interest in the public welfare.

HON. OBED HARVEY, M. D. — Nothing can be of greater interest in connection with the historical volume of a county than a page from the life history of those who, having become identified with the material and social interests in early days, have contributed so largely to its growth and development, and left the impress of their personality upon their generation. As grandly illustrative of this remark we take pleasure in noting here the principal facts of the life of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Harvey is a native of New York State, and was born in Wayne County, near the shore of Lake Ontario, September 7, 1825, the son of David Harvey, a farmer, and Nabby, *nee* Ainsworth, a native of Wilbraham, Massachusetts. The latter was of Welsh ancestry, while the Doctor's ancestors came from

Scotland; and it is a matter of family history that both his great-grandfather and one of his sons died on a prison ship while serving their country during the Revolutionary war. A portion of Dr. Harvey's boyhood was passed at Gilbertsville, Otsego County, New York, where he attended the academy and began the study of medicine, under Dr. Roderick. Later on he went to St. Charles, Illinois, where his parents resided, and, continuing his studies under Prof. G. W. Richards, was graduated with honor at the Rock Island Medical Institute, which was subsequently merged into the University of Iowa, in 1848. After practicing his profession for two years at Genoa and Elgin, the discovery of gold in California was attracting the attention of the civilized world, and he became one of the pioneers who braved the difficulties and dangers of a trip overland, to the land of golden promise, arriving with his party at Hangtown (now Placerville), in El Dorado County, August 3, 1850. Here he practiced his profession, and in conjunction with Dr. Asa Clark, now of Stockton, had charge of the El Dorado County Hospital; was also associated with Dr. Keen, a prominent physician and politician of that county; and during the years of his residence there he was interested in mining and in many enterprises of public moment. In 1859 he was a delegate and active member from that county to the first railroad convention ever held in this State; it was held in San Francisco and was one of the incipient movements in the final establishment of a public highway across the continent. On his way East in the fall of 1857, on the steamer Central America, he was wrecked, September 12, at 8:00 P. M., off Cape Hatteras, being one of forty-nine passengers saved out of about 425; they were picked up by the Norwegian bark Ellen, after having floated on a piece of the wreck about nine hours. The Doctor was entirely alone during the most of this struggle on a separate piece of the wreck; sighting a light in the rigging of the bark some distance away, he made his last vigorous effort in swimming, and by use of his voice attracted the attention of the crew and soon was alongside the vessel; and when a rope was thrown to him grasped it and was drawn up to the gunwales of the vessel, when the strength in his hands gave way and he dropped back into the water. This occurred three times. Finally a ship's ladder was thrown him and in some way he tangled himself up on the end of it and was safely drawn on board, about four o'clock in the morning. Arriving in New York, the medical department of the University of New York conferred upon him an honorary degree. Also while there he attended as a delegate from the California State Medical Society the meeting of the American Medical Association held in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, in 1858; this being the first or second occasion the State Medical Society of California was represented at a meeting of the National Association. Loud applause greeted the calling of his name by the secretary incident to his perilous voyage, and the Doctor was the recipient of many warm complimentary expressions and congratulations upon his almost miraculous escape. He has made several other visits East during the intervening years, but always returns with increased regard for the comfort and advantages of his adopted State. In 1869, when the town of Galt was started, Dr. Harvey located there; and having acquired a large landed interest he laid out the town, and since then has made his residence there. Having relinquished his medical practice, he has devoted his time to his large and varied farm interests. He has about 3,500 acres, mostly devoted to dairying, grain and stock, with a small orchard and vineyard of choice selected fruits. He has taken an active interest and leading part in raising means for the erection of school buildings, churches, and the establishment of other public improvements; and it is in this connection especially that we may be permitted to refer to his remarkable wife, *nee* Susan Mitchell Hall, to whom the Doctor was united in marriage in May, 1868. She is a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and brought with her to this land of sunshine

not only the traditional "steady habits" of her nativity but also the culture and inbred refinement and educational acumen for which the Elm City is famous. Their only son, following a taste for scientific pursuits, is completing a course of study at the Institute of Technology at Boston, while their only daughter is a pupil at Ogontz, the celebrated institute for young ladies near Philadelphia. Thus each in a way is being fitted to fill the place in life which he or she is destined to occupy. Politically Dr. Harvey is a Republican. A Whig in the early days, he was largely instrumental in the organization of that party in El Dorado County in 1852, and during the first Lincoln compaign he was brought forward by his friends and elected to the State Senate and served in that capacity for three years; and later served in the Assembly. Was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Union party at the beginning of the last war. He has been an active, prominent director of the State Asylum for the Insane at Stockton for the past twelve years, and has filled many other positions of honor and responsibility.

FRANK McNAMEE, deceased, for many years a resident of this State, was born in 1818, in County Cavan, Ireland. In 1847 he emigrated to America and lived in the Eastern States until about 1854, when he came to California. He was a farmer by occupation, the calling in which he had been reared. For the first two or three years here he mined at Prairie City and Alder Creek. The first thousand dollars he saved he put into the Adams Bank in Sacramento, and when that bank failed he lost all his money. He continued mining, however, until he accumulated a little money again, when he embarked in the mercantile trade, in Folsom, and continued in that business till the time of his death, June, 1878. He was a successful besiness man and earned some property outside of his regular business. His first wife was Mrs. Annie, *nee* Pennock. They had two children; and she died in 1869. He married Anne Hoey, a native of Ireland, who came to California in 1867, and since that time has been a resident of Folsom. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. McNamee has carried on the business which her husband left, and with that tact and enterprise which mark a successful business character.

JAMES ROBINSON, farmer, was born in March, 1813, in the north of Ireland, son of Robert and Rebecca (Osborn) Robinson. His father, a farmer, lived and died in his native land; was engaged in trade a great deal, and hired men to carry on his farming. He died in 1840, at the age of eighty-five years. His widow afterward moved to Australia with one of the sons and died there. In her family were two sons and three daughters: James, Kate, Anna, Rebecca, deceased, and Robert. Anna is now Mrs. Funston, of Sacramento. James Robinson emigrated to the United States in 1832, sailing from Londonderry and landing in Quebec, Canada. Then he went to New York city in June, a short time before the Asiatic cholera broke out in that city and lived there three years. Was foreman most of the time for a great contractor, Christie Keys. Next he was in Philadelphia about eight months, and then he came to St. Louis and spent a winter, then he was in Galena, Illinois, seven years, and finally, in 1853, came to this State. Buying horses and wagons in Galena, and provisions at St. Joseph, Missouri, he came overland, stopping several places on the way; was a week at Salt Lake. He arrived in Sacramento in August. Within a short time his leg was broken in an accident, which compelled him to remain in this city for a long time. As soon as he was able he entered into the business of keeping cows, selling milk and butter, and followed it for a few years. In 1867 he purchased 157 acres of land in one place in Brighton Township and 300 in another. The former tract is where

he now lives, having dwelt there most of the time since he bought it. Mr. Robinson was married in Philadelphia, in 1842, to Ann Virtue, a native of Ireland, of Scotch and English descent, as well as her husband. They have two sons and four daughters living: Rebecca, Peter M., Anna, James V., Kate and Jennie.

JAMES REID, a pioneer, was born in Perth, about forty miles north of Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 10th of September, 1806; his parents being Peter and Jean (Jack) Reid, the father a cattle dealer, or drover, of Perth. The subject of this sketch was the oldest one of a family of eleven children, and when fourteen years old was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and served four years learning that trade. When he was twenty-two years old he decided to go, with his brother-in-law, who was preparing to emigrate to America. They set sail from Dundee in the brig Majesty, for New York, and after a voyage of six weeks' duration, landed safely in that city in August, 1829. He immediately obtained work at his trade, but found that making shoes in New York was very different from making brogans in Scotland. In 1832 (known all over the East as the great cholera year), he was working in a shop on Eighth avenue, and to escape the dread disease went hastily to Connecticut. When the frosts of the fall had allayed the danger he returned, and established a shop on Eighth avenue and Nineteenth street. When the excitement consequent upon the gold discovery in California was at its height, he made one of a party of forty who purchased the brig John Anderson, fitted her out with a cargo of mining implements, (which were found to be of no earthly use when they arrived), a run of mill-stones, etc., and started merrily to make their fortunes in the land of gold. Alas, for human hopes and expectations! They made the voyage around the Horn in five and a half months; the captain died, and storms beset their pathway, both external and internal, for discontent prevailed among both passengers and crew; and when they arrived off the brig at Sacramento, he was only too glad to realize $200, as his share of the investment of many hundreds of dollars. He had had the forethought to bring a stock of shoes and brandy: these he sold and in this way gained a start. He then opened a tin store, a leading industry in mining days when wash-pans costing "three bits" would sell for $6, and screens costing 30 cents would readily sell for $5 "in dust." He afterward started a bath-house near the bridge, and later on kept a saloon on the present site of the water-works building. He continued in the saloon business till 1856; in the meantime he had acquired property, which was invested in a ranch on the opposite side of the American River, and to this ranch he moved his family in the fall of that year, 1856. The floods of 1867–'68 absolutely destroyed his property, house, buildings, stock, everything, and he went into the railroad shops, where he worked in the boiler department for thirteen years. Mr. Reid was married in Perth, Scotland, in 1828, to Margaret McKewen. They have three daughters living. Their only son died at the age of fifteen years. Mrs. Reid died in April, 1889.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HARLOW, farmer, Brighton Township, was born in Franklin County, Illinois, on the National Road, 110 miles due east of St. Louis, August 12, 1828. His father, Isaiah Harlow, was born and brought up in old Virginia, eighteen miles from Richmond, on the sea-coast. His mother, *nee* Margaret Carr, was born on the place called Burke Garden, Tazewell Court-house, West Virginia, where she was married, and where she and her husband resided six years, moving to Illinois with three children and with five horses and a wagon, and settled in Franklin County. Mr. Harlow exchanged the wagon and three horses for the farm claim. The place being

heavily timbered, much time and arduous labor were required to clear it up; but he persevered until he subdued to cultivation a very large field. After living there about eighteen years he moved to Dane County, Wisconsin, bought land upon the main road from Galena into the Wisconsin pineries, built a hotel and conducted it about four years, when he died. Mrs. Harlow continued to make that her home until her children were all grown up and married, and then she lived with them until her death, which took place February 14, 1882, at the home of her son Isaiah Harlow, in Howard County, Iowa. She had eight children: John, Cynthia, William, Elizabeth, George W. (the subject of this sketch), Isaiah, Susan and Mary. George W. is the only one of these now living. After the death of his father the farm fell to him and his brother Isaiah, who conducted it some time. It was afterwards sold and he moved to Howard County, Iowa, where his mother lived with him until he came to California; she then went to live with Isaiah. Mr. Harlow followed farming, and in 1857 or 1858 built a saw-mill and ran it about five years, there being a large quantity of good timber in the vicinity. May 2, 1863, he left home for visiting friends in New York State, preparatory to coming to California. In the spring of 1864 he took the steamer North Star at New York city and came by way of the Isthmus and the old steamer Sonora to San Francisco, arriving May 28. Coming to Sacramento, he bought an outfit here and went over the mountains to Bodie, Mono County, California, and worked in the mines during the summer of 1863. Returning to this valley, he rented a farm in Yolo County, three miles above Sacramento, and lived there during the season of 1864. In the fall he went over to Bodie again and followed teaming, hauling material for building quartz-mills. In the fall of 1865 he located upon his present place, which he bought from the railroad company and where he has resided ever since. His farm then had 160 acres with but very little improvements. There was a small shanty, in which he lived about two years, and then built his present house on the ridge. There were no fences; there were some old ditches, and now and then a post stuck in the ground with a few nails in it. At present the place comprises 140 acres, under the best of improvements. Nine acres are in a good vineyard, and there are about 500 good fruit trees four years old, in full bearing. Off of four acres of four-year-old Zinfandels he sold forty-seven tons, and there were two tons besides wasted, which is about as good a showing as can be made in Sacramento County. Mr. Harlow is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-day Saints in Sacramento; he has been a member of this church thirty years. Since the outbreak of the Rebellion he has been a Republican. The Republican County Convention in 1887 nominated him for the office of Public Administrator, and he was elected by a majority of 507, when, to administer the duties of the office, he changed his residence to the city. He was married February 4, 1848, to Ann Lee, in Wisconsin; she is a native of Norway. They have five children: John Marion, Justus, Jacob Jesse, Frances Matilda and Ida Laodicea. They lost three—Obadiah, Mary Docia and Dora Ann, all of whom died in the East.

LOUIS GERBER, wholesale butcher, of Sutter Township, was born in 1854, in Buffalo, New York. His parents, Pantalion and Sybil Gerber, were natives of Germany, and came to the United States in 1837; they lived twenty-three years in Buffalo, where Mr. Gerber was engaged in the butcher business, to which he had been brought up in the old country. In April, 1860, he came to California, by way of New York and the Isthmus, and located in Sacramento; and here he followed his favorite calling until his death in 1878, in Germany, whither he had gone on account of ill health. His widow is still living, at the age of seventy-five years, with her sons, on the ranch. In their family were four sons

and one daughter: John, Henry, William E., Louis and Anna M., all residents of this county. William E. is a director in the California State Bank in Sacramento, where he is employed; Henry is in the butchering business and in the hop trade; and John and Louis have their cattle ranch in Klamath County, Oregon. In the home ranch here, two miles from Sacramento, they have 110 acres; and they also have 800 acres near Florin. It is all very fine property. Mr. Louis Gerber is a member of lodge No. 42, K. of P., of Sacramento. He and his brothers, John and Henry, are yet unmarried.

ISAAC GREATHOUSE HALL was born in Spencer County, Indiana, October 22, 1828, his parents being Shadrac and Mary (see sketch of R. B. Hall). I. G. Hall came to the Pacific Coast in 1852 by the Oregon route, arriving in Portland, September 3, without a cent. He first went to work in a saw-mill, but after one month of that drudgery he started on foot for the mines in northern Oregon, and made the journey of 300 miles, carrying his blankets, provisions and gun. Counting the 2,700 miles, more or less, across the plains, nearly all of which was also made afoot, his six months of almost steady travel, antedating the era of walking matches and tramps, probably beat the record, but as will be seen presently it was only an initial spurt in the walking career of the subject of this sketch. He did some mining, but more prospecting, in Oregon, north, east and south, and in 1853 crossed into California. Here he mined for four or five years on Scott and Klamath Rivers, accumulating about $4,000. In 1858 he went into the business of freighting from Crescent City, Del Norte County, to the mines, which he followed two years, and then went to mining in Placer County for ten months. In the autumn of 1861 he came down to the Sacramento River and bought the ranch of 100 acres which he now owns on Grand Island, about twenty-five miles below Sacramento. Early in September of that year he made an arrangement with his brother, R. B., to take charge of the place and be half owner, leaving himself free to follow his bent for traveling, mining and prospecting. Accordingly by the middle of the month he was ready for the road, and was not again seen by his brother for more than fourteen years. He first went to Idaho, where he mined a year and "freighted" several years, with a net result of losing in one great storm all he had made in six years. He then went to mining again, and soon again to freighting in Montana and Oregon, and afterward to working for another in the same line for a few months. Finally, in company with some others, he set out for the far north. Wintering in 1869 on the headwaters of the Missouri, they traveled in the spring across the country to the head of the Columbia, then to the Fraser, which they crossed at the mouth of the Kanawl, then along the Russian telegraph line to Stewart Lake, then up the lake by boat to Lake Tattler, and again by land across the Rocky Mountains to Peace River, which they followed to Great Slave Lake, about 200 miles short of the shore of the Arctic Ocean. Here Mr. Hall spent two years prospecting, and then returned across Alaska, walking 250 miles over the snow to the head of Skene River, where the party, then about fifteen in number, built a boat and came down that river to Fort Essington at its mouth. In the spring of 1872 they came by a British steamer to Victoria, Vancouver Island, and thence to Puget Sound. Here Mr. Hall remained two years, and entered 160 acres, which he sold for $1,200, and returned to his home on Grand Island in 1876. Off again in 1879 he went to mining in Montana for three months, and afterward superintended the construction of a stage road from Bonanza City to Blackford city, Utah, for ten months, and once more returned to Grand Island in the autumn of 1880, by way of Salt Lake City and Sacramento. Concluding to spend the remainder of his years under his own vine and fig-tree, he bought his

brother's half-interest in the ranch, and has since devoted his attention to its management. He has thirty acres in orchard and five in vineyard. He also raises some blooded stock, keeping eight or ten brood-mares and half as many short-horn Durhams. Besides the extensive land travels already mentioned Mr. Hall has made a trip to Nevada, and half a dozen or more voyages from San Francisco to Puget Sound, on two of which he went as far as Alaska. In fact he has been a land and sea rover, with brief intermissions, from 1852 to 1880, and may be said to have some claim to be regarded as the great American traveler of the third quarter of this century. He carries as a memorial of his mining days a $220 gold watch, the heavy cases of which he had made in San Francisco of the gold he had first gathered nearly forty years ago.

ALEXANDER GOLDBERG, farmer and orchardist, near Sacramento, was born in Berlin, Prussia, March 18, 1833, and remained with his parents until he was eighteen years of age. From the age of fourteen he worked at the baker's trade. After visiting Hamburg, London and Liverpool, in 1850, he sailed for New York, arriving in December. First he was employed for four months in a brick-yard in New Jersey, near Washington; next, was engaged in a bakery in Washington eight months; then for two years he was cook for seventy-five men employed in the brick-yard where he formerly worked; for the next nine months he was proprietor of a bakery on Montrose avenue, in Williamsburg, during which time he was married to Margaret Horn; and finally he came to California by the Nicaragua route, landing at San Francisco July 3. For the first three months he was employed in Winn's confectionery and ice-cream saloon, on Kearny street, that city; next he was employed in mining three weeks on Gutcher's Bar, on the Yuba River; then nine months at the Metropolitan Restaurant and ice-cream saloon, on Montgomery street, in San Francisco; mined awhile at Omega, Nevada County, where he erected a building for a hotel, restaurant and bakery. A year and a half afterward he sold out this establishment, came to Sacramento and kept a saloon on Third street for a time. Selling out this, he entered a quarter-section of land in Yolo County, near Buckeye, now Winters. Followed farming there about ten years, sold out, went to New York and to Europe on a visit to his old home. Returned to Sacramento in 1867 and bought 640 acres four miles east of Elk Grove, and followed agriculture there about eighteen years. In 1880 he again visited Europe. A year and a half after returning he sold his farm and moved into Sacramento and resided here one year. Then, in 1885, he bought Swiss Station, on the upper Stockton road, about a mile and a quarter from the city limits, and this is his present residence. The ranch contains 119 acres, and is devoted to fruit and grain; twenty acres are in grapes. Considering what little he had to start with, and the expenses he has incurred in visiting distant countries, etc., it is indeed a wonder how well he has managed. He is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F., of Sacramento. His children are: Fritz, Emma, Amelia and Gustave.

JOHN GOSLIN, a rancher, was born in England, September 20, 1830, a son of William and Jane (Tyler) Goslin, also natives of that country, who left England about 1834 and settled in Oakland County, Michigan, near Pontiac, purchasing land there and following agricultural pursuits until their death,—he at the age of about fifty years, and she about forty. John left the old home in 1852 and started for California with a party of twenty-one, and in five months reached this State, after a comparatively pleasant journey. Asiatic cholera was the principal disaster, but they were well equipped, having among them a doctor, a carpenter and a blacksmith; but the doctor was the only

member of the party who died with the cholera, as he was peculiarly exposed. His death was greatly mourned. Arriving in Sacramento in September, Mr. Goslin immediately began work for wages, on Griffith's ranch, continuing about nine months. Then he took 163 acres of land where his home now is and cultivated it ten years. Leaving it, but not selling it, he went to teaming in the mountains. In 1861–'62 he lost everything by the floods excepting the land itself; the loss was estimated at $10,000. He resumed work upon his ranch and there he has since remained, improving it until he has made it a model home. Two and a half acres are in vineyard and small orchard for family use. He has 200 acres of fine land, and on the place is a good school, five miles from the center of Sacramento, on the lower Stockton road. He has seen his share of pioneer life in California, but feels well paid for his endurance. He was married in 1868 to Miss Cordelia, daughter of Lafayette Sheplar, a resident of Illinois, and previously of Ohio. She came to California about 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Goslin have two sons and two daughters: Ida May, Bertha G., Norman R. and Howard L. George W. died at the age of five years.

WYMAN McMITCHELL, son of John and Zilpa (Eaton) McMitchell, both natives of Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York, was born September 20, 1820, at Little Falls, Herkimer County, New York. In 1849 he came to this coast, sailing on the brig Empire, Captain Baxter, on Sunday, February 16, 1849, from New York for Vera Cruz, came across Mexico to San Blas, from there by schooner to San Francisco, reaching there the last day of May. He came up to Sacramento from San Francisco in June, 1849, and engaged with the Union line of steamers in 1851–'54. The river traffic at that time was immense; with the C. S. N. Company might be mentioned the steamers Senator, New World, Wilson G. Hunt, the Confidence, and later the Bragdon, Grilda, which ran through to Marysville, and others. With this company and its successors, the Central Pacific Railroad, he has been all these years, having charge of the freight department. October 11, 1859, he was married to Harriet Upegraff, now deceased, daughter of Captain James Upegraff, who came across the plains in 1849. He has one daughter living.

THE GLANN FAMILY.—The given name of the first progenitor of this family in America is not preserved in their traditions. About a generation before the Revolution, a Scotch sailor, who was also part owner of the vessel in which he sailed, came to Turk Island for a cargo of rock-salt for the Liverpool market. He is said to have been also possessed of a title to an island named Vincent Island, in the ocean; the name thereof may have been changed. Be this as it may, the risks of the great deep soon swept away not only his prospective lordship of an island, but also his actual property, which was all aboard his vessel, and seriously jeopardized his life. While engaged in shipping the cargo, and when the vessel was almost fully laden, Mr. Glann was taken sick with a fever and became delirious. Then a terrific storm arose which wrenched the ship from her moorings, and compelled the throwing overboard of the cargo. Every sail and mast and spar was swept away, and only the hull of the vessel and the lives of the crew were saved. They drifted about for many weeks, when they were finally picked up by a vessel bound for New York, and when they landed in that city Mr. Glann found himself in possession of a single groat! Then and there he soon came to the conclusion that he had seen enough of the vicissitudes of a seafaring life, and investing his groat in biscuits he pushed toward the country in quest of work. At Kingsbridge he fell in with a Dutch farmer who set him to threshing, and he wielded the flail with such energy and

success that he got a permanent job. After three years he married a daughter of his employer, and continued to work for his father-in-law until he was able to run a farm on his own account. He lived and died near Kingsbridge. Of his offspring, the branch of his family with which the history of Sacramento County is concerned, have knowledge only of two sons,—James, their grandfather, and John, his brother. James and John Glann (or Glenn, as the name, it is thought, was then written) were young men when the war of the Revolution broke out, and both enlisted, serving under Generals Greene and Washington. They were in the battle of Long Island, and there John was killed, and buried in the sand. James fought through the war, and took up a "soldier's right" on the line which divides Sussex County, New Jersey, from Orange County, New York, as the chief market town of the district. This was the homestead, and on this he settled permanently after the war. He married into a German family named Catlin. It was he, as is thought most probable, that changed the name to Glann, as the Kingsbridge branch still write it Glenn. His son, Nathaniel, learned from him that he was induced by an old Scotch schoolmaster to make the change, as being more in accord with the old Scotch or Gaelic tongue. Glann is, in fact, the exact equivalent of the English Glenn, from the common name glen, a narrow defile or valley. A hero of the Revolution would naturally be glad to find a reason so legitimate for breaking off all association of his name with his late enemy and the subjugator of his race as well. He died at about the age of eighty, and his wife at about 100. Mr. and Mrs. James Glann were the parents of nine children: William, James, John, who became a school-teacher and lived to a good age; Nathaniel (see below); Vincent, who died in 1885, aged about eighty-eight years; Nancy, who married Ralph Van Houten, a farmer of Steuben County, New York; Jennie married James C. Rowley, a blacksmith, near the old homestead; Hannah married David Mercereau, owner of one of the largest farms on the Susquehanna, near Oswego, New York; Rhoda married Martin Wilson, a farmer, who afterward became the owner of the old soldier's homestead. Nathaniel Glann, the third son of James, was born in 1793, and remained with his father until he was of age. He received a good district-school education, partly under his brother John. He then went to work on his own account, and at about the age of twenty-two settled on a farm adjoining that of his brother John, in Steuben County, near Hammondsport, New York. While on a visit to his uncle, Nathaniel Catlin, at Oswego, he became acquainted with the Mercereau family, and in 1817 he was married to Miss Catherine Mercereau, daughter of one of the well-known New York families of that name. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was living on Staten Island at the time of the Revolution. He afterward moved to Oswego, and was over ninety years old when he died. His wife, who was English by birth or descent, lived to the age of 106 years. About 1832 Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Glann, with six children, left Hammondsport, in the Indian-summer time, with the accompaniment of the first flurry of snow, for the great West, by way of Penn Yan, Dansville and Buffalo. There they engaged passage for family and wagon on the steamer Henry Clay. At the moment of departure, Mr. Glann, with his horses and one boy, were refused passage on the claim that the steamer was already too heavily laden. With the rest of his family and goods aboard, he and his boy were compelled to go by land. The family was put ashore at Port Huron, where they were soon rejoined by the father and son, but too late in the season to reach their intended destination in Illinois. He concluded to proceed to Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, where Thomas Baker, formerly of Hammondsport, had settled some time before. Arrived there, he rented a house and obtained work for himself and two of his boys, from Mr. Baker. In 1833 he moved to one of Mr. Baker's farms, and there raised a crop. Mean-

while Mrs. Glann's brothers, Henry and Corneille Mercereau, had moved from Oswego, New York, to Toledo, Ohio, where Mr. Glann visited them, and being pleased with the location he also bought land there. In the spring of 1834 he moved to Toledo, traveling over the forty miles of black swamp, rendered almost impassable by the movements of the Ohio militia, then engaged in the "Ohio and Michigan war." Arrived in Toledo, he fitted up an old vacant house on the farm of Henry Mercereau, for a temporary home, and put in a crop on his own farm of eighty acres. He also rented the farm of Corneille Mercereau, who had gone into business in Toledo, which he kept for two years. In 1834 he bought forty acres about a mile away, and 160 acres some twenty miles distant. In 1835 he built a house on his original eighty acres. In 1844 he bought 160 acres across the road from his place, and in 1850 he built a larger and better home. Mrs. Glann died in 1858, aged sixty-one. Mr. Glann died November 27, 1875, aged eighty-two. Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Glann were the parents of ten children, of whom seven were born near Hammondsport: James, born about 1818, was first married to Miss Chloe Ann Lewis, who died without issue; his second wife was Susan Poseland, a native of England, by whom he had two boys, William and Archibald. Ann Elizabeth, born about 1820, married William Cheney, a carpenter and builder of Toledo; they were the parents of Calferna and Elizabeth Cheney, both married. Their mother died in 1852. Henry, born about 1823, was married to Miss Eliza Layburn, an American of English parentage. They are the parents of Nathaniel P., of the firm of Bick & Glann, boot and shoe dealers, of Toledo; and of Alice, who was married to Ferd Haughten, a farmer, and who have sons and daughters. Vincent (see below). Calphurnia died about 1830, aged three years. David, born about 1829, was married to Ann Poseland, a sister of Mrs. James Glann. They are the parents of one son and one daughter. Daniel (see below). William, born in 1833, near Tiffin, Ohio, was accidentally killed with his own gun, while hunting, aged about twenty. Peter (see below). Catherine, born about 1838, married David Upton. They were for many years residents of this county, but are now living in Monterey. Their children are: Mary, William Cassius and Myrtle. Mary is now Mrs. William Nelms, and the mother of two daughters; William C. is married to Miss Minnie Garrett, and they have one daughter. All the children of Nathaniel Glann received the limited district-school education usual in their school days.

VINCENT, DANIEL AND PETER GLANN.—These three sons of Nathaniel and Catharine (Mercereau) Glann, having been closely associated in business in this county, their lives and labors and the results will be treated conjointly in this sketch. Vincent Glann was born July 10, 1825, and lived with his parents until 1846, working successively on the farms in Hammondsport, Tiffin and Toledo from the time he was able to render any assistance until he reached his majority. Promptly thereupon he demanded wages and received $1 a day from his father for the first week after he had arrived at legal manhood. He then went to work for his uncle, Henry Mercereau, and a Mr. Ketchum. In 1847 he worked on a section of the railroad; in 1848 he worked for Doctor Miner as a farm hand; in 1849 for Edward Upton. As a farm laborer he received $12 a month and board, and his engagement always closed with the opening of the deer-hunting season, he being an expert deer-stalker. From his youth up he has had a passion for hunting, seldom going to school without taking his gun, which he concealed in some convenient thicket. In 1850 he and his brother Henry rented the farm of their uncle, Henry Mercereau, and held it three years at $300 a year. They have ever since remained closely associated, "a sort of moral partnership," in their Toledo interests. In 1853 they bought the Doctor

Miner farm of 96.48 acres, and afterward some other farms. Vincent Glann left his home, November 5, and New York, November 15, 1855, for California by the Panama route, arriving in San Francisco, December 10. His father had preceded him in the spring to visit his sons, Daniel and David, at Elk Grove in that county, where Vincent and his cousin, Peter Mercereau, who had accompanied him, spent two weeks visiting their relatives and hunting. With his father and cousin he started for the American River, by stage from Sacramento to Hangtown, afoot to Georgetown, across the Middle Fork at Gray Eagle and thence by Sage Hill to Michigan Bluffs. Stayed there fourteen days. Father and he then proceeded to Last Chance, and there he hired out as a miner at $75 a month. The winter soon broke and so did his employer. Mr. Glann had meanwhile taken up a claim in January, 1856, and this he proceeded to work. Alone he dug a ditch to bring water to his claim, and with his brother Daniel, who had preceded him to the mines, he built a cabin. Working with his whip-saw he constructed sluices and took up a hydraulic claim of seventy-five feet frontage and extending back to the center of the hill. He added two other claims of equal dimensions, representing the three by his own work, two days a week to each. Then with two partners he tried Miller's Defeat farther up, which proved also a defeat to him, as on settling up on August 1, 1856, his partners reported no assets. Concluding to try the lower country for a season, he traveled back to his cabin where he left his blankets, and pushed forward in light marching order for the plains looking for farm-work. After a weary tramp he reached Elk Grove and went to work for Norman Woodbeck, on the Cosumnes, pressing hay, at $55 a month. His brother Daniel having also returned from the mines they worked together pressing hay for various parties, and in building a dam. This brought them to November 1, when they returned to the mines, having accumulated enough to buy the necessary provisions and other supplies for a winter's campaign. Daniel went to mining at Keokuk Point, and Vincent went to Last Chance. In the spring he sold two shares of his claim to two Swedes. After a time, desiring to find some diggings that could be worked in summer, he went on alone to Miller's Defeat. Here he struck a good spot in 1857. In the winter of 1857–'58 he again worked with his partners at Last Chance. In the spring of 1858, the three partners bought a half interest in the Canada-Hill claim. The four owners worked both claims and did a good business; the fourth partner returned to Sweden, having "made enough." Mr. Glann sold his interest to two Danes who were acceptable to his partners, and came down to Sage Hill, where he bought a claim, his brother Daniel being still at Keokuk Point. In his new claim he took a partner, L. Morse; and they worked it together. Peter Glann arrived in the mines in November, 1858, and worked with his brother Daniel. The water gave out late in the spring of 1859, and Vincent Glann went on a sporting tour, while Peter Glann came down to Bird's Valley. Meanwhile Vincent and Daniel bought an interest in the old Specimen claim, and the former went to work there, Daniel and Peter coming down to the Sacramento Valley, where the former, in partnership with his brother-in-law, David Upton, had bought 1,130 acres on the Mokelumne. In December, 1859, Vincent bought out Upton's half interest in the ranch, and also 320 acres near Elk Grove. In 1860 Vincent and Daniel went back to the mines, and worked there till water failed, when Daniel returned to the ranch. Vincent went to Auburn, Placer County, and was there engaged as an assistant or guide to a surveying party, occupied with laying out a road from Auburn, Placer County, to Virginia City, Nevada. He was able to render good service as guide, from his experience as prospector and hunter while enjoying an exceptional chance on Lake Tahoe and elsewhere on the road, to indulge his love of hunting. In 1861 Peter Glann enlisted as a volunteer, Daniel attended to the ranch, and Vincent still worked the old



Mrs. M. J. Mayhew.



H. A. Mayhew.

Specimen claim. In 1862, Peter returned after eighteen months' service in the army, having been wounded in the left arm and partially disabled. He rejoined his brother Daniel on the ranch, while Vincent still kept on mining in the old Specimen claim until 1868, returning every summer to the ranch, when the water failed at the mines. From the profits of mine and farm, "by slow and steady accumulation," the three brothers continued to buy land at intervals for nineteen years longer. Seventeen distinct parcels of land were thus united into one compact ranch of 5,310 acres, making with ninety-eight acres owned across the Mokelumne a grand total of 5,408 acres, all earned by their joint labor. It is devoted to general farming, to the raising of horses and cattle and the running of a dairy of 150 cows or more. They also buy and sell stock of others' raising, and run a bee ranch. Vincent still owns land in Toledo, a farm abutting on Darr street, of which he deeded an acre a year ago for a church site, never asking by what sect of the Christian name the church was to be erected. Of the three brothers, Vincent and Peter are bachelors. The former "kept bach" even before he was of an age to marry, hunting in the winter and farming in the summer. He is by nature a veritable Nimrod—a mighty hunter. Even now his eye gleams brightly as he tells of his hunting exploits in by-gone years; nor has he entirely given up the line or gun. Daniel Glann was married June 7, 1884, to Miss Annie Gertrude Keema, a daughter of Frederick Karl Keema and Anna (Koch) Keema, his neighbors. He died March 14, 1887, aged fifty-three years, leaving a widow and one child: Annie Catharine Glann, born January 29, 1885.

JUDGE H. A. MAYHEW.—The life of some men would, if properly told, fill a volume, and carry with it a lesson which in after years would be of exceeding value and absorbing interest. Among the men of this class we may mention the name of Judge H. A. Mayhew, the subject of this sketch, a brief page from the unwritten history of whose life finds a welcome place in the history of this county, which he has selected as his abiding place while resting from the labors of a very active life. He was born in Summerset (afterward Franklin) County, Maine, December 13, 1821, son of James Mayhew, a New England farmer and a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, a man who left the impress of sterling characteristics in a marked degree as a heritage to his son. The Judge was educated at the Farmington Academy, which was at that time in charge of Jacob Abbott, an author and literateur of eminence. He graduated at the Gorham Seminary in the class of '40, read law in the office of Hon. Robert Goodnow (afterward Congressman from the Farmington district), was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Maine in 1844, and at once began the practice of his profession in Farmington. At this period of his life, November 7, 1844, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Pike. Three years later he emigrated to Ripley County, Indiana, where he remained engrossed in his professional duties for over thirteen years. He took an active interest in politics, making a personal canvass of the State upon several different occasions, notably in the campaign of 1852, as a Whig; later on he became closely identified with the Republican party. He held the responsible office of District Attorney for several terms. Finally, his health having become seriously impaired, he, through the advice of his friends, sought relief in the highlands of Minnesota, going to Austin, where he resided for four years, but without experiencing the relief which had been hoped for. Prior to that, as far back as 1858 (at which time he became an active member of the Presbyterian Church), he was deeply interested in ministerial work; and in 1860, having passed the requisite examination, he was given the charge of a church at Rensselaer, Jasper County, Indiana. From this charge, as above stated, he went to Austin, Minnesota, where he

continued his ministerial labors. In 1871 he came to Red Bluff, Tehama County, California, as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and here it was that the effects of the balmy atmosphere of glorious California brought relief for the distressing affliction of twenty years' standing. In 1875 he was elected to the county judgeship of Tehama County, serving for four years in that capacity, until January, 1880, when the new constitution went into effect. He was immediately appointed Superior Judge by Governor Perkins, and took his seat in the spring of 1881. During the two years of his incumbency of that office, many cases of importance came before him for adjudication, notably that of Frank Kessler, the Tehama murderer, now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary; and the case of Winans vs. The Sierra Lumber Company, a lengthy suit, involving a large sum of money. Mrs. Mayhew is a native of Norway, Oxford County, Maine, a daughter of Charles Pike, and granddaughter of Grandfather Woods, who was a Revolutionary officer, and served on the staff of General Washington. With such a lineal inheritance we cannot be surprised that in association with her husband, the Judge, she has been equally prominent, and that together they have stood side by side in all good works. She, as well as the Judge, has always been prominent in church work. As an illustration of her earnestness, while in Austin, Minnesota, where her husband was pastor of the Presbyterian Church, her father presented her with $500, with which to build a home. She not only gave it to the church for the purpose of erecting a suitable building in which to hold services, but went to Minneapolis, bought the lumber, and secured the money with which to pay freight. All the lumber that went into the church, pulpit and pews was purchased by her with her money and the money she raised. Later she made pulpit cushions, and cleaned the church, with the aid of her boys. She was one of the first subscribers for the first issue of bonds by the Government at the beginning of the war. Prompted by motives of patriotism, she carried her money to the First National Bank of Indianapolis and subscribed for the bonds, her money being deposited several months before the bonds were ready for issue. Thirty-seven years ago, Schuyler Colfax (who was an intimate personal friend of Judge and Mrs. Mayhew), widely known not only as a statesman and Vice-President of the United States, but as author of the Rebekah Degree of Oddfellowship, conferred this degree upon Judge and Mrs. Mayhew, and they are without doubt the oldest members of this degree in the State. The Judge was made an Odd Fellow in 1845. He held the position of Grand Master in 1870. Mrs. Mayhew is Past Noble Grand of the Rebekah Degree Lodge. Both Mrs. Mayhew and the Judge are active members of the Eastern Star degree of Masonry (the Judge already being a Knight Templar), which was conferred upon them by the eminent Dr. Robert Morris, the author of the degree, both having held the highest offices in the Eastern Star chapter. Mrs. Mayhew is Past Associate Grand Matron of the order, and has been frequently urged to accept the position of Grand Matron. She was chosen Superintendent of Finance of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union one year ago, and is prominent in the deliberations of the Independent Order of Good Templars. Mrs. Mayhew has served as Grand Vice-Templar in two different States, and has also been a representative to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge from two different States For five years she has been a member of the Board of Managers of the Vallejo Orphan Asylum, and was chosen its president. For three years she was its financial secretary, and for three years chairman of the Purchasing Committee, filling these offices with distinguished ability. She was president of the Daughters of Temperance, a co-worker with Mrs. Amanda M. Way and Miss Eliza Richmond, of Indianapolis, whose reputation has been world-wide. She is withal a lady pre-eminently fitted to shine in the domestic circle. Four children, one daughter and three sons, have clustered around the

family altar, and live to cheer and comfort their declining years, and to rise up and call them blessed. In 1887 they removed from Red Bluff and purchased property on P street, above Eighteenth, in the city of Sacramento, where we find them surrounded by a large circle of loving friends and acquaintances, enjoying the repose so richly merited.

REV. THOMAS GRACE, pastor of St. Rose's Church, Catholic, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, about 1842; educated in the private schools of his native place, and at St. Peter's, Wexford, under the instruction of Bishop Furlong, and also at All Hallows College, Dublin; was ordained to the priesthood in 1867, and in September, that year, came to California. In this State he first had charge of the parish at Red Bluff, being the first pastor there; built the Convent of Mercy; was subsequently at Grass Valley, Marysville, and finally came to Sacramento in July, 1881. His father, James Grace, was of Norman extraction, being a descendant of the famous Raymond le Gros in the twelfth century.

DAVID McLANAHAN was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in 1825, his parents being James and Susan (Blacley) McLanahan, both natives of that section of Pennsylvania. Grandfather John McLanahan settled there, and was married to Miss Nancy Farris, a native of that State, who lived to the age of eighty. The parents of D. McLanahan moved to Ohio, near Masillon, about 1837, and owned a farm there. The son received but little schooling before or after removal, but learned farming pretty thoroughly for his age. He also learned the trade of carpenter, and worked at it some years. In 1852 he came to California and went to mining in Mosquito cañon, above Coloma, about nine months, scarcely making wages. Worked some at his trade, getting six or seven dollars a day, but could not get enough work. In 1857 he went into the business of buying and selling cattle and horses, continuing until about 1864. He then made a visit East, not doing much of anything for two years, except the one most important act of life. In 1864 Mr. McLanahan was married to Miss Jennie Harkins, a native of Wisconsin, daughter of William and Kate (McAuley) Harkins, both of whom are now deceased. Returning to California Mr. McLanahan, in 1866, bought 640 acres on the Mokelumne, a mile and a half below his present home. He increased his acreage from time to time until it reached 2,000, in 1879. Since then he has been more occupied with building and beautifying a home and grounds. The house was erected in 1881. On his ranch he raises wheat, hay and barley, cattle and horses,—about thirty horses and 200 head of cattle, besides a dairy business of ninety cows. Mr. McLanahan's mother died in 1882, and his father in 1886, aged eighty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. David McLanahan are the parents of four children: Mamie, born December 16, 1866, now Mrs. Thomas Elder, of Tempo, Arizona; Anna, October 14, 1870; Katie, September 6, 1873; and James David, November 3, 1880.

WILLIAM F. McCRAKEN was born in Waukegan, Illinois, August 28, 1855, his parents being James G. and Jessie E. (Loveday) McCraken. His mother died in 1857, and he was reared by his grandparents Loveday, who lived in Chicago many years, where the grandmother still survives at an advanced age. His mother was English by birth, and his father an American, of Scotch or Irish extraction. His early education was chiefly at Immanuel Hall, a military academy, under Episcopalian auspices, its rector being Rev. Roscoe Park, a graduate of West Point. Meanwhile his father, who was a stock-raiser,

with a special preference for horses, had come to California about 1860. He owned cattle ranches at three different points before he finally settled on the Cosumnes about 1868. Conjointly with Governor Booth and Colonel James as equal partners, he bought 2,700 acres. The ranch had at one time been owned by General W. T. Sherman, who had encamped on it years before with some troops at a point on the river bank, which has since been washed away. Mr. McCraken eventually bought out his partners,—first Governor Booth, and later Colonel James. The tract was reduced by Government to 1,734 acres. He rented his ranch and lived in Sacramento for several years before his death, which occurred in 1880. Meanwhile William F., his son, was a clerk in San Francisco for several years, with various parties, insurance agents and money-brokers, and among others with Hutchinson and Mason. He thus acquired a good knowledge of business affairs. In 1880 he was married to Miss Mildred Seffens, who was born April 15, 1861, at Dutch Flats, where her parents resided for twenty five years, and kept a hotel. The father settled there in 1852, and when he brought his wife home in 1854 she was the first white woman in the place. After the railroad reached that point it lost much of its trade and travel, and Mr. and Mrs. Seffons removed to Santa Clara County, where they purchased a nice ranch about two miles from San Jose, and lived there until their death, some eight years later. Upon the death of his father, in 1880, Mr. McCraken came to reside on his half of the estate, his sister, Mrs. J. L. McCord, of Sacramento, owning the other half. Most of the ranch is worked by renters, but Mr. McCraken retains, under his personal supervision, about 200 of his 867 acres. He gives special attention to fruit and alfalfa, and the raising of horses. This last he recognizes as a trait inherited from his father, and perhaps reinforced from maternal ancestors, several of the Lovedays being distinguished in military life, and the successful soldier usually loves a good horse. His ranch is all under cultivation, and will grow any crop without irrigation. Even oranges can be raised in the Cosumnes valley, or has been proved by a few experiments.

THE McCUE BROS. have two quarries of fine foundation and cemetery granite near Folsom, to which place they hauled the stone by teams for shipment. As it is impracticable to have a spur railroad run to their works, they intend soon to have a steam derrick of their own to facilitate loading. Frank McCue was born in 1850, and Edward in 1863, in this county, and are sons of John McCue, who had these quarries up to 1876. Both are unmarried.

JUDGE JOHN HEARD. — Prominen t among those who early in the history of Sacramento County were most active both as a citizen, a lawyer and a judge, was John Heard, the subject of this sketch, born in Garrard County, Kentucky, where his father was a farmer, on the 15th of March, 1812. Upon the death of his father in 1815 his mother removed to Howard County, Missouri, here he was educated, having met with a rare chance in the person of a teacher named James Kearney, a great Greek and Latin scholar, who kept a small select school on the edge of Boone County, Missouri, where he was permitted to attend. He afterward studied law with Judge Thomas Reynolds, who afterward became Governor of Missouri; he was four years in his office, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1833. He immediately removed to Paris, Monroe County, Missouri, and began the practice of his profession, where he continued to reside until 1841. In 1836 he was appointed to the position of Circuit Attorney, which office he resigned at the expiration of eighteen months, and having been appointed Register of State lands he removed to Jefferson City, the capital, where he continued to reside until 1846, when

he went to Independence, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1848 his health gave out, and he gave up the practice of law, he went to Santa Fé, Chihuahua, New Mexico, at a time when General Price, who was a personal friend of his, was stationed there. In the spring of 1849, he found a party of six young men to cross the plains with teams. They were five and a half months on the journey. At first they joined a large party, but finding there was but little danger to be apprehended from hostile Indians, and that forage, of which there was a scarcity, could be more easily obtained for small parties than for large ones, they left the main train and struck out by themselves. They came via Salt Lake and the Carson River, and stopped at Weaver Creek, three miles south of Placerville, where some of the party remained, but Heard came on to Sacramento, and began the practice of law with Judge William C. Wallace,—now of Auburn,—in 1853, and was with him until he was elected County Judge. This office he held during the building of the court house, which was occupied for a time as the State house, and it was largely through his personal efforts that the building was erected, and the capital secured to this city. In 1858 he resigned the office of County Judge, to resume the practice of his profession. In 1860, he became interested in silver mining in Chihuahua, New Mexico, and during the next five years he was personally engaged in superintending these operations. In 1866 he again returned to Sacramento, resumed the practice of law, making a speciality of land titles, in which he was eminently successful. The Judge was married in 1836, at Palmyra, Missouri, to Miss Lucy Thornton Buckner, daughter of Charles Buckner, Esq., a Virginian. She came to the coast in 1854, coming across the plains. They have four children, all of whom are daughters. The Judge became a Mason in 1835, is a member of Paris Lodge, Missouri, and he was a charter member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers. The Judge who at this writing is in his seventy-eighth year, retains his faculties to a most wonderful degree, and his relation of the events of the early days of Sacramento are both interesting and instructive.

SAMUEL H. PUGH, of Brighton Township, was born in Owen County, Indiana, August 21, 1832, son of James and Nancy (Sikes) Pugh, natives of Virginia; the father was born in Charlotte County, that State, and the mother in Halifax County. His paternal grandfather, a native of France, came to America as a soldier under Lafayette; was a corporal in the Revolutionary War, and remained throughout the struggle, being present even at the siege and surrender of Yorktown. His maternal grandfather also served in the same war. Samuel's mother's first husband was named Scott, who was of the same lineage as General Winfield Scott. He wintered at Valley Forge and died there after the war of the Revolution had closed. On his mother's side Mr. Pugh's ancestry were Scotch and English. James Pugh was born in 1790, and in the War of 1812 was in the first regiment that volunteered from Virginia. He marched to Norfolk under Captain Carter and Colonel Henderson. At Fort Norfolk he served first in heavy artillery, and was afterward transferred to different points where the fighting was in progress. After the close of the war he continued to live in Virginia, married there, moved to Tennessee, and then to Indiana, settling on White River, seven miles below Spencer, in 1827 or 1828, being one of the first settlers in Owen County. There were then ten times as many Indians as white inhabitants. Wild game was so plentiful that a feast of fresh meat could be obtained at any hour on any day. When Samuel was eight years old the family located three and a half miles southeast of Neosho, Missouri. As they passed through Neosho the first log store was in process of erection there. The first clerk employed in Anthony's store there was "Jim" Raines, afterward General, who was killed in the Rebel army at Murfreesboro.

Mr. Pugh was reared in Newton County, Missouri, from 1839 to 1854, learning the carpenters' trade from his father, who was about the first contractor and builder in that locality. They built the first court-house for that county, a log structure with one door and one or two windows, for $143. They also built the Masonic Hall. Young Pugh also worked on the new court-house, under Martin Garrison. He followed carpentering until he was seventeen years of age and then learned blacksmithing, under Hendrick & McKee, at Neosho, and afterward he remained a year with his father, building houses. November 4, 1854, Mr. Pugh started with another man to Texas, with a small stock of dry goods and notions, and 2,000 apple trees, which they took to Austin. They traveled through thirty-seven different counties of Texas that winter and forty-seven towns. In January Mr. Pugh returned to Austin and accepted the superintendency of Judge Sneed's ranch, remained with him till June 17 and returned to Missouri, where he wound up his affairs, and on the 24th of September moved with his family to Texas, locating four miles south of Austin, where he had 100 acres of land. There he followed blacksmithing for five years. In 1859 he started for Pike's Peak with a team, passing through Indian Territory, Kansas and Nebraska, to find a train going there, and failing, he abandoned the trip. He then settled in Salem, Richardson County, Nebraska, and worked there at blacksmithing and gunsmithing. While there he held the offices of City Marshal, Deputy Sheriff and Deputy United States Marshal, and was holding all these offices when he left. He raised the first military company that volunteered in that county, and was elected its captain. The company was raised to garrison Western forts. He also served in the Home Guards one and a half years, and was in the fight with the Jayhawkers at Falls City. Between thirty and fifty shots were fired, two men killed and several wounded. Mr. Pugh lost some blood and a small piece of his ear. May 11, 1862, a train was made up, of which he was captain, and each started with four oxen and a number of cows for California. Mr. Pugh came by mail and stage route up the Platte by way of the Big Blue, Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie, crossing the South Platte at Julesburg, the North Platte at Louis Bernard's bridge, camped at Independence Rock on the night of July 3, and celebrated the Fourth there the next day. Onward he came by way of Fort Bridger to Salt Lake and the overland stage route to Reese River and the sink of the Carson River to Carson City, and by way of Placerville to Sacramento, passing directly by his present place of residence. When he reached Placerville he was out of money, and he sold a $100 rifle at the Kingsley House for $10, paid $7.50 for expenses and $2.50 for crossing the bridge at Sacramento! He then worked for Mr. Crocker, superintendent of the Steam Navigation Company, in their yard, until he could earn money enough to go to his brother's in Sonoma County. There he remained till March 1863; returning then to Sacramento, he worked in the ship-yard there until the middle of May. Next he followed blacksmithing at Carson City, Nevada, about two years, and then bought a ranch upon Carson River, fifty-five miles from Carson. He built a hotel and blacksmith shop upon that place, moulding the brick, laying them and doing all the carpenter work himself. When the Central Pacific Railroad was built to Wadsworth, it drew the travel from his place and he had to leave it, losing all. Then, November 1, 1866, he located on the McCarthy ranch, in this county, until 1869, following farming and blacksmithing, and also hauling some for building the levee. During the year just mentioned he bought a piece of land in San Joaquin Township, two miles east of Florin, and continued farming and blacksmithing for five years, and finally purchased a half acre which he now occupies as a residence. Here he built a blacksmith's shop, house, barn, etc., all with his own hands. In his political views Mr. Pugh is a Democrat. He has served many years as inspector of elections, and one term as school

trustee. He was admitted into Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M. in 1868, and is still a member of that lodge, and he, as well as his family, are members of the Grange. He was married in McDonald County, Missouri, February 19, 1852, to Miss Mary Ann Greer, a native of Clarksville, Pike County, Missouri, and daughter of William and Ann (Jones) Greer. Her father was of Scotch descent and the mother of French. She was a child when her parents moved to Jasper County, Missouri, and subsequently they moved to McDonald County, two and a half miles from Pierceville. Her mother died in Carson City and her father in Sonoma County, California. Mr. and Mrs. Pugh have nine children, as follows: L. M., born December 15, 1852, in Missouri, three miles from Neosho, and now living in Lewis, near Battle Mountain; he was made a Mason at Elk Grove on the night that he was twenty-one years old, at the youngest age known in the United States; Mary Marcilla, now the wife of R. J. Brown, and living in San Joaquin Township; Nancy Ann, the wife of Peter Chrisman, and living at Gonzales, Monterey County; Samuel A., residing in Lander County, Nevada; Parmelia Belle, now the wife of Frank H. Raulet, of San Francisco; Ethan Franklin, a resident of El Dorado County, near Shingle Springs; Joseph A., near Gonzales; Charles Lorenzo, who lives in Lander County, Nevada; and James Nathan, with his parents.

CAPTAIN THOMAS DWYER, president of the Sacramento Transportation Company, was born in 1831, in County Wexford, Ireland,—next to the youngest in a family of eight children,—his parents being Frank and Ellen (O'Neal) Dwyer. His father was a small farmer, who lived and died a poor man; his death took place in 1885. Nature had endowed young Dwyer with a spirit of enterprise, and when, in 1848, some acquaintances tried to persuade him to go with them to the New World, he readily consented. Young, hearty, robust, he came to Toronto in all the vigor of his young manhood, and commenced the battle of life. He at once engaged in the lumber trade, working at that during the winter, and on a farm during the summer. In 1852 he came to the United States, going into Maumee County, Ohio, and there he obtained his first contract work, which consisted in the getting out of a certain number of railroad ties. After this he went to Lake County, Illinois, and again became a "farm-hand" in the summer, going to the pine woods of Wisconsin in the winter, where sometimes for six weeks continuously the sun never melted the snow from the sides of the trees nor from the roof of the shanty which served as their only shelter. In 1859, during the Pike's Peak excitement, in company with a party of friends, he started for the gold diggings; on reaching the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, they learned that Pike's Peak was a humbug, some of the party turned back, but the subject of this sketch and his partner struck out boldly for California, the land of gold and sunshine. They came with ox teams, via Lander's cut-off, Raft Creek, and the Honey Lake Valley to Susanville, where they arrived on the 3d of September, after a journey of five months. He spent a year in the mines of Shasta County, and went to Chico during the following summer and ran a threshing-machine there and in Colusa County. When the season for farm work was over he bought some timber land on the Sacramento River in Colusa County, and commenced cutting the wood; he got together about 2,500 cords, taking in a partner to share the expense, bought a wood barge and brought the wood down to Sacramento, where he could dispose of it to the schooners in the river. This was the origin of what is to-day known as the Sacramento Transportation Company. He afterward bought a small steamer to tow his barges. About this time, 1866, J. H. Roberts, H. L. Miller, Michael Rigney, N. McNear and C. Clots were added to the firm, which was then known as the Sacramento Wood Company. In 1879 the name was changed to the Sacramento Transpor-

tation Company, and the firm was incorporated under the laws of the State. Notwithstanding the California Steam Navigation Company was running in opposition to them, their business grew and flourished. Increased towing facilities being required, the Verona was added to their fleet in 1873; the San Joaquin, No. 2, in 1877; the San Joaquin, No. 4, in 1882; the Governor Dana, Dover, and Flora, in 1883; and they are now (1889) building another steamer which has not yet been named. In addition to these steamers they have a fleet of twenty barges. In 1881 they engaged in the manufacture of brick, erecting kilns on the Riverside road, five miles below Sacramento, where they now have the most approved appliances. In 1888 they introduced the new patent system called the continuous kiln, with a capacity of 50,000 pressed brick per diem; they also have in operation four Quaker brick machines, with a capacity of 140,000 daily. The busy life of Captain Dwyer has left him but scant time to devote to politics or the fraternal societies. He was married in 1868 to Ellen Flannigan, a native of Ireland. They have five children, viz.: Frances Thomas, Mary Ellen, John Jeffrey, William Patrick and Thomas Edward.

ALEXANDER McNEAL, a California pioneer, was born in a place called Three Springs, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, his parents being Robert, a farmer, and Catharine (Campbell) McNeal, both natives of Pennsylvania. The family, as the name indicates, is of Scotch-Irish descent. Our subject was one of a family of seven children, four of whom were boys. He was born in May, 1815, and was reared upon his father's farm until he reached his majority in 1838, when, starting out in life for himself, he went first to Clinton County, Indiana, where his brother, Alexander, resided, then to Madison County, Wisconsin, and afterward to Galena, Illinois, where he learned the carpenter's trade and resided until 1840; during that year he went to Mobile, Alabama, where he worked at his trade for seven years; he then secured a position at the United States navy yard at Pensacola, Florida, where he remained until coming to California in 1849. He came with a party on board the schooner Crescent City to Chagres, crossed the Isthmus, and paid $300 for passage to San Francisco in the brig Solidad, Captain John Van Houton, who will be remembered as captain on one of the Sacramento River boats for many years, and who afterward kept the Crescent City Hotel. The old Solidad was afterward brought to Sacramento and now lies high and dry at the foot of I street between Third and Fourth. The party arrived in San Francisco August 4, 1849, and, coming to Sacramento, packed to the mines on the Yuba River, where they remained till December, when Boyd and Davis (two of the party) came to Sacramento. McNeal followed mining for a greater portion of the time till 1852, when he came here and settled down to his trade. He early became a member of the Society of California Pioneers, in which organization he takes great interest. Mr. McNeal has been twice married, first in 1859, to Mary Alice Alexander, who died in 1862; and again in 1866 to Lucretia Kennedy, a native of Ft. Madison, Iowa, who died on the 14th of June, 1868, leaving an only daughter, Minnie, who is the wife of Hiram Z. Johnson of this city.

CHRISTOPHER GREEN was born in Ireland, December 25, 1830, and when he was a little more than thirteen years of age he left his native country and came on the vessel Shenandoah to New York city, where he entered himself as an apprentice to the carpenters' trade, in which relation he worked by the month. In 1844 he went down to Washington Market and obtained employment from Joseph Churchill, beginning to work for him for $5 a month, at his up-town house, near University place. After remaining with him for six years

he went to Chicago, and for sixty days was in the employment of Byer, Wadsworth & Chapin, at $2.50 a day. After a sojourn of twenty-three weeks in Chicago he returned to New York and at once embarked on the Daniel Webster for California, January 5, 1852, coming by the Nicaragua route. On the Pacific side he took the steamer Pacific, upon which he reached San Francisco. There he went to work at the old Pacific Market for George W. Green. Eight months afterward he came to Sacramento and passed on to Nevada City to observe the methods pursued in mining. Returning to Sacramento in August, 1852, he engaged himself in the City Market at the time of the fair of that year. During the autumn, that year, he entered the butchering business on J street, between Front and Second. In 1853 he and H. C. Trainor became partners in the Empire Market, which relation has ever since continued. Mr. Green has always taken an active interest in politics, in public improvements and in the public welfare generally. Was an old-time Whig, and is now a leading Republican, being a member and the treasurer of the Republican county central committee. He was elected mayor of the city of Sacramento in 1872 by a handsome majority, on the issue raised by the railroad company concerning the filling up of China slough, he being in favor of the railroad company's proposition. In this office he served two terms of three years each. Next he was appointed Postmaster, to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Hopping; was re-appointed for the second term, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, R. D. Stephens. For the last sixteen years Mr. Green has been a member of the State Board of Agriculture, being now a Director, and he has been Superintendent of the Grounds. December 9, 1858, Mr. Green married Alice Tolan, a native of Ireland, who came to Massachusetts when young. They have six children, named Tessie, Mamie, Belle, Christopher, Jr., Marcella and Samuel. In his social relations Mr. Green has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1857,—of El Dorado Lodge, No. 8, in which he has passed the chairs, and is also a member of Sacramento Lodge, A. O. U. W.

ISAAC LEA, farmer, Brighton Township, was bonr in Yorkshire, England, April 22, 1827, son of John and Harriet Lea. In 1847 John Lea died in New York, while on his way to the West. The next year his wife died, in England. Mr. Lea was a nurseryman all his life, on a large scale, and became a man of comfortable circumstances. He had six sons and one daughter: Thomas has been a resident of San Francisco for thirty years, is wealthy and retired from business; John ran a ferry for nearly thirty years, and is now bridge-tender for the Central Pacific Railroad Company at Tehama, Tehama County, this State; Charles is a farmer at Florin, this county; Sidney is a merchant in Australia, whither he went from California in 1857; and Mrs. Joseph Scholfield, who came by water in 1863 and is now living in Brighton Township. Mr. Isaac Lea, the subject of this outline, was approaching seventeen years of age when he left old England all alone in 1844, and located in Kane County, Illinois; Rhodes, now deceased, came in 1848; Sidney and John in 1849; Thomas in 1852; Charles in 1855. All the living sons except Charles came to California in 1852 and made homes here. On arrival in Illinois, Isaac worked on a farm, then in a printing-office two years during the Mexican war, and then bought ten acres of ground and commenced farming; afterward he purchased forty acres more, and did not sell the farm until 1860, several years after he came to California. On coming to this State he had six horses and two light spring wagons, into which he put everything he might need; and when about half way here he sold one of the wagons, as about one wagon-load of provisions and provender was consumed. The wagon-boxes were made watertight, so that they would float in crossing streams. Mr. Lea had an enjoyable trip. On reaching Carson Valley he sold four of the

horses, for more than they cost. Directly after arriving at Hangtown he worked for two months on the Hangtown canal, and as soon as the rains set in he resorted to mining, working a year there. The next year, in June, 1853, he came down into the valley and was employed by A. D. Patterson, then sheriff, on his ranch. On the 17th of September he went down into what is called "The Pocket," between the Sacramento and Cosumnes rivers, and bought land, and after that time of the year cut fifty tons of hay, hauling twenty tons for Patterson and selling it to him for $20 a ton. November 15 he put in a crop of vegetables; and on the first of May, 1854, he took a load of potatoes to Sacramento, the first new potatoes brought in that year, and sold them at twenty-five cents a pound. That year he bought some peach trees in San Francisco, shipped from New Jersey, set them out, and also some apple trees from Oregon, which were sold at auction in San Francisco. He lived on that place two years, and then removed to his present ranch, bringing along with him a large number of hogs, which class of animals he had commenced raising on the first farm. To his present place he has hauled 100,000 feet of lumber in making the improvements. In this county he now has 720 acres of land, and 1,275 acres at Napa Junction, Napa County, a stock farm. On his Florin place there are about seventeen acres in fruit trees and six in vines; twenty orange trees, some of them over thirty years old; 100 bearing olive trees, four varieties, the largest number in Sacramento County that are bearing; also citron and lemon trees, pomegranates, dates, plums, camphor trees, sweet bay and 100 fig-trees, some of them twenty years old and eighteen inches in diameter. He was the first to plant fruit trees in his section, and the first to put in olives, oranges, etc. In 1883 he erected his fine residence, which he and three hired men put up in ten weeks, from digging the cellar to completing the roof. Mr. Lea has always been a Republican. He was married in 1866 to Mary Murgatroyd, a native of England, and they have seven children: John Ward, Ida Mary, Sarah Kate, Mabel, Harriet, Louisa, and Isaac Arthur.

CHARLES LEA was born February 26, 1833, at Sworby Bridge, near Halifax, England, son of John and Harriet (Dyson) Lea. He left home at the age of twenty years and was employed by the Milne Bros. in the manufacture of wines and liquors. He was given charge of the vaults, packing, keeping up stores, etc. He remained with them until 1853, when he went to Manchester, England, and engaged in the same business. He stayed there a year, having charge of the entire business. In 1855 he sailed from Liverpool to America on the steamer John Rutledge. He remained in New York till the steamer Star of the West was ready to sail, then took passage for California, coming via Greytown and Nicaragua, and landing in San Francisco July 28, 1855. The voyage was prolonged on account of the cholera being prevalent on board, they stopping to bury their dead until they became so numerous that they at last shoved them overboard with a piece of iron grating or anything that would keep them from floating. In San Francisco he went to work for his brother Thomas, who was engaged in the manufacture of malt, he being the first man to start a malt house in San Francisco. Charles remained there only a few months, then came to Sacramento and at once located 160 acres of land in this county. He now owns 220 acres of choice farming land, under a fine state of cultivation. He himself has made all the improvements. He does a general farming business, raises hay, grain and stock, and has fifteen acres of vineyard in a most promising condition. Like most other Californians, he tried mining, at Greenwood and Georgetown, but was not successful. He was married, November 6, 1860, to Miss Johanna Percell, a native of Ireland, who came to California in 1858, in company with her brother and sister. After a few years of happy married life she was called

away, leaving her husband with six children, four of whom are now living: Harriet, wife of Fred Smith; Emma, wife of Charles Buell; Dora and Charley. Mr. Lea was again married, September, 1876, to Miss Anna Digman, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1864, at the age of twenty one.

ROUDALPH LAUPPE, farmer, was born in Sacramento, January 12, 18—. His father, also named Roudalph, was born in Germany, and owned and occupied the farm upon which the son is now residing; he is now working for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The farm is devoted principally to grain. Four acres are in orchard, which is one of the finest in this part of the country. Mr. Lauppe, the subject of this paragraph, married Rehina Shafer, who was born in Switzerland, and they have five children: Roudalph, John D., Anna, Edward J. and Louise.

GEORGE EDMUND DUDEN, farmer and blacksmith, Sutter Township, was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1832, a son of David and Anna (Barrick) Duden, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Both his grandfathers, Daniel Duden and William Barrick, came from Germany, and both families also moved to Licking County, Ohio, in 1833, and there passed the remainder of their lives. In Daniel Duden's family were two daughters and four sons, viz.: William, David, Jacob, George, Elizabeth and Betsey. The only member of the family now living is George, of San Francisco. In William Barrick's family were twelve children, viz.: Henry, James, Samuel, Elizabeth, Anna, Rebecca, Polly, Samantha, Catharine, and three others. Of these there are three daughters and three sons living. All of them lived to a good old age, and brought up children. David Duden lived in Ohio, where he followed farming and blacksmithing, and died there about fourteen years ago. His wife, a native of Pennsylvania, died in Missouri. In their family were nine children, as follows: William, who resides in Monroe County, Iowa; George E., the subject of this sketch; Adolphus D., who resides in Iowa; Daniel D., in Henry County, Missouri; James B., in Iowa; John Fletcher, in southern Missouri; Charles W., in Henry County, Missouri; Anna, in Licking County, Ohio, and Lewis, in Henry County, Missouri. Mr. Duden, our subject, was brought up in Licking County, Ohio, most of the time of his youth near Newark, the county seat. At the age of sixteen years he made a trip West, through Illinois, etc., and worked at his trade in Canton, Fulton County, that State. In 1849 he returned to Ohio and worked a year and a half in a shop in Sylvania, Licking County; next, in partnership with another man, he carried on a shop at Galena, Delaware County, Ohio, until the fall of 1852. Starting then to California, he stopped at Booneville, Missouri, and took a job of ironing a number of wagons. The next spring he came on, in a party of thirty-two, starting from Howard County, Missouri, with a drove of cattle and mules, and coming by what was called the northern route. After halting for the night, on one occasion, and hitching their horses, on Salt River, they discovered the remains of a portion of 200 emigrants who died there the year before, of cholera. The corpses, although they had been buried, had been exhumed by the coyotes, and, being exposed and in a state of decomposition, constituted such a sickening and repulsive sight that the party immediately hitched up again and moved on, not finding a decent camping-ground until midnight. Another incident might be mentioned. At one time they were surrounded by several hundred Indians. The wagon train was in charge of an old Santa Fe man named Frank Broudar, who told his men that they must put on a bold front and not permit the Indians to think that they were afraid; also to see that their fire-arms were

in good order. The result was, the Indians left without molesting them. In the train were some very nice race-horses, valuable cattle, mules, etc. The party arrived at Sacramento August 26. Mr. Duden found work at his trade until February, then until the 1st of October following was engaged at mining at Clarkville, El Dorado County. Returning then to Sacramento, he purchased a shop on Ninth street, between J and K. In 1859 he sold out this place and bought a shop at the corner of Ninth and K, and prosecuted his trade there until 1864. In the autumn of this year he purchased his present place in Sutter Township, on the upper Stockton road, five miles from Sacramento, where he has ever since resided. This farm contains eighty acres of good land, in a fine state of cultivation. When he entered upon it, it was entirely unimproved. The place is now well stocked with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The farm generally is devoted to hay, grain, etc.; and ever since he located there Mr. Duden has carried on a blacksmith shop upon the premises, also carriage building and painting, etc. He is also the proprietor of the Sacramento Thoroughbred Poultry Yard, and is an importer of thoroughbred poultry, having on hand all the leading varieties. This industry he started here only two years ago, but it has already proved a success. Orders are coming in faster than he can fill them. His ambition is soon to have a poultry yard second to none in the State. Mr. Duden was married December 31, 1857, to Emma P. Burke, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, January 6, 1842, and was brought by her parents, in 1853, in their emigration, to this State. They settled in Sacramento city, on L street, between Tenth and Eleventh. Her father was William W. Burke. Mr. and Mrs. Duden have brought up ten children: William L., born August 26, 1860; Edith L., April 4, 1862; Ellsworth Fred, July 5, 1864; Frank H., July 16, 1866; Alice O., March 25, 1868; Florence A., May 6, 1870; Mabel V., March 3, 1872; Lillian L., July 21, 1874; Leona A., October 31, 1877, and Ethel A., November 17, 1879. Ellsworth is an excellent stenographer and caligraph operator, in the office of Hon. W. J. Davis, court reporter, Sacramento. Mr. Duden is a veteran Odd Fellow, belonging to Sacramento Lodge, No. 2.

MOSES M. DREW.—In New Hampshire, under the shadows of Mount Washington on, the east and nestling close to the river which forms its western boundary, lies Grafton County, where on the 15th of March, 1830, was born to Zaccheus Drew, a farmer, and to Nancy (Kimball) Drew, a son,—the youngest of five children in a good old-fashioned family of eleven children. There he lived, breathing the free mountain air and developing a physique well calculated to endure the hardships of a remarkably active life, until fifteen years of age, when he with his parents removed to Boston, Massachusetts. Five years later, in the spring of 1851, he came to California. He engaged in mining at different points, notably at Mormon Island, where he worked a claim with Judge Catlin and others; in 1855, he went to the Kern River district with Joe Comstock, where they met with excellent success. For two years, with Levi D. Leeds, he was prospecting and mining in Sierra County; in 1858, during the Fraser River excitement, he went there, and later on to Pine Grove in Placer County. He finally came to Sacramento and bought out the saloon on the corner of Sixth and K streets, which was then, and afterward, headquarters for the prominent men of this city. There he remained until 1875, when he was elected sheriff, which office he held for two terms. It was during his administration that Dye, the public administrator of this county, was apprehended, tried, convicted of murder and hanged. In 1879 he was a member of the State Board of Equalization, which office he resigned after two years to become United States Marshal in 1881, under President Arthur, with headquarters at San Francisco, and filled the important position four

years. Upon returning to Sacramento he was once more taken up by his friends as their candidate for sheriff, was elected and served three terms. Mr. Drew has been, and still is, a very prominent man; it is safe to say that no man stands higher in the regard of all classes of the citizens of Sacramento County; pre eminently of a social disposition, he is the center of a large circle of friends.

PHILANDER H. DODGE, manufacturer of gloves, 1017 Ninth street, Sacramento, was born May 2, 1847, at Monroe, Waldo County, Maine, and was educated in the public schools, graduating at the high school. In September, 1864, being then only seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Maine Regiment of Infantry, for a period of one year or during the war. His father, who had been in the army and discharged for disability, sought to dissuade him from going, but finding him determined reluctantly gave his consent. His regiment was ordered to Chapin's Farm, on the James River, in front of Richmond, and assigned to the division commanded by General B. F. Butler. His regiment took part in an engagement, in which it lost about ninety men. Soon after the fight he was stricken with rheumatic fever and sent to the hospital at Portsmouth, Virginia, where he remained about seven weeks. In the meantime his regiment had been ordered to Fort Fisher, where he rejoined it, arriving two days before that battle was fought and in which with his regiment he took part. After the fight the brigade under General Terry marched to Wilmington, North Carolina, and thence to Raleigh. On the way it was learned that General Schofield was fighting with General Joe Johnston, and in order to render him assistance a forced march of forty-four miles was made in one day. On arriving at the scene of battle, material aid was given General Schofield and victory crowned the Union forces. This was the last battle in which General Johnston's army took part during the war. On arriving at Raleigh, General Terry established his headquarters, and Dodge was detailed with others for duty at the General's headquarters, where he remained until the surrender of Lee, when he was ordered to report to his regiment to be mustered out. On returning to his home in Maine, he attended school for one term, then bought an interest in the firm of J. B. Morse & Co., manufacturers of edge tools, located at Dixmont, Maine. But, not liking the business, he remained only six months, when he sold his interest to his partners and engaged as traveling salesman for a Boston grocery house, with whom he stayed till 1868. In April of that year, he started for California, coming across the Isthmus and arriving in San Francisco in May. At this time the Central Pacific Railroad was in course of construction and the work in need of men and Mr. Dodge being willing to do anything to afford an honest living, hired as teamster and was engaged in hauling railroad iron. At the end of six weeks an opportunity offered for him to go to Emigrant Gap; thither he went and for four months was engaged in logging, with S. Putnam of that place. In the fall of the year he went to Yolo County and obtained employment on a ranch, where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1869 he went to San Joaquin County, purchased a lot of wild horses and engaged in teaming, chiefly in hauling grain. In the autumn he disposed of the team and went to Roseville, Placer County, where he took a contract for cutting wood, in which he employed a considerable number of men. In the spring of 1870 he went to Colusa County and engaged in raising sheep. In the fall he sold his band, and during the winter taught school at Colusa. In the spring of 1871 he went to Nevada and again bought sheep, spending the remainder of the year in that State, wintering his band at Pueblo Valley near the Oregon line. Early in 1872 he sold his sheep and returned to California, and after spending some time in the mountains he went to Red Bluff, Tehama County, and

engaged as foreman for Phillips & Chandler, the largest stock-raisers in the county, remaining with them till December, when he paid a visit to his home in Maine, spending about two months there. On his return to California he went to Colusa, and during the season gave his time to shearing sheep, traveling from Colusa to the State of Nevada. At the end of the shearing season, and until early in 1875, he operated a stage line and kept a hotel in the mountains. In 1875 he came to Sacramento and engaged as a salesman for Horace Briggs, who was manufacturing a patent spring bed, and also sold furniture for W. D. Comstock and others. At the expiration of his contract with these parties, he opened a wood-yard in Sacramento, which he operated during the winter. In the spring of 1877 he disposed of this, and removed to Butte Meadows, Butte County, where he built a hotel, remaining as "mine host" for about four years, when he sold out, returned to Sacramento and engaged in his present line of business, the manufacture of gloves. He has been very successful, and has a reputation second to none in his line. His business relations are quite extended, his goods being sold not only in California but also in Nevada, Oregon and most of the Territories. Mr. Dodge's thorough knowledge of the requirements of his trade, and the fact that all skins used in the manufacture of his gloves are tanned at his own tannery and under his own personal supervision, enables him to place his goods on the market with the positive assurance that no competitor can excel him. In the operations of his factory and tannery, he employs twenty girls and six men. In the business he is highly regarded, and enjoys to the fullest extent their confidence and esteem. During his visit East in 1872 he was married to Miss Emma Sunderland, a daughter of Major Henry Sunderland, of the British army at Montreal, Canada. Mr. Dodge is active in the Grand Army of the Republic, being a member of Sumner Post, No. 3, also of Leland Stanford Camp, No. 11, Sons of Veterans. Of the last named organization he has been Captain. Is also prominent in the Odd Fellows order, being a member of Capital Lodge, and the Occidental Encampment of Patriarchs Militant. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is now Chancellor Commander of Capital Lodge. In politics Mr. Dodge is a "dyed-in-the-wool" Republican, and uses all his energies to further the interests of his party both locally and nationally.

JOSHUA FOUNTAIN was born in Maryland, February 27, 1811, his parents being Andrew and Rebecca (Barwick) Fountain. His maternal grandparents were James and Mary (Fisher) Barwick. Grandmother Barwick lived to be over seventy. The Barwicks are Marylanders for several generations. His grandfather Fountain bore the name of Andrew, and lived to be nearly seventy. Joshua Fountain's great-grandfather, who is believed to have been also named Andrew, was one of three brothers who had come to America from France before the middle of the last century. One settled in Maryland, one in Long Island, and the third went South, but afterward returned to France, where he died, leaving, it is said, a large fortune to his indirect heirs in America. A grand-uncle was a Colonel Fountain in the French-Indian wars, about 1760, serving on the side of the British colonies; and is said to have received the grant of one or two sections of land over which the city of Baltimore has since spread. Whether the alleged $8,000,000 of Fountain's inheritance includes this as well as the foreign claim, or whether one is confounded with the other, or whether either is genuine, Mr. Joshua Fountain is unable to say, and meanwhile is little concerned about the prospective millions which perhaps is little better than a lawyer's lure to gather a handsome retainer from American Fountains. Joshua Fountain was brought up on a Maryland farm near the Delaware line; and was married in 1834 to Miss Prudence Rebecca, a daughter of Solomon

and Anvibater Fountain, born June 15, 1815. He rented a farm for the first year after his marriage, and in 1835 moved to Michigan, where he bought a farm in Cass County. In 1838 he moved to Iowa, buying a farm near Farmington; and then moved into Lee County, where he farmed for seven years. In 1850 he came to California, across the plains, accompanied by his oldest son, then a boy of fourteen. Arriving in Grass Valley on September 15, 1850, he went to mining there that winter, assisted by his boy. In the spring he went to prospecting for three months, and again settled down to work at Big Rich Bar, on the north fork of Feather River. Coming down to Oregon Gulch, below Oroville, he there mined in the winter of 1851 and the spring of 1852. In the summer he came down to Sacramento seeking a location, having accumulated about $3,000, and bought a place at Eighth and O streets. The son followed in November with $1,000 which he had won from the mines at the age of sixteen. He went into his old business of brick-making, which he carried on from 1852 to 1861 in Sacramento. August 20, 1855, Mr. Fountain returned to Iowa to bring out his wife and family of four children, leaving his son in charge of the business and twenty men. In 1857 he bought the ranch of 240 acres in the northeast corner of Franklin Township, which he still owns, and on which he came to reside in 1859. During his brick-making career in Sacramento he went to Grass Valley in 1857, and there made brick for the Catholic Church of that place; and in 1859 to Suisun City, where he made brick for the court-house and jail. On his farm he raises grain, though it is well adapted for fruit-raising with proper irrigation. Mrs. Fountain died December 13, 1871, having borne the following children: William Andrew, born June 9, 1836; James Barwick, July 11, 1838; Ann Eliza, January 13, 1841; George Walton, January 19, 1844; Sarah Jane, December 17, 1847, deceased in 1849; Mary Marion and an unnamed twin sister, who died soon after birth, were born March 17, 1849. Mary Marion died in 1851. Of these, William A. was born in Michigan, and the others in Iowa. The following were born in Sacramento: Joshua, Jr., April 2, 1857; an unnamed child, born March 31, 1861, died April 12, 1861; Charles Henry, born April 6, 1862; died February 12, 1884. The two oldest carry on a brick business in Sacramento as Fountain Brothers. Ann Eliza is the wife of F. S. Hotchkiss of the same city. George W. is in the dairy business on the Locke and Levin, son place, below Courtland. He supplies half the stock, the firm the other half and the land, the product being owned in equal shares. He is married to Louisa Hollman. Joshua, Jr., is a traveling salesman for the hardware house of Hillburn Brothers, of Sacramento, and is married to Clara Hoyt. December 30, 1874, Mr. Fountain was married to Miss Mary Myers, born in Dade County, Missouri, in 1855, a daughter of Garrett Laure and Delina (Robertson) Myers, the father being of French and the mother of English descent, both now living in Sacramento.

DAVID TILESTON LUFKIN was born in Cumberland County, Maine, August 31, 1817, his parents being Jacob Butler B. and Elizabeth (Ludden) Lufkin. Grandfather Ludden, a native of Scotland, fought at Bunker Hill in the patriot army. The Lufkins trace lineage to the early Puritan stock of Plymouth colony. David's grandfather, Nathaniel Lufkin, was an early settler, large landholder, ship-owner and merchant at Yarmouth, and lost heavily through the embargo act, in the war of 1812. His grandmother Lufkin was of a Butler family, of Massachusetts. The father of D. T., besides carrying on the usual routine of his farm, bought and drove cattle and sheep, selling them in Portland. The subject of this sketch attended the district school till he was thirteen, when he went to driving a six-ox team in a logging camp. Obtained the gift of his time at sixteen years and nine months. Spent

three months in an academy to enable him to teach a district school, and was afterward teacher and pupil alternatively until he reached his majority. His health becoming impaired by over-study he went West in 1838, by way of Boston, New York, Buffalo and Chicago to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he spent a year and recovered his health. He then went into the pine-cutting business as an employé and "rafted" to St. Louis in 1840, afterward working during the summer on the Mississippi. His health again gave way, and he went north to Galena, where he taught school in 1841 at $35 a month and board. In the spring of 1842 he went into the grocery business, which he closed out two years later, and in 1844 moved to Boone County, Illinois, where he had a farm, and built a saw-mill, which he conducted for five years. Renting farm and mill in 1849 he came to California by way of St. Louis, New Orleans, and a sailing vessel to Chagres, and on the Pacific side by the barque "Palmetto," on which he was employed as "captain of the steerage,"—charged with the oversight of 116 passengers,—to San Francisco, arriving in the spring of 1850. He was thus enabled to secure the passage of two sick and penniless comrades from Panama to San Francisco. He went to mining in April, and kept at it steadily for about five months, his last field of operation being on Feather River. He had turned Nelson Creek from its bed, but high water soon put an embargo on his proceedings. His health, too, was none too good, and he concluded to seek for a season some more congenial climate and occupation than mining in the mountains, but with the intention of returning when the water subsided on his claim. He had made about $2,000, and invested in some cattle, renting from a mining comrade a place on the Sacramento, on which there was a rude log-cabin. Here he proposed to devote the interval until spring to feeding his cattle, and he reached the place on October 30, 1850. After a few weeks' residence he found his health so much improved that he bought the place, and it has been his home ever since. Besides taking care of his stock he ran the Grapevine Ferry in the winter of 1851–'52, and found the climate so genial that he abandoned the idea of returning to the mines. In the fall of 1851 he brought his family to share his comforts and enhance his own. He increased his ranch by other purchases to 400 acres, but has since reduced it by sale to 100 acres, which are devoted almost entirely to fruit-raising, for which nature has admirably adapted it. Had he the designing of it and the power to achieve the desired result, he could not have made it more suitable for such purpose. He raises pears, peaches, apricots, plums and cherries, which he ships principally to San Francisco from a landing near at hand. He shipped 2,000 boxes East in 1888. Raises some alfalfa for his colts. He raised cattle and ran a dairy for some years, but found that nature had adapted his ranch for the raising of stone-fruits, and he has learned not to contravene the decision of that bounteous mother. In 1854 he burned a kiln of brick, and built a residence of that material, which after thirty-five years is still in excellent condition, besides enhancing the comfort and promoting the health of its occupants for all those years. He continued to prosper in his business for twelve years, when the flood of 1862 created discontent with the banks of Sacramento as a permanent home, and he offered to sell cheap, but fortunately could find no purchaser. In an evil hour he embarked in what seemed a promising venture,—the milling and crushing of quartz, near Aurora, Nevada, only to sink the bulk of his accumulations and lose four and a-half years,—1863 to 1867,—in that disastrous enterprise. Returning to his old pursuits on his unsalable ranch a sadder but wiser man, he has learned to be content with the less dazzling vision of a competence from the fruits of his orchard, and is now enjoying a serene old age in the quiet pursuits of husbandry. He has been a justice of the peace almost continuously when living in Franklin Township. Mr. Lufkin was married in 1843 at Elkhorn Grove, Illinois, to Miss Ann E. Dal-

ton, a native of North Carolina. Her maternal grandfather was of the Scales family, of which the present Governor of that State is a distinguished member. She died in 1876, leaving four children: Sarah Hortense, now the widow of James S. Moore, with four boys and two girls; Mary, the widow of Elijah Giles Downer, with two boys and two girls; Harry Tileston, in business at Walnut Grove, and married to Louisa Wise, with two children: Roscoe C., born in 1882, and a baby girl; Clara, now Mrs. Daniel Striker, of Sacramento. Mr. Lufkin was again married in 1879 to Mrs. Sarah H. (Morrison) Weber, born in Maine of a Scotch father and an American mother.

EZRA W. FOSTER, farmer, Sutter Township, was born December 4, 1828, in Vermont. His father, William T. Foster, was a native of Ireland, a stone-cutter by trade, and came to America at the age of seventeen years. His wife, the mother of Ezra W., was a native of Vermont; her maiden name was Charlotte Chilson. From early boyhood, the subject of our sketch has made his own way in the world. He lived with his grand-parents until about the age of seventeen years, when he found that he was not to receive under their care any education. He then resolved to travel out into the world for himself. He began to exhibit a desire for an education at the age of fourteen, and by the time he was seventeen he had received but eighteen months' schooling. At the tender age mentioned he went to Michigan, where he lived most of the time in Cass and Berrien Counties, working on a farm and clerking in various stores. In April, 1850, having accumulated a little money by hard labor and rigid economy, he started for California overland, came by way of Council Bluffs, Salt Lake City and arrived in Weavertown, this State, July 17, with fifty-five people in the train, after a five months' journey. Only one of the party was lost on the way by sickness. For the first year Mr. Foster followed mining; then he started a small grocery with his uncle, which arrangement continued but a short time. Out of $5,000 invested they obtained but $50 in return, and that was in a mining claim. The next year he was employed in a sale and feed stable in Sacramento. Selling it, in February, 1852, he located a quarter-section of land in Franklin Township. The following spring he sold this and purchased his present property of 365 acres, six miles from Sacramento, between the upper and lower Stockton roads; and then began teaming and speculating in horses and cattle. In 1855 he put in the first crop on the ranch, and from that time he has improved the place until he has made it a fine residence. Hay, grain and live-stock are within the domain of his energies. He still "has a fancy for a good horse;" and of this class of animals he has a number. He also has a ranch of 237 acres six miles south of Sacramento. Mr. Foster has seen his share of the "ups and downs" of California life. August 6, 1856, he married Miss Letitia, daughter of J. Goslin, and a native of England. She died January 2, 1862. By this marriage there were two sons: Adrian, who died at the age of three years and six months; and Harry W., born December 10, 1861.

HARRY TILESTON LUFKIN was born October 31, 1856, in "the brick house," about midway between Richland and Freeport, on the Sacramento, his parents being David Tileston (see sketch) and Mary Ann (Dalton) Lufkin. He attended high-school and a preparatory school in Sacramento, but instead of going to the university he went to teaching school in Solano County, near Vallejo, at the age of twenty. He followed that avocation for seven years, and in 1883 went into business at Walnut Grove, where he still conducts a general store and a public hall, built in 1885. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and was a school

trustee for three years. Mr. Lufkin was married July 16, 1879, to Miss Louisa Jane Wise, a native of this county, a daughter of Joseph (see sketch) and Nancy Jane (Phipps) Wise. Mr. and Mrs. Lufkin are the parents of three living children: Harry Roscoe, born June 3, 1880; Stella Grace, born October 30, 1886; and Irene Tileta, born November 27, 1889.

JULIUS EVERSON, merchant at Elk Grove, was born in Cayuga County, New York, fourteen miles from Auburn, the county seat, and about two miles from where Millard Fillmore was at the time working at the blacksmith's trade, June 9, 1833, son of William and Catharine Everson, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of New York. He was brought up as a farmer's son, remaining on the farm until he was twenty years of age; attended an academy for a time. In 1853 he went to Michigan and located at Kalamazoo, entering the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, who commissioned him to buy and cut wood along the line of the road, his section being from Kalamazoo to Lake Michigan. He had an engine and machine for cutting the wood, and a gang of men: occupied this position for about two years. In 1856 he sailed from New York for California on the old steamer George Law, which afterward was lost at sea. While crossing the Isthmus on the railroad, an accident happened to the train causing the loss of sixty lives. His steamer on this side the Isthmus was the Golden Gate, which also went down afterward. He landed in San Francisco May 23 or 24, 1856, the day Casey and Cora were hung by the Vigilance Committee. The times were so exciting that Mr. Everson was tempted immediately to return to the East. On arriving in Sacramento he entered the wood business on Ninth and K streets, and conducted a wood-yard about a year; then he bought a farm near Elk Grove and conducted it until 1875, when he originated the Elk Grove Building Company, which put up the first business building in the place; and he, in partnership with W. A. Chittenden, under the firm name of Chittenden & Everson, put in a stock of goods, the first in the embryo village; and ever since that date he has been in business at that point, carrying a general stock of goods for an agricultural community. In 1877, in company with H. S. Hill, he bought a tract of land and erected two buildings upon it, one for a drug store and one for a harness shop. Thus was the business history of Elk Grove started. At the end of the first sixteen months Mr. Everson bought out Mr. Chittenden's interest and admitted into partnership his nephew, W. E. Everson, who was then one of the firm of Everson & Co. for eight years. Mr. Everson bought him out and since that time he has been alone. As has already been provent he is a public-spirited man, anxious for the prosperity of his community, and successful both in business and in helping on all good local enterprises. He was married in 1873 to Miss Alvira Treat, a native of Cass County, Michigan, and daughter of Sullivan Treat, an old settler of this locality. They have two children, Lester Treat and Walter Terry, both born in Elk Grove.

ISAAC FIEL, merchant and real-estate dealer, Folsom. The father of this gentleman, Joseph Fiel, was a native of Prussia, born in 1822, and was a tailor by occupation. In 1849, during the gold excitement in California, he came direct to Folsom, which had just been laid out, and bought property. When the railroad was built to that place, passengers and freight were carried across the mountains by wagons to Virginia City, during the Washoe, Gold Hill and White Pine excitement. He commenced the manufacture of wagon covers and made quite a business out of it. Afterward he entered the dry-goods trade in Folsom, being one of the first merchants, and followed this business about six years. Subsequently he became in-

terested in two or three mines in the neighborhood, and devoted his attention to that about three years. At the time of the completion of the railroad to Latrobe, which was then supposed to be the terminus of the route, he went there and erected seven large stores, which he rented. The stores cost a great deal of money; Latrobe went down, and he was offered only $200 for the property. He moved the buildings to Folsom, where they are still standing. At one time he had considerable property in the lower part of the town, which was then the principal business portion. He was once offered $6,000 or $7,000 for property which he afterward sold for $300. The same property to-day is worth many thousand dollars. His next move was to open a variety store a few doors above where his son now is, and he continued in this business until his death, October 16, 1876. He always had the good of his chosen town at heart, was active in business and every way a worthy citizen. He was foremost in securing the branch State Prison at this point. He was married in Sacramento, to Rosa Kirsky, who became the mother of two children, and is now a resident of Folsom. Her son Irwin is not living. Isaac Fiel, the other son, was born in Folsom April 22, 1861. At the age of fifteen years he went to Woodland, but at the death of his father he returned to Folsom to take charge of his well-known variety store, and since then he has been prominently identified with the thorough business men of the place. Four years ago he took charge of Firemen's Hall, which had well nigh run down, repaired it, and got theatrical companies to exhibit there, which has been a great help to the town. He still has charge of the hall. His variety store is one of the principal attractions of Folsom, being one of the largest outside of San Francisco. He has the agency of all the San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton papers, as well as the other principal papers of the State. He and his mother own considerable real estate in and around Folsom, some of which is valuable business property. For ten months Mr. Fiel was editor and proprietor of the Folsom *Weekly Telegraph*, and during that time built the paper up to a standard that places it among the leading newspapers of the State. When he sold it it was on a good paying basis. For a year and a half he was Deputy Postmaster of Folsom, and during that time was instrumental in putting in new boxes and fitting up the office to be one of the finest in the State. During the skating rink excitement he had charge of three skating rinks,—one each in Folsom, Elk Grove and Galt,—and they were a paying investment. In connection with his variety store he also is engaged in the real-estate business. December 27, 1887, is the date of Mr. Fiel's marriage to Miss Gertie Sartain, a native of Missouri.

SON. LEWIS H. FASSETT, deceased, was a son of Truman N. and Lydia (Hyller) Fassett. His father, a native of Vermont, emigrated to Ohio when a small boy, and his father, Elias, also a farmer, emigrated to Ohio in 1810, and was therefore one of the earliest pioneers of that State. Truman N. was reared and married in Ohio to an Ohio lady whose father, Mr. Hyller, made his home there until he came to California in 1852. In Ohio he followed farming and also had charge of mail routes, stage lines, etc. He came to the coast by the Nicaragua route, sailing from New York, and was one those who were retained at Greytown, having to wait nearly three months on the Isthmus before he could procure passage on the Pacific coast. The ship that finally came along was the George Lewis. On arriving here he mined at Mormon Island and elsewhere, and also hauled freight from Marysville to the mining camps. He mined one year and then was on a farm one season, and then followed freighting again. In 1855, his family, consisting of wife and four children, arrived here, and they all then located in Sacramento. He afterward purchased land and settled upon it, and died in 1881, at the age of seventy-five years. The

widow is still living, aged seventy-eight years. The four children were Lucy N. Kellogg, in Tulare City; Henry H., in Sacramento; L. H., our subject, and Mrs. Julia E. Andrews, who died June 4, 1873. Mr. Fassett was born March 23, 1837, in Ohio, came to California in 1855 and went into the mines. He left a good situation of $100 a month in Sacramento, followed mining fourteen months and returned with just $14! Then he was employed by O. C. Wheeler half a year, at $60 a month. Presently his father and brother bought a ranch on the Folsom grant, and they all followed farming there together for several years; but the title was found to be clouded with a Mexican claim and they abandoned the place. Then, during 1862–'63, Mr. Fassett followed teaming, and next tried mining again (!), this time putting up a quartz mill on the Carson River, in Carson County, Nevada. Unfortunately, just before Christmas it burned down; and, not having much to fall back upon, he came to this county and commenced farming on the Sacramento River, near Freeport, remaining there two years. He then, in 1867, purchased the present homestead, nine miles from Sacramento and one and three-fourths miles from Florin, where he paid considerable attention to fruit, such as strawberries, blackberries and grapes for Eastern shipment. There are thirty acres in vineyard. Mr. Fassett was well posted in the art of fruit-growing, and was actively instrumental in establishing the Fruit-Growing Association, and also the Grange, the result of which has been a great benefit to the community. He was a Republican; was a member of the Board of Supervisors, and chairman of the board for two years, at the close of which term he was presented with a handsome gold-headed cane. July 26, 1888, he received from the Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District, the nomination for member of the Assembly without opposition, and November 4 was elected. During the session he was a member of the Committee on Agriculture, on Swamp and Overflowed Lands, on the State Prison, and on Homestead and Land Monopolies. He was a man of indomitable energy and extraordinary ability. He died December 16, 1889. In 1861 he married Miss Ellen A. Anderson, daughter of Andrew and Harriet A. Anderson, and they had three sons and two daughters: Ada L., now the wife of Francis A. Tibbitts in San Francisco; Ella M., now wife of C. S. Patton; George E., Charles H., Truman L., and Sarah U., who died in 1873, at the age of two years.

RICHARD STANLEY LOCKETT, deceased, was born near Somerset, Kentucky, February 13, 1818. From 1839 to 1843 he was a ship carpenter in Missouri, and thence until 1850 he worked at his trade in Louisiana, spending most of his time in New Orleans. For four years he was a pilot on the Mississippi River. In 1850 he came to California by water, and worked at his trade in San Francisco a few weeks, building a schooner. Coming to Sacramento, he opened up a restaurant and saloon on the corner of Third and K streets. Having bought the southwest and southeast corners there he erected a building, but the great fire succeeding occasioned him great loss. In 186– he entered a quarter-section of Government land, and purchased another quarter-section, a part of which is now within the limits of the city of Sacramento. The estate, now conducted by his widow, in conjunction with an adopted son, is seven miles from Sacramento, in Brighton Township, and consists of eighty acres, thirty acres of which are in vines and other small fruits. Some of the vines are over twenty years old. Mr. Lockett was one of the charter members of the Sacramento Grange, and took great interest in the cause of the Patrons of Husbandry during his life. In 1883 he was nominated by the Republicans for the Assembly, but was defeated, along with the whole ticket. He was a very popular man, on account of his good qualities of character and intelligent understanding of the principles of statesman-

ship, especially as understood by his party. Mr. Lockett was married in 1871 to Mary Lockard, a native of Columbus, Ohio, and daughter of John and Mary McLain, both her parents of Scotch descent. She was a child when her parents died, and was brought up near Columbus by persons who were not relatives. Her mother, by her first husband, Mr. Charlton, had had five children, and by her second husband six children, and Mrs. Lockett is the only member of the family now living so far as she knows. She came to California in 1868.

AMARINGO, a farmer of Dry Creek Township, was born in Italy in 1828, a son of Peter and Mary Maringo, both of whom died in that classic land. His father was a farmer. Mr. Maringo, our subject, emigrated to California in 1869, first settling in Stockton. In 1879 he purchased from the railroad company the present property of 624 acres, two and a half miles from Galt and twenty-five miles from Stockton; and on this place he has made all the improvements now witnessed there. His barn and other outbuildings are very good structures. On this ranch he carries on general farming, and has a small vineyard and garden, in fine trim. In 1857 he married Teresa Maringo, a native of Italy, and they have four children, namely: Melita, Mary, Virginia and Alessandria.

OLE OLSON LOVDAL, a hop-raiser of Sutter Township, was born in Gramstadt, Norway, March 25, 1825, a son of George and Christina Lovdal. At the age of fifteen years he began to learn his trade, and since that time he has made his own way in the world. July 12, 1850, he sailed from Gramstadt for the United States, and landed at New York, after a voyage of ten unpleasant weeks. He finally purchased a place from his brother-in-law, Anton Olsen, which now contains about thirty acres, situated at Riverside, about half a mile below the city limits, and is devoted entirely to hop-raising. Mr. Lovdal has another ranch of 130 acres about three miles further below, devoted to hops, fruit, hay and pasture. On that place there is a young orchard of twenty acres, mostly of Bartlett pears. In all this business he has been very successful. Socially he is a pleasant, genial gentleman.

ARCHIBALD LOGAN, of Sacramento, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, November 30, 1830. His father, John Logan, a native of Trennent, Midlothian, was a merchant of Edinburgh, and died when the subject of this sketch was a child. His mother, *nee* Jessie Steele, was also a native of the same section of Scotland. Young Logan received his school education in Edinburgh. At the age of fourteen years he shipped as a cabin boy on the bark Elizabeth, Captain Gale, for New York. Returning to Scotland, he made a second trip to the American city, and two years afterward he made a voyage to Portugal and the West Indies. He left New York for California February 1, 1849, as a sailor before the mast, on the bark Cornelia, Captain Parker, and arrived at San Francisco July 18, following. Coming by way of Sacramento directly to the American River Bar mining district, he obtained employment at a point called Lacy Bar, at $16 a day and board. In March, 1853, during the Australian gold excitement, he sailed to the Sandwich Islands, and thence to Australia, whence he returned in the following year. During this absence he retained his mining interests at Lacy's Bar, and also his mercantile interests there and at Dalton's Bar. In 1859, during the Salmon River gold excitement, he went to Idaho and spent a year. Returning to Sacramento, he again made a trip to Scotland to visit friends and to bring his mother to the new El Dorado. Landing again in this country, he

spent the next two years or more at Dalton's Bar, in business partnership with G. L. Greeley, who died about 1869 or 1870, while holding the office of collector for Placer County. Mr. Logan was elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. July 4, 1865, he married Mrs. Lydia Greeley, *nee* Morse, a native of Wisconsin, who came to this State during the spring of the preceding year. They have had nine children, six of whom are living, namely: Jennie Greeley, now Mrs. E. Katzenstein; Charles; Lester; Jessie, who died young; Mary, now Mrs. Dr. B. Stoll; Archie, who died when eight years of age; Francis, Jessie, Daisy, Robbie and Bessie Cluich. After marriage Mr. Logan became a resident of Sacramento, where he has been engaged in draying for the last fifteen years. For many years he has been a member of the Pioneer Association, and Marshal of that organization for the past three years. He is also a member of the Caledonian Club, of which he has been Chief for two years; and he is a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., and of Pacific Encampment, No. 2, of the same order.

FRANK T. LYMAN, of the firm of Crouch & Lyman, plumbers and gas-fitters, 511 J street, Sacramento, was born in Sacramento in January, 1857, a son of P. H. Lyman, who will be remembered by all the old settlers in the county as the proprietor of the Sutterville Brewery. He is now, however a resident of San Francisco. Frank T. received his education in the public schools of Sacramento and at Hunt's Academy. In 1873 his parents removed to San Francisco, and soon after apprenticed him to the plumbing business. After learning his trade he came to Sacramento, and was engaged as foreman by George T. Bush, then one of the most prominent plumbers in Sacramento, with whom he remained till Mr. Bush discontinued business, when he went to work for Tom Scott in the capacity of foreman. In August, 1887, he formed a partnership with Harrison R. Crouch, locating at 511 J street. Mr. Lyman is recognized as one of the most practical plumbers in the city, and on matters of sanitary engineering is considered an authority. To this branch of plumbing he has given a great deal of time and study. For a firm of young men they may justly feel proud of their standing, having been awarded some very large contracts. Mr. Lyman was married to Miss Mary J. Maloy, of Sacramento, in February, 1888. Politically he is Democratic, and, like his partner, displays quite an ambitious interest in local matters.

JACOB HYMAN, merchant at Folsom, was born in Poland, March 9, 1830. In 1850 he sailed from Hamburg, and landed at New Orleans August 10. He began to work for a farmer, who also sent him to school a little while. Remaining in the State of Mississippi until 1854, he came to California by the Panama route, landing at San Francisco on the steamer John L. Stephens, July 2. After clerking a year in the store of Mr. Levy at Mormon Island, he bought him out and continued the business there four years longer. He then came to Folsom, and in 1860 opened out where a blacksmith's shop now stands, near the American Exchange Hotel. Afterward he moved into the American Exchange Hotel building, before it was opened as a hotel, and prosecuted his business there until 1870. Then he moved further up the street and took a corner store now kept by Isaac Fiel. In 1872 he purchased the property where he is now located, and has since occupied it. He has made good use of the little capital he brought with him to this State, by industry and perseverance. He is public-spirited, a Republican since he voted for Lincoln in 1860, a member of the Republican County Central Committee, and has always taken a great interest in public education. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1860, of the Odd Fellows since 1872, and a charter member of 1878 of the A. O. U. W. Has held offices in

some of the lodges. In 1865 he married Bella Stamper, a native of New York, and they have two sons and two daughters, viz.: Isaac, Rosa, Walter and Laura.

PIERRE A. HUMBERT, civil engineer at Folsom, was born in the city of New York in 1853, studied in the University of Vienna, Clausthal, and graduated at the University at Berlin in 1874, taking the general engineering course. He was engineer two years for the Vielle Montague, and two years for the Compagnie Real Asturiana, of Belgium. He returned to the United States in 1876, and came to California, and from that time to the present has been engaged in various pursuits on the coast, connected with mining and civil engineering; and since May 21, 1888, he has been chief engineer of the Folsom Water-Power Company. In his chosen profession he ranks with the best civil engineers in the country. He was married in 1881 to Mary A. Anglon, a native of Rockland, Maine, and a sister of Mrs. Charles Aull, whose husband is the warden of the State Prison at Folsom.

H. FISHER & CO., confectionery manufacturers and agents for the American Biscuit Company, have built up their present immense business from the smallest beginning. The firm is composed of Henry and Herman Fisher, father and son. The father was born in Holstein, Germany, April 3, 1838, and at the age of seventeen years entered upon a seafaring life, engaging first in fishing in the North Sea. He engaged in merchandise a little while, and the second year he was on a schooner which made three trips to England, and one trip through the Holstein canal to the Baltic, etc. The next year he went on the Christina from Hamburg to Buenos Ayres and to Java, and returned to Hamburg, being absent fourteen months; next was a trip to the West Indies, returning with a cargo of [illegible], etc. Next he came on the passenger vessel Bavaria to New York, and after making a flying visit by rail to Mobile he was one of the crew of the Ocean Express to come by way of Cape Horn to this coast, arriving at San Francisco August 5, 1859. Mr. Fisher tried mining on Weaver Creek, but with little success, and he went to work in the neighborhood for $3 a day; then he was employed at "Jayhawker," and next in the vineyard of Alhoff at Coloma, until the latter part of 1860. Coming thence to Sacramento, he obtained work as a threshing-machine hand for a season. Then he was employed by a farmer named Gregory nine months; next, in partnership with Frederick Harms, he embarked in ranching on a twenty-acre tract along the river; but the floods of 1861–'62 ruined his crop and he was left without a dollar except two horses. Meeting with a former shipmate, he went to San Francisco, and for three months was engaged in boating to Sacramento, Stockton, Napa, etc. He was sick for some months. From the spring of 1863 until the fall he worked for James Miller at the San Francisco House on the Carson road. Next he was employed in Sacramento by Peter Tietjens, brother of the famous singer. July 10, 1865, he bought out the confectionery business of Henry Schroeder, on K street, where now is the small candy store, in the Metropolitan Block. After a time he took in Mr. Schroeder as a partner, and later another partner, Albrecht; the firm name then became Fisher, Schroeder & Co. In the spring of 1868 the place of business was changed to its present location, and during the same year Mr. Fisher bought out his partner, and then carried on the business alone until he admitted his son Herman, forming the present firm. In 1874 he bought the ground now occupied by the business and erected a substantial brick building. He was married in this State to Miss Jeanette Helwig, and their children are Herman, Lizzie, Henry and Nellie. Mr. Fisher is a member of Concord Lodge, No. 17, F. & A. M.; of Sacra-

mento Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.; of the Knights of Honor; of the American Legion of Honor, and of the A. O. U. W. Herman Fisher, the elder son, was educated at the public schools and at the private school of Professor Goethe; at the age of fourteen he entered his father's store, and two years afterward commenced attending Professor Atkinson's Commercial College, where he graduated in half the time usually taken. Since then he has been a partner with his father and business manager. He is a member of the A. O. F., and is a director in the Sacramento Board of Trade. He was married October 11, 1887, to Miss Ida Louisa Bragg, a native of this city. The business of this firm is now almost altogether wholesale, their trade extending throughout the length and breadth of the Pacific coast; and twice a year their traveling salesmen extend their trips into Texas, New Mexico, Utah and Montana, where they have a large trade. In their manufactory here, from forty-eight to seventy employés are kept steadily at work, according to the season. They take special pains to have all ingredients used absolutely pure, and all the work neatly done. To run the machinery a sixteen-horse-power engine is used. A novelty introduced by them is a neat little bucket in which packages of mixed candies are shipped and delivered without change of position from the original arrangement.

HENRY FREY was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1839, his parents being Abel and Gesene or Gescha (Bluhm) Frey. The father died in 1879, and the mother in 1881, both having reached just about the allotted three score years and ten. Grandmother Antji Frey also lived to a good old age, having survived her husband, Henry, many years. The subject of this sketch went to school until fourteen, under the law of compulsory education, and afterward worked on his father's farm, and for others also after he was twenty-one. He came to California by way of New York and the Pacific Railroad in 1870, settling in Sacramento County. For three years he worked on a ranch about four miles south of his place, and in 1875 he rented 540 acres on the Mokelumne. He bought forty cows, did a dairy business, raised barley, wheat, and some cattle, continuing in that place five years. In 1880 he bought his present place, 260 acres, about one mile west of Franklin, on the road to the Sacramento River; and in 1889, 300 acres one mile farther towards the river. He has 100 acres sown to wheat, which is his chief crop, and to which he is inclined to give almost undivided attention in the future, as a staple and reliable industry. He has several acres in vineyard, but has found the results more uncertain. Mr. Frey was married in 1868 to Miss Bertha Sprock, who died four days after the birth of her child—Bertha, born April 5, 1869. Her maternal grandparents, Johannes and Anna (Johanni) Sprock, are living in this township, hale and hearty at the advanced age of eighty-three, the latter having been born March 9, and the former March 15, 1806. In 1875 Mr. Frey was married in Sacramento to Miss Elizabeth Herzog, a native of Germany, a daughter of Johann and Julia (Swartz) Herzog, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Frey are the parents of six children: Henry Abel, born October 16, 1878; Frederick John, August 15, 1880; Julia, July 31, 1882; Elizabeth Gesene, September 18, 1884; John, July 25, 1886; Gesene, March 25, 1888.

CHARLES ALDEN HULL was born in Vermont in 1824, his parents being Sewell and Lucy (Ray) Hull. The mother died at the age of forty-five; the father, who was born in 1794, is still living. Grandfather Joseph Hull lived to be ninety; Grandfather Ray, about seventy, and both grandmothers reached a good old age. The father is living in Michigan with his oldest son, George, born in 1822. There are two sisters, Sarah, born in

1829, and Samantha, born in 1834. C. A. Hull received the usual schooling of the early part of this century, three months in the year, until he was twelve. His parents being in poor circumstances, he hired out with a neighboring farmer at four and a half dollars a month. In 1844 he moved with his parents to Berrien County, Michigan, near Niles. He bought a small farm there in 1847, and raised one crop in 1848, when the gold fever struck him, and he sold out his place. He arrived in California, across the plains, August 14, 1849, and went to mining for nearly one year, chiefly on Bear River and at Goodyear's Bar on the Yuba, the net result being about $2,000. In July, 1850, he came to Sacramento, where he worked into the business of teaming besides keeping a hay-yard as well as a grain and feed stable, employing drivers for his teams. He made a trip to the Sandwich Islands and there spent the winter of 1850–'51, but did not find it a promising field for business. In 1851 he made his first purchase of land in California, being the 160 acres immediately surrounding his home. In 1863 he bought the 320 acres adjoining on the north, giving a frontage of about three-quarters of a mile on the lower Stockton road, eight miles south of Sacramento. The land for the Prairie district school-house, on the southeast corner of his ranch, was donated by him for that purpose. About 240 acres are meadow land and 240 are good grain land. He also raises an average of forty head of cattle and twenty horses. In 1861 he was married in Sacramento to Miss D. Delany Ridley, born in Maine in 1835, a daughter of Matthias and Nancy (Pratt) Ridley. Her father, who had served in the war of 1812, lived to be eighty-eight, and her mother, eighty-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Hull are the parents of four living children: Minnie L., born March 5, 1862, now Mrs. Christopher A. Wagner, of Sacramento, is the mother of three girls: Rose L., born June 20, 1863, was married in 1888 to Henry Neuhaus, also of Sacramento; Charles L., born April 30, 1864; and Elliott Isaac, April 24, 1872. Charles L. took a full commercial course at the Napa Collegiate Institute; and Elliott I. is at present pursuing his studies at Bainbridge's Business College in Sacramento. Mr. Hull is a member of Sacramento Grange, No. 12, and has held all the offices, being Secretary three years and Master one term. He was the first Master of Sacramento Pomona Grange, No. 2. He owns stock in the Sacramento Valley Grangers' Business Co-operative Association, of which he has been a director for eight years.

WILLIAM F. FRAZER, the proprietor of one of the leading lumber yards of Sacramento, occupying two lots on the corner of Fifth and L streets, was born in Ireland in 1821, came to New York in 1846, and to California in 1851. He followed mining three years, and ever since then has been engaged in the lumber trade. He married Frances Reed, a native of New York State, and they have one son—Edward, now book-keeper for his father.

JOHN SOTO FREITAS, usually called John Soto, was born in one of the Azores, a subject of Portugal, in January, 1823, being a son of Manuel and Vittoria Louisa Soto Freitas. At the age of nineteen John Soto went to sea in an American whaler, which arrived in New Bedford, Massachusetts, after a four years, cruise. He went on a second whaling voyage lasting also four years. After eight years thus spent he was engaged about a year in coasting voyages between Boston and New York, and in 1853 sailed from New York around the Horn to San Francisco, where he was discharged. He then went to mining at Nigger Hill above Folsom, and continued in that business eight years, with a net result in cash of $2,000. In 1862 he bought a ranch in Yolo County, which he sold in 1878; and in October, 1878, he bought his present place of 131 acres about nine miles south of Sacramento on the river road. He

raises vegetables and barley for the market and also a few colts, besides fruit and other necessaries, including a few cows and poultry for family use. In February, 1863, Mr. Soto was married in Sacramento to Francisca Amelia, also a native of the Azores, a daughter of Francis and Margareta Teresa Dutra. Her father is still living, aged seventy-seven. Mr. Soto's father died at the age of sixty-six, but his mother lived to be eighty-six. Mr. and Mrs. Soto have had sixteen children, of whom they lost only the first born, at the age of twenty months. The survivors in the order of their birth are as follows: Mary, John, Amelia, Frances, Nancy, Manuel, Antonio, Rosie, Minnie, Annie, Victoria, Belle, Joseph, Gloria, Clara. Mary Soto is the wife of Anton Ferandes, living in Yolo County, and has three children: Mary, Antonio, and a girl baby. Frances Soto is married to Joses Pereira—"Joe Perry" of Marysville. They have one son, John Joseph. With this large family, Mr. and Mrs. Soto, with a magnanimity truly admirable, extend hospitality to other dependent kindred, of whom one or more may always be found on the Soto ranch.

SAMUEL GARRETT, rancher, San Joaquin Township, was born in Canada West, July 31, 1826. His father, Jacob Garrett, a native of Schenectady County, New York, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served under Benedict Arnold until that officer surrendered his men to the British. For a time he resided on Hay Bay, near Kingston, and then at Thurlow, where he cleared a large farm and commenced raising grain. On account of becoming security for a failing friend he was so reduced in means at command that he was obliged to sell that place; and he moved to Whigby, about thirty-six miles east of Toronto. He afterward removed to Illinois, and finally died in Jones County, Iowa, about 1869. His widow, Catharine, also a native of Schenectady County, died in May, 1888, at the residence of her son, Samuel, in this county, at the age of ninety-six years. In that family five children died in infancy and five grew up. The subject of this sketch remained in Canada with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age; and about that time, in September, 1848, he married Silvia Malinda Gillett, a native of Canada, and her parents also from New York State. Being the eldest of the children, he had to contribute a large share of his earnings to the support of the family. During the month of March after his marriage he started for Illinois, with only $25, and on arrival had but one (Mexican) dollar left. He began work hoeing corn, at seventy-five cents a day, in Cook County, about twenty miles from Chicago. Three years afterward he moved to Livingston County, that State, with his wife and two children, and only two yoke of oxen, a breaking plow, pitchfork, cradle, hoe, ax, rifle and hog; but this was sport for him, being hale and stout. At any time he could go out and kill a deer without considerable trouble. He bought a soldier's warrant for eighty acres, on which he located. There he built a log cabin, with timbers he cut and hewed with his ax. His land, heavily covered with timber, had to be cleared. He went energetically to work, but at the end of fifteen months, having poor success in finding water on the premises, he sold the place and moved upon another of eighty-two acres in the same county, for which he paid $60 an acre. There he resided for ten years, when he came to California by way of New York and the Isthmus, sailing on the steamer Ariel, which had on board 1,150 passengers, and on the Golden City from the Isthmus to San Francisco, landing there May 21, 1864. Purchasing a quarter-section of land in San Joaquin Township, he commenced farming there. In the spring of 1865 he bought another quarter-section. His land is all of first quality. For the past thirteen years he has also been in the sheep business, in which line he confines all his operations to Martin County, Texas. After his arrival here in California, his mother and other members of the family have also come to

join him; also Mrs. Garrett's mother, whose sons died in Santa Barbara County. Her father, Jeremiah Gillett, died in Blue Earth County, Minnesota. Mr. Garrett has been a member of the Methodist Church for the past thirty-eight years, and his wife also has been a member of the same since her childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett have had five sons and three daughters, and they have also lost three sons and two daughters. The living are Herman M., James Munroe, Albert D., Emma M., Minnie Belle, Ulysses J., Francis J. and Addie May.

SETH H. GARFIELD, pioneer miller of the "Pioneer Mill," the man who has been the longest identified with mills and milling interests in Sacramento, came to California from New England in the spring of 1850. He is the youngest son of Colonel Alvis Garfield, a soldier of the war of 1812, and Susan Maynard, of Concord, whose father, Josiah Maynard, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, fighting in the battle of Lexington. Born in the city of Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1831, he received a common-school education, and at the age of nineteen came to California to join his elder brother, Maynard J. Garfield, who was by trade a stair builder, and an expert at the business, and in 1845 was sent to Chili, South America, to superintend the erection of the grand stair-way in the Cathedral at Valparaiso; when that was completed he came to California, and here he was joined by his brother Seth, as was already stated. Seth Garfield, like so many of New England's sons, was something of a sailor, and upon his arrival at San Francisco, and after a visit to Benicia, we find him engaged as pilot on the "Lucy Long," and receiving twelve dollars per day; but his brother came down from the mines and together they came to Sacramento; upon their arrival—it was during the cholera epidemic—they camped out on the spot where the St. George building now is, until they could secure an ox team and outfit for the mines; then they went to Bear River; mining district, where his brother had a cabin and a claim; this was in the winter of '50; later they went to Scott's Bar, on the Scott River near the State line, where they traded or sold merchandise, and when the high water came they went to Portland to purchase goods, and set out for Yreka; it was on this trip and while in the Rouge River country, that they were surrounded by hostile Indians and only escaped by joining another party and securing the protection of Major Kearny, who had a three days' fight, Captain Stewart being killed. The fall of 1851 he came to Sacramento, and soon after became identified with the "Old Bay State" mill, located on M street, and from that to the present time he has been actively engaged in milling in this city. Mr. Garfield is of a most genial disposition, a man of excellent judgment and great ability, and authority on all mill matters, thoroughly conversant with the details of his business. The "Pioneer Mill" company are largely indebted to him for the position which they occupy. Married in 1859 to Sarah Smith, his home on M street is a model of "old-time" hospitality.

CHARLES DICKSON was born July 2, 1818, in Brunswick, Germany, a son of Anton and Catherine Dickson. He was raised on a farm in Germany, where he made his home until 1850, when he came to America, sailing on the 1st of July, landing in Baltimore; he went to Pittsburg, thence to St. Louis, then to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming and gardening for a year. He then came overland with ox teams and stock to California, landing in San Joaquin County, where he remained eighteen months. From there he came to Sacramento County, and in 1856 purchased his present property of 160 acres, situated about fifteen miles from Stockton and three miles from Elk Grove on the upper Stockton road. It is choice land under a fine state of cultivation.

He is a practical farmer and gardener. His farm is devoted principally to wheat and stock. His buildings are of the most substantial. He was married in 1850 to Miss Frederika Staples, a native of Germany. They have six children living, three deceased. The living are: George, Charley, Frederika, Henry, Anna and Fred.

MAJOR C. H. HUBBARD, manager for the well-known firm of Baker & Hamilton, established in Sacramento in the year 1853, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, February 22, 1841. His father, Henry Hubbard, was a native of Berlin, Connecticut, and moved to Ohio in 1830, and was engaged in the business of hardware, manufacturer of tin-ware, stoves; etc. Colonel Hubbard's mother, Eliza Ann Robinson, was also a native of Connecticut and belonged to one of the old Connecticut families. The subject of this sketch was reared in Ohio and went into business with his father, until the inauguration of the civil war, which aroused the patriotism of all the young men in that section of country, when he enlisted with a company organized in Mahoning County. The company reported at Camp Chase and was assigned to the Twenty-third Regiment, under the command of Colonel W. S. Rosecrans, afterward commanded by Colonel E. P. Scammon and R. B. Hayes; the regiment was immediately ordered to the front in the mountains of West Virginia. Their first engagement was at Carnifex Ferry, being then a part of Rosecrans' command, who fought General Floyd at that point and caused him to retreat across the Gauley River. He served in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Floyd Mountain, Lynchburgh and the two battles of Winchester; in one battle he was captured while on the skirmish line, and was held as a prisoner of war some thirty days, when he with two others escaped, took to the mountains, and after eight days' struggling over mountain paths with only berries to eat regained our lines on the upper Potomac; he was also in the battles of Fisher Hill and Cedar Creek. After four years and three months of active service he was mustered out in August, 1865. During his term of service he was promoted several times; going into the ranks as a private he was made Sergeant, Orderly Sergeant, Second and First Lieutenant, and at one time was on the staff of General I. H. Duvall, and when the regiment was discharged was Quartermaster. Immediately after the close of the war Colonel Hubbard came to California by the way of Panama, and having relatives in Sacramento located there, where he was first employed by Holbrook; Merrill & Stetson for about a year; since that time he has been with the well-known firm of Baker & Hamilton, most of the time as general manager of their extensive business in Sacramento. The business extends throughout the entire coast and Territories, it is prosperous and growing all the time, and Mr. Hubbard has capacity and business experience sufficient to keep abreast with it. He is a gentleman of easy manner and noble nature whose influence and co-operation are desired by all parties. He is a member of the Masonic order, Tehama Lodge, and the R .A. M., of this city, also of the G. A. R., Sumner Post, and was representative at the National Encampment at St. Louis and Columbus during the past two years. For the past eight years he has been connected with the National Guard of California, and at the present time is Adjutant on the staff of General T. W. Sheehan, commanding the Fourth Brigade, previous to that time he served as staff officer to Generals Sheehan, Tozer and Carey, commanding the same Brigade.

THADDEUS C. McCONNELL, formerly a rancher of San Joaquin Township, who died April 27, 1863, was born in 1833, in Rutland County, Vermont. A sketch of his people is given in this work under the name of Thomas McConnell, a brother. At the age of nineteen years he came from Vermont to California

with his brother Samuel, across Mexico, in 1849; followed mining for one year and then started a garden in the mining region at a place now called Garden Valley, and with his vegetables, so rare then, he furnished dollar dinners to the miners. In 1850, the next year, his brother Thomas joined him. (See sketch for further particulars.) Returning to Vermont in 1856, he bought the sheep mentioned in that sketch, in partnership with his brother Thomas. His brother-in-law, Emmett Curtis, bought out Thomas in 1858, the firm being McConnell & Curtis, and brought them to California by steamer, costing them $85 a head for freight for transportation. These sheep were the first ever imported to this coast from the East; and from these they began to raise high grade and thoroughbred sheep. He had a perfect title to two quarter-sections of land, besides a title to other large tracts, on which they could range their sheep. Curtis died in 1861 and the property was so divided that each party had 700 sheep, those belonging to Mr. Curtis going to his heirs, and Mr. McConnell continued the business to the end of his life in 1863. His widow then came in possession of the 700 sheep and 320 acres of land paid for and 500 acres not paid for. She kept all this property in her possession, finally liquidating all indebtedness. She personally took the management of her husband's business, increased the number of sheep, keeping about 2,000 head for a number of years, until she found her land was of more value for farming, when she had the band of sheep diminished in number to 1,200; but the extent of her lands she has even increased until she has 7,000 acres, the greater portion of which is in Sacramento County. The soil is rich and very productive. At present she is raising a great deal of grain, farming a portion herself and renting the remainder. Besides managing all her household work she also superintends all the out-door business, even participating in the manual labor, such as pumping water when a windmill fails to work. She was left with only 320 acres of land and 700 sheep and no money, and all these immense possessions she has made out of the business left her by her husband. How few women in the world have so great courage and endurance! Her maiden name was Ellen Flanegan. She was born April 7, 1837, in Clarendon, Vermont; her father, James Flanegan, was a native of Ireland, and married in Ireland Mary Quillan, and about 1834 settled in the city of Clarendon, Rutland County, Vermont. He died in 1850, and his wife in 1882, the parents of nine children, of whom one died when a little girl; the others, five sons and three daughters grew up to years of maturity. The sons were: Patrick, Martin, Daniel, John and James, all of whom are dead except John, who now resides in Michigan. The daughters are: Jane, wife of M. B. Doolittle of Cresco, Howard County, Iowa; Hannah, the wife of George Hart, Rutland County, Vermont; and Ellen, the subject of this sketch. The last mentioned married Mr. McConnell March 2, 1861, and they came by sail from New York, by way of the Isthmus to San Francisco, landing there in November, that year; but before two years had passed she was left a widow. Her only son, Thaddeus C. McConnell, was born November 10, 1864, after his father's death.

THOMAS McCONNELL, sheep-raiser, San Joaquin Township, was born in Pittsford, Rutland County, Vermont, January 30, 1827, the son of Thomas and Clarissa (Curtis) McConnell. The history of the McConnell family can be traced back to the Highlands of Scotland, the earliest reminiscence preserved being that of an Orangeman in Prince William's army, who participated in the war and afterward settled in the North of Ireland. One of the sons, probably named Thomas, emigrated to America and settled in New Hampshire. All his three sons—William, John and Samuel—settled in Rutland County, Vermont. Of these Samuel was the grandfather of Thomas, whose name heads this sketch. This family consisted

of two sons, Thomas and Barnard. The latter emigrated West, became a land speculator, and died at Lima, near Quincy, Illinois. Thomas continued to make his home in Rutland County, Vermont, where he died in 1854. In his family were six sons and three daughters, who grew up, besides two children who died in infancy. After his death his widow and all the children, in 1863, came to California, where she died, as also four of the sons and two daughters. Two of the sons—Samuel and Thaddeus, both now deceased—came here in 1849; Thomas, our subject, came in 1850; George in 1853, and has since died; Frank was here in 1851, returned East, studied law in Poughkeepsie, New York, admitted to the bar in all the courts of that State, came again to California, practiced his profession in Sacramento, and finally was killed by accident in the mountains in 1864. The youngest son, Charles, is now in Nevada, engaged in the sheep business; is a prominent man there, having served in the State Senate, from Humboldt County, two terms. The Curtis family were of English origin, and moved from Connecticut to Vermont in an early day. Mrs. McConnell was born in Rutland County, the daughter of Thaddeus Curtis. Two daughters—Mrs. Clara Curtis and Anna—are deceased, and Mary, a third daughter, is living in the East. Mr. McConnell, the subject of this biography, passed his boyhood days on his father's farm until he was of age, and then for two terms attended a military school at Norwich, Vermont, commanded by Alden Partridge, a prominent man in the history of this Government. Young McConnell had quite a taste for military instruction and military affairs. In illustration of the economy with which he was brought up, he says that on a certain general training day he indulged in ginger-bread, molasses candy and hard candy to the extent of 14 cents' worth during the day, and on his return home his parents told him that he had been very extravagant. This he considers to have been his "biggest spree." When he was nineteen years of age, and before going to the military school, he commenced teaching a small school, receiving at first only $11.50 per month; and after he left the military academy he taught a village school in Rutland and in Clarendon, receiving as high as $18. In the spring of 1850 he sailed from New York in the steamer Georgia for the Isthmus, and thence in the bark Sarah to San Francisco, landing there at the close of August, after a journey of seventy-six days; and, strange to say, the steamer Republic—the one which his original ticket called for, and which he surrendered at the Isthmus on hearing that it had not then left New York—sailed into the port of San Francisco, having come around Cape Horn! Then he came to Sacramento on the steamer Gold Hunter, paying $20 for deck passage, leaving $118 in purse, while owing $300 in the East, money which he borrowed to bring him to California. He walked up to the mines above Coloma, to a place now called Garden Valley, where his brother Thaddeus was at that time, who had started a small garden, and sold potatoes for 30 cents a pound, and tomatoes for 75 cents a pound. Apples could not be had at any price until a little later, when they were brought down from Oregon. These two brothers and Samuel carried on this garden, and soon got into the grocery and general supply trade, from the small circumstance of getting a barrel of vinegar from San Francisco and selling it at half the price that another man had been selling it at previously. The miners, finding that he sold his vinegar so much cheaper, asked him if he had other articles; and this led him to procure other commodities until he became fully stocked with groceries and other mercantile goods, many of which were imported from the East. Buying a team of recent immigrants, they did their own hauling to and from Sacramento. Thus they prospered until 1857, when they were burned out. In connection with the store they also ran a saw-mill, where they sawed out over 1,000,000 feet of lumber per year. In 1853 he made a trip to the East, carrying safely to the mint at Philadelphia $25,000 in gold dust. In 1856 he bought his

present place, where he has ever since made his home. The same year he located here, he, with his brother Thaddeus, brought seven Spanish Merino sheep from Addison County, Vermont, which were the first importations of that class of sheep into the State of California. This led to other importations by the neighbors, so that the enterprise has been worth thousands of dollars to the people of this county. Ever since then fine sheep have been Mr. McConnell's specialty. Since 1870 this business has been prosecuted by himself and his brother Charles, of Nevada. They have at present 16,000 head. Last year they sheared 12,000 head, obtaining 86,000 pounds of wool, which was shipped to Boston. The highest shipment they ever made was 100,000 pounds. Mr. McConnell has over 3,000 acres in northeastern Oregon, and his brother 1,400 acres in the same neighborhood, some of which is very productive. His home place consists of about 1,500 acres, half of which is bottom land bordering along the Cosumnes River. He also has 700 acres in El Dorado County, about ten miles from Folsom. Politically Mr. McConnell has been a Republican since 1860; previously he had been what is called a Douglas Democrat, and now expresses his views earnestly in favor of "protection" of American industries. In 1854 he was a member of the Democratic State Convention held in the Baptist Church in Sacramento, of which an interesting account is given elsewhere in this volume. He was in the Constitutional Convention of 1879, in Sacramento, when the present constitution was adopted. Besides these, he has served in other conventions, and has always taken an active part in the public welfare. He has been remarkably successful in business, and in the advocacy of measures in the civil government. He is a director in the Grangers' Bank of San Francisco, having held that position since the organization of the bank, in April, 1874. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1854, being made a Mason in Georgetown, El Dorado County. He is now the only charter member of Elk Grove Lodge, No. 173. Mr. McConnell was married in Rutland, Vermont, June 19, 1856, to Miss Louisa Chaplin, daughter of George W. Chaplin. She was born in the same place (Pittsford) in which Mr. McConnell was, April 29, 1827, there being only a few months' difference in their ages. They have three daughters and one son: Anna, Mary, George W. and Jennie. Mary is the wife of Homer Bostwick, in New York city. The other members of the family are residents of this county.

ELIJAH COMSTOCK, of Sacramento, is a descendant from two well-known families of Massachusetts, the Comstock and the Rice families. Hepsiba Rice, his mother, born in Massachusetts, came to Ohio in the early days with her parents; there she met and was married to Mr. Comstock, who had also come from Massachusetts, and the subject of this biographical notice remembers hearing his father relate the many incidents of the journey by ox teams from Massachusetts to the "far West," as Ohio was then termed. In 1823 the family emigrated to Wheeling, West Virginia, where Elijah was born June 29, 1824, the youngest of five children. When he was two years old his mother returned to Ohio to live, and there he was brought up. In the spring of 1850, John O. Garrett, who had come to California in 1849 and returned to Ohio on a visit, made up a party of about 200, mostly from Richfield, Summit County, and young Comstock was one of them. They crossed the Missouri River at St. Joseph, and kept together until they reached Fort Kearney, when they had a disagreement, and nine of the party broke away and came on by themselves, by the northern route above Salt Lake and via Fort Hall to Placerville, where they arrived on the 9th of July. They remained in that vicinity for about a year and then went farther north, to Fort Hill, where he engaged in butchering until the spring of 1852, and also in buying cattle from immigrants far out upon the plains and

bringing them in. Here he made some money, and in the fall of 1852 he bought a ranch on the other side of the Sacramento River, eight miles above Washington, now known as the Merch Place, and engaged in raising fine stock and in the dairy business. He raised Durham cattle and Norman horses. In 1881 he sold his ranch and removed his family to Sacramento, and invested in property here. Mr. Comstock was married in 1848, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, to Catherine Entrican, a most estimable lady, whose people came from New York. They have had one child, a son, who died when he was one and a half years old. Mr. and Mrs. Comstock are spending the evening of their lives calmly—enjoying the rest to which they are so justly entitled.

A. R. DEVIN was born November 28, 1860, son of John O. and Mandy F. (Berry) Devin. The father was a native of Tennessee, and went to Pike County, Missouri, when a mere child, with his parents, who were among the early settlers of that county. Upon becoming of age he engaged in the mercantile business, and remained in it until 1856, when he came to California, overland, bringing his wife and five children, also his brother, who was killed on the plains by the Indians. They reached Sacramento County in the fall of 1856, and in 1857 went to Sacramento city, where he was employed as a night watchman. In 1859 he removed to El Dorado County, and remained until 1868, when he purchased the ranch on which his son, the subject of this sketch, now resides. He died there December 22, 1873, leaving his wife and eight children. His wife died October 13, 1888. The children are as follows: William D., James H., Susan R., Eliza J., Charles E., Buena A., H. R. and Alvin L., all of whom are still living (1888). A. R. Devin, the subject of this sketch, still resides on the home place, which is in a fine state of cultivation. It is situated about three miles from Elk Grove. Mr. Devin does a general farming business, and the condition of everything shows him to be an experienced and practical farmer.

GEORGE DANIEL CONNER was born on the Sandy River, in Greenup County, Kentucky, December 20, 1827, his parents being William and Sidney (Davis) Conner. His grandfather Conner, who was born in Ireland, built the first blast furnace in Kentucky, on the Licking River, in Bath County. The father of George D. was a member of the Legislature for sixteen years, serving successively in both branches. A great-grandfather on the mother's side was the Captain Bragg, of Washington's time, who was married in the home of Washington, and afterward rose to the rank of General in the war of 1812. General Bragg, of the Civil War, is also a great-grandson of the same. Mr. Conner's maternal grandfather was George N. Davis, a member of Congress, and previously was sheriff of the county for many years. An uncle, Alfred Davis, was a graduate of West Point, and served in the Mexican war; another, Colonel J. W. Davis, was engaged in the late war, on the Confederate side. He moved to Virginia after the war, and was there elected to Congress. The two brothers married sisters of the Stewart family, residing near Sulphur Springs. A third brother, Alexander, was mixed up in the Kansas difficulty, on the Southern side. He afterward became a lawyer in St. Louis, and was elected to the Legislature of Missouri. Mr. Conner first came to California in 1849, and went to mining in Auburn, Placer County, in the winter of that year. In the spring of 1850 he engaged in teaming and trading to and from the mines, and afterward fitted up teams and wagons, selling the outfits complete. In less than two years he had accumulated about $15,000. On December 5, 1851, he sailed from San Francisco for New Orleans, and thence went up the Mississippi and Ohio to his home in Ken-

tucky. After a short stay there he went to Missouri, and bought cattle, which he drove across the plains in 1852. He sold 100 head for $10,000 in Sacramento, and though he suffered loss by fire and flood in that city he sailed from San Francisco, June 3, 1853, with $30,000, for New York, whence he went to Kentucky. November 22, 1853, he was married in Livingston County, Kentucky, to Miss Sarah J. Welsh, a daughter of Thomas G. Welsh, proprietor of the Oakwell Iron Works, situated on the Cumberland, about twelve miles from its mouth. She was then in her twenty-first year, having been born in Davidson County, Tennessee, about twelve miles from Charlotte, and only one mile from where her parents had been married. Her mother, Eliza J. Thomson, was a daughter of William and Jane (Brewer) Thomson. On her father's side she is of mixed English and Irish stock, and related to the Welsh family of Philadelphia, one of whom was our minister to England some years ago. Her grandmother, Brewer, was a sister of Sterling Brewer, a member of Congress from Tennessee, a man of considerable wealth for the time in which he lived. Her grandparents, Thomas, were also of the wealthiest families of Raleigh, North Carolina. Her father was born near Baltimore, Maryland, in September, 1805. His parents afterward lived near Philadelphia for a time, and later, moved into the iron region of Pennsylvania, the father being a skilled workman in some branch of the iron industry, and was usually engaged as foreman. The son learned the special trade of hammerer. In time he moved to Kentucky, and worked at a forge on the Little Sandy, two miles from the Ohio. He then went successively to Tennessee and Alabama, working at his trade. Returning to Tennessee he bought of Neblett Bros. the Blooming Grove forge on the Cumberland, about twelve miles from Clarksville, with William Phillips as partner. He bought four slaves and taught them his trade, and while they manufactured the household goods for the local trade, he peddled them around and made money. Afterward he purchased the Rough and Ready Iron Works, also on the Cumberland, in Stewart County, keeping it only one year. He had two partners in that enterprise,—Dr. Cobb, of Clarksville, and Captain Sam Cook. Selling his interest he moved to Kentucky in the fall of 1852, investing his money in the Hopewell Iron Works, which were burnt down in 1854, with heavy loss. He had invested largely in improvements only a short time before. He rebuilt, and his son-in-law, George D. Conner, became partner in 1856, under the style of Conner & Welsh; but iron had meanwhile fallen from $40 to $22 a ton, leaving but a very narrow margin for the manufacturers. Having met a series of reverses, coincident with the depression, they surrendered the business to their creditors, Gibbon and Haynes, in 1859, and both families started across the plains for California. After a four months' trip they arrived in the Golden State, August 3, 1859, and settled on the Cosumnes. Two years later they purchased 1,000 acres in the Hartnel Grant, with a frontage of half a mile on the river. About 1870 Mr. Conner bought out Mr. Welsh's half interest, and at different times made other purchases, until he now owns about 4,000 acres, in one body. Mr Welsh and his son, Charles R., moved to Hill's Ferry, in San Joaquin County, investing some $3,000 in Government land and improvements. Disheartened by drouths they abandoned it a few years later, and lost their time and investment, being unable to sell. They then moved to Tulare County, near Visalia, where they purchased 400 acres of good land. After four years of joint occupancy the father sold his half interest to Mr. Conner, and came to reside with him. He has made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Conner for many years, with the exception of the five or six years mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. Conner are the parents of the following children, of whom the three oldest were born in Kentucky, and the others in this State: Alma, in 1854, now Mrs. L. F. Ward, of Fresno, and the mother of a boy and girl:

George T., in 1857, married and living in Tulare City, in the real estate business with his uncle, J. B. Welsh, since 1886; William W., in 1859, was just six months old on his arrival in California; Robert Lee, in 1861, now farming in Fresno County, is married, and the father of one boy; Sallie W., died in August, 1886, aged twenty-one years; Alfred S., in 1869; Eugene, in 1875; Pauline, in 1878. William W. and the three younger children are living at home.

HENRY COOK was born in Schleswig-Holstein, December 15, 1822, his parents being Peter and Mary (Stephens) Cook. Receiving an ordinary education he went to sea at the age of fifteen and served in various capacities as a sailor boy until the age of twenty. He then learned the trade of ship-carpenter and made many voyages in that capacity for nine years, among others to India and China three times. In his earlier seafaring life he visited England several times. In the fourteen years that he spent on the sea he has been in nearly all the great seaports and in a large number of the minor ones. In one of those voyages from Europe he came around Cape Horn to California in 1854, arriving in San Francisco on June 10. He went to trading on the Sacramento River and around the bay for about two years, being half-owner of a trading sloop of thirty-two tons. In 1856 he sold out his interest in the sloop and went to Tuolumne County, where he took up some land, in partnership with his brother, Peter, and there remained about eighteen months. October 6, 1858, he came down to the Sacramento River and bought 200 acres on Grand Island, of which eight or ten were bank land and the rest tule. He was flooded out in 1862, but being an old sailor he "would not give up the ship." In 1865 Mr. Cook paid a visit to his native land, remaining four months, and was there married, in August, to Miss Christina Carstensen, a native of Germany. Returning with his wife to Grand Island, he had the great misfortune to lose her after a few years. She died February 2, 1869, leaving two children: Peter, born June 6, 1866; John W., born October 6, 1867. The older boy died in 1876, leaving Mr. Cook with only one child. John W., besides the usual district-school education, took a course in 1886 in Heald's Business College in San Francisco. In 1872 Mr. Cook sold his place on Grand Island and bought the ranch of eighty-eight acres he now owns on Sutter Island. He first did a dairy business with fourteen cows, but in 1878 he began to plant an orchard. Struck by the flood of that season before they had rooted, he went around in his boat and took up the 1,000 trees he had just set out, stored them away until the flood subsided and replanted them. He has now about fifteen acres in orchard, and the remainder is tule land. October 3, 1883, Mr. Cook was again married, in San Francisco, to Mrs. Sophia (Puls) Bergholt, a native of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born August 17, 1837, daughter of Johann and Sophia (Peto) Puls. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cook is a very neat and commodious one, well supplied with the conveniences and comforts of a home, and with an exceptionally fine flower-garden in front, exhibiting internally and externally the excellent taste of Mrs. Cook, and her instinctive compliance with that excellent commandment—make home beautiful.

SIMON COHN, senior member of the firm of S. Cohn & Co., grocers, Folsom, was born in Poland in March, 1830. At the age of eleven or twelve years he left home and went to Prussia, living there five or six years as journeyman tailor. In 1852 he embarked on the sailing vessel Samuel Lawrence for New York, landing in the fall after a voyage of eight weeks. After working at his trade a year, he came to California by the Nicaragua route, leaving New York on the steamer Star of the West, and coming on the Pacific side on the

steamer Curtis, landing at San Francisco. He was employed by a man named Krichavski in San Francisco, at $50 a month, remaining with him until he had saved up $1,800, in slugs, and then, in company with a Mr. Fischer, he bought stock and was ready to open out in business in the old St. Charles Hotel on Davis Street, when a fire during the night burnt up all their goods! This left Mr. Cohn without anything. He worked for his former employer again until he had saved about $2,000, when he concluded to try his luck again, this time in the country. In company with Mr. Frankee he opened out in business at Live Oak City, near Michigan Bar, Sacramento County, and was soon burnt out again! Although a second time completely broken up, he undaunted put his shoulder to the wheel and started in again, at Folsom, in 1856, where he has been ever since. His present business is the trade in groceries and provisions, in which he is successful. He is public-spirited, a Republican, but not radical. Is a member of Natoma Lodge, No. 64, F. & A. M.; an Odd Fellow; A. O. U. Workman; and B'nai B'rith. In 1862 he married Henrietta Alexander, a native of Prussia, and they have two daughters: Rosa, wife of N. L. Kohn, of Placerville; and Alice, wife of Philip C. Cohn, formerly of Sacramento and now of Folsom, a partner in the firm of S. Cohn & Co.

ROBERT CHRISTESEN was born in North Schleswig, now in the German Empire, April 24, 1842, his parents being Hans and Seenet H. (Wayback) Christesen. They came to live with their son, Robert, in September, 1877. The father died in 1882, aged seventy-four, and the mother in 1884, aged sixty-eight. Robert Christesen received a limited education, and worked on his father's farm, from boyhood. He came to California in 1868, and worked first in Sonoma County, driving team for the owner of a saw-mill there, for one year. He worked six months in a butcher shop and learned the business, but did not follow it further. In 1870–'71 he worked for Mr. Henry Ehrhardt one year. Mr. Christesen was married in Georgetown, now Franklin, December 13, 1871, to Miss Paulina Christesen, a daughter of Paul and Abilena (Boyesen) Christesen, to whom he had been engaged for seven years. Her father was a grain dealer at Flausburg in Schleswig. The two families, though bearing the same name, are not relatives by blood in any traceable degree of consanguinity. They were married in a month after her arrival. In 1872 Mr. Christesen rented 320 acres for one year; in 1873, another 320 acres, on both of which he raised cattle chiefly. He also bought and sold cattle of others' raising. In 1874 he moved across the Cosumnes, where he rented 500 acres. In 1875 he bought the place he now occupies in Franklin Township, containing 480 acres. About 1877 he bought 160 acres, and in 1879, 200 acres, which with 280 bought in 1884, he sold in 1889 for $15,000. He traded the 160 acres for a blacksmith shop, leaving him at present the owner of the 480 acres he bought in 1875. He raises wheat, horses, cattle and hogs and the necessary feed for his stock. Mr. and Mrs. Christesen are the parents of four sons and four daughters: Abilena and Louis, twins, born October 12, 1872; Fernando, March 30, 1874; Mary, April 19, 1876; Tesha, October 11, 1877; Emma, January 17, 1880; Robert, November 13, 1882; Henry, October 21, 1885. Mr. Christesen has been a school trustee, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ABNER BALDWIN BURNS, orchardist, Sutter Township, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, January 29, 1833, son of James and Sarah Burns, both natives of that State. Mrs. Burns' father, Silas Cooper, served seven years in the Revolutionary War, being engaged in one fight which took place precisely on his home land. Abner was born on the Galpin battle-ground. The Burns family

trace their history to Scotland. In James Burns' family were fifteen children, seven sons and eight daughters, all of whom were living and were at home just before the war. Three sons entered the Union army, and two of them were killed at Arkansas Post, when General Sherman was commanding there. In 1844 the family emigrated to Putnam County, Indiana. At the age of seventeen or eighteen years Mr. Burns, the subject of this sketch, left home, and for ten or twelve years followed flatboating on the Mississippi River, during which time he passed through many exciting experiences, many of them romantic or otherwise pleasant. He then remained in Indiana until he came to California in 1856, sailing from New York June 24 on the old Northern Light to Nicaragua. Was delayed on the Isthmus by the fighting that was in progress there during the revolution in that country. At length, obtaining passage on the Nevada, he landed in San Francisco February 22. The first two months he worked at mining in the Indian diggings, in company with a friend named McCoy. While there, Messrs. Frink & Alsip, of Sacramento, offered him employment, which he accepted; but in two months was taken sick and he passed six weeks at Dr. Sullivan's Hospital. After recovery, he followed teaming with two teams between Sacramento and Nevada City, with considerable profit. A week before Christmas he quit this and went upon a ranch in Sutter Township on the lower Stockton road, about four miles from Sacramento, in partnership with Benjamin Stoops. A year afterward he went to the mountains, and during his absence Mr. Stoops sold the ranch and ran away with the money, leaving Mr. Burns about $1,000 in debt. In the fall of 1858 he moved upon the ground which now constitutes a portion of his present place, where he bought of the State eighty acres of school land. In 1861–'62 the water covered his land, and he was for a time engaged in mining in Nevada and among the copper mines in El Dorado County, which business proved a total loss to him. He considers ranching, especially in Sacramento County, the safest employment and the best investment one can make in the United States. His land, which is well adapted to fruit, especially grapes and peaches, is in a fine state of cultivation. He has taken first premiums at State fairs on peaches and other fruits. He has been active in fruit interests. The organization of the Fruit Union in this part of the county might be accredited to him. Mr. Burns has always been an active politician. He was one of the few who organized the Republican party in this county and adhered to that party until 1884, when he supported the National Greenback party. His first nomination for public office was for the Legislature in 1883, on the National ticket. In 1885 he was nominated by the same party for Congress. He is a National man in every good sense of that word, that is, simply patriotic. He is now serving his fifteenth term as school director of Capital district. Mr. Burns was married July 4, 1870, to Mrs. Sarah Slocum, *nee* Ballard, a native of Shelby County, Indiana. The three children are all dead.

ASAHEL BRADLEY DAVIS was born January 27, 1836, in St. Thomas (county seat), Elgin County, Canada, his parents being Joel and Amy (Lewis) Davis. The former was a native of Montgomery County, New York, and the latter was a native of Vermont, born at a place not far from Whitehall, being near the New York State line. When a mere child her father, Barnabas Lewis, emigrated to Canada with his family, which consisted of six sons and two daughters; all of whom were the heads of prominent families in that locality. One son, Joel Lewis, was very enterprising in the establishment of public schools; Asahel, another son, was the first to establish a liberal or reform paper in St. Thomas during the exciting times of the rebellion of 1836–'37. Joel Davis, the father, died in July, 1836, when the subject of this sketch was but six months old. His

widow afterward married Lindley Moore, who figured very prominently in the history of that country. His father, Elias Moore, was a member of Parliament during or just after the Rebellion. Mrs. Moore made her home in Canada until her death, which occurred about twelve years ago. By her first marriage there were three children, Lewis and Adelia, both of whom are residents of Canada, living at the old homestead, and A. B. By her second marriage there was one daughter, who is now dead; she was married and left one child at her death. The subject of this sketch was reared in Canada, and there received his education in the public schools. In October, 1859, he left his native country and started for California. He went by way of New York, thence to Panama, and arrived in San Francisco about the middle of November. He went directly to Sacramento and from there to the mines at the town of Rough and Ready in Nevada County. The first few month he worked for wages, but after that he mined for himself; he worked, off and on, at mining for about fifteen years. In 1868 he went on a visit to Canada and remained until the spring of 1870, when he returned to this valley and stayed until the spring of 1871; then went to work on the Amador Canal, being in charge of a division of men, and remained in that capacity for about seven months, when the company "busted," and work was suspended. Mr. Davis was cheated out of his wages to the amount of $400. A new company was afterward organized and Mr. Davis again sought to take charge of a gang of men; he served this company until the completion of the canal in 1875. Mr. Davis again came to this valley and has made his home here ever since. Mr. Davis' career in this community has been such as to elevate him to the highest degree of esteem, as he has been a useful citizen, a man of deliberate judgment, and one who desires the best welfare of the people; he therefore has principles for all his conduct as a citizen and neighbor, etc., and deserves all he has attained, and even more In the year 1860 he bought a squatter's right to 160 acres of land situated in Brighton Township; and afterward got the title from the Government. The land is still in his possession. He also owns 270 acres of improved land in Brighton Township, and 110 acres in Sutter Township.

MARTIN DART, deceased. In the compilation of a work such as this there is no part of more value than that which relates to personal histories. In making mention of these honored veterans of pioneer time and in many instances departed, there is no one more worthy of notice and of the attributes paid him than the late Martin Dart, whose name heads this sketch, and, on account of long residence in this county, is familiar to every one. Mr. Dart was born February 23, 1811, in New London, Connecticut, a son of Joshua and Susan (Sabin) Dart. The line of his ancestry is traceable to the English and French. In 1840 Joshua Dart emigrated to Genesee County, Michigan. His wife died about 1844, and he survived a few years. They have three sons and three daughters, only two of whom are now living. As a boy Martin was raised on a farm, and was in Michigan twelve years. In 1862 he came overland to California, with one horse and one mule, which he rode alternately when not walking. He was in company with a train which left Council Bluffs May 3, the journey being a pleasant one considering the usual circumstances. They rested some time both at Salt Lake and in Carson Valley. Mr. Dart began mining on the north branch of Stephens Creek and at Grizzly Flats, and followed that pursuit in various localities for about two years, until the money gave out. Then he followed teaming and selling goods for about six years in the mining region. In this business he had to sell on credit so much that he failed to make it very profitable. In 1858 he took his wife in a lumber wagon and moved down into San Joaquin Township, this county, and as soon as the land came into market he purchased the present es-

tate three miles from Elk Grove. The place, now comprising 160 acres, is so neatly arranged, equipped and cultivated as to attract the attention of all passers by. Twenty-five acres are in vineyard; and Mr. Dart devoted his attention almost exclusively to the vineyard and orchard, being as "smart as a cricket" up to the time of his death, which occurred May 15, 1889, when he had passed the age of seventy-seven years. He was married in 1835 to Miss Elme Stewart, a native of Connecticut. She died in 1844, leaving three children: Livy S., Franklin S., in the State of New York, and Maria, who returned to Connecticut, and died there.

GEORGE W. DARLING, agriculturist, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland. His parents, John and Margaret (Satterweight) Darling, emigrated to America and resided in this country the remainder of their lives; the father, who was a machinist by trade, dying in 1872, at the age of sixty-five years, and the mother in 184–, at the age of forty-five. In their family were nine children: James, John, William, Charles, George W., Frederick, Mary, Margaret and Eliza. All are now dead except Charles and George W. The latter came to America in 1850, by the way of Cape Horn, landing in San Francisco, being six months on the voyage, on a vessel also named Cape Horn. He followed mining on Mississippi Bar four years, with good success, and then located on a ranch on the Auburn road and pursued the calling of agriculture, etc., until 1860; next he kept hotel, the California House, five months in Carson City; selling that property, he returned to this county and purchased his present ranch of 400 acres, eighteen miles from the county seat, and four miles from Folsom. Grain-raising is his specialty. He came to California with but little means, and has seen his share of the ups and downs of a pioneer's life. He has made his way by hard work, industry and economy. He is a man of energy and perseverance, and retains his youthful appearance and vigor in a marked degree. When he purchased his present place it was unimproved, perfectly wild and covered with oak; he was one of the first in this settlement. In January, 1888, he was burned out, when he sustained a loss of about $6,000; but he is already on the rapid road to full recovery. He kept a diary from 1865 to the time of the fire, in which he recorded all the changes in the weather and events worthy of note; but that conflagration consumed it. Its loss is greatly regretted, for it had been of considerable service to him as well as his neighbors. His brother John, the only brother he had at the time, died at New Orleans. Mr. Darling was married in 1858, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Katherine Mullen. She died June 14, 1874, leaving three children, one son and two daughters: William T., who was born July 11, 1859, and married Ettie Allen, a native of Placer County; Ida May, born May 1, 1862, is the wife of Thomas W. Ward of this county; and Margaret E., born March 19, 1864, died April 27, 1883.

OWEN THOMAS DAVIES, farmer, Brighton Township, was born Cefanccidycymar, within two miles of Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, February 7, 1820, a son of Thomas and Mary Davies. In that family were four sons and five daughters, who grew up and were married. Four of the sons came to America; David came in 1840 and died in Illinois, in the coal mines; Owen came in the fall of 1850; and John and James came nearly at the same time, 1855–'60, John settling in Pennsylvania and James in Utah, near Salt Lake City; Jane Williams came to America and died in Illinois, December 20, 1884; the other children died in Wales. When Mr. Davies, the subject of this sketch, was a man grown, he was employed at the Gyfarthfa Iron Works, where he was engaged in wheeling puddling iron from the rolls twelve hours a day every other week,

at what in United States money would be $2.52 cents per week. His next task was the filling of wheelbarrows with puddling iron and wheeling it to the mill, where it was rolled into rails, etc. For this his wages was $2.88 a week. Sometimes he would wheel as much as fifty tons a day. Next he weighed and sheared merchant iron at the first steam mill, at $2.36 a week. After the Pandy mill was built he was employed there to weigh metal iron, fill it into wheelbarrows from the drains and wheel it to the stall, weigh it into 450-pound charges for the puddling furnaces and pile it up. Of course he had to keep an exact account of all this work; and his wages now had become $5.04 a week. In this he was engaged from 1846 to September, 1850 At that time the Pandy was the largest steam mill in Wales. It was on the east side of the Taff River. Six iron rolling mills were run by water power on the west side, besides one by steam. All these eight mills were within one mile of Merthyr Tydvil. In October, 1846, Mr. Davies married Ann William Morgan, daughter of William Morgan and born in the same place. October 15, 1850, they, with two children, sailed from Liverpool and landed in New Orleans November 22. Going to Illinois, Mr. Davies worked in the coal mines there from the spring of 1851 to April, 1854, when he went to Utah, overland, with two yoke of oxen, arriving at Salt Lake September 26. In the spring of 1856 he came on to California, arriving in Brighton, this county, July 4. Until September 19 he lived in the wagon, and then settled where he has since resided. There he bought a squatter's claim to a quarter-section of land, and afterward purchased the place from the Government. When he first entered it there was only a shanty there, and all the country around was a naked plain. He subsequently bought more land, so that at one time he owned over 500 acres. A portion of this has been deeded to his children and to his wife. She died October 6, 1880, the mother of four children: Anne and Thomas, John and William. Anne is the wife of Edmund Lewis, a resident of San Joaquin Township, near Sheldon; the sons are all in this township, and have families. November 21, 1881, Mr. Davies, in Sacramento, married Louisa Haux, a German lady and a widow at the time, her first husband having died five years previously. She died February 11, 1883, and Mr. Davies, December 1, 1884, married his present wife, Mrs. Friedrika Kern.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, the pioneer jeweler of Sacramento, was born in the city of Brotherly Love, March 21, 1821, the son of Thomas Cunningham, a coppersmith by trade. He learned the trade of silversmith of William Rapp, after which he went to Boston, where he resided for a year; returning again to Philadelphia he found employment with Bailey & Kitchen for three years. When, during the gold excitement of 1849, the William Penn Mining Company was organized, a man by the name of L. R. Brooman, one of the shareholders, was unable to come and his place was given to Mr. Cunningham, he paying $200. They left on the Crescent City for Chagres, on the 5th of February, were five or six weeks on the Isthmus and finally came up the coast on the whale ship Niantic, arriving outside the Golden Gate just in time to celebrate the Fourth of July, 1849. After spending two or three days in San Francisco, they came to Sacramento via schooner, went up the north fork of the American River to Willow Bar and began mining, but, being unsuccessful, disbanded and the Penn Mining Company collapsed. Our subject came to Sacramento and, on arriving here, had about $50 with which to start in life. He soon made the acquaintance of a man named Hastings who was working for Pillow, a jeweler, on J Street. Going to the quay, from among the collected debris, he fished out an ordinary crucible and with some tools, loaned by Hastings, made a gold ring, the first work he ever did in the Capital City. Finding that he could do good work he was employed by Pillow, but after ten

days he and Hastings formed a co-partnership and, renting a room from Howett & Ells for which they paid $75 a month, they began business on their own account. They continued together for about two years, when Mr. Cunningham bought out his partner, crossed the street to 408 J Street, where more commodious quarters were secured, and there he continued business for over eighteen years. Mr. Cunningham was married in the city of Philadelphia, December 31, 1839, to Rebecca Byrley, daughter of George Byrley, a German farmer, at that time in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Cunningham came to California in 1852. They have had a family of ten children, only three of whom survive, namely: William, Louis and Benjamin; all of whom are jewelers in the city of San Francisco.

JOHN F. CROSS, farmer, was born in the State of Maine, in Waldo County, February 13, 1828; in 1848–'52 he was a carpenter in Massachusetts, and then he embarked on the steamer Old North America for California, and left the Isthmus, on the steamer Winfield Scott, on its first trip. Landing at Sacramento April 1, he engaged to a Mr. Bragg for a month; next he went to Shasta City and built two houses; and then, in company with others, went to rafting timbers down the Sacramento River, the first ever sent down this stream. They sold their lumber to the man who built the first saw-mill in Sacramento. Next he was in the employ of the Government at Fort Redding, where he built the first house in the place: Captain Miller was the quartermaster at that time. Returning East, he was married, in March, 1854. The next winter he was again employed by the Government, in Benicia, and in the spring he came to this county, where he has ever since resided. April 1, 1857, he moved into the country six miles from town, where he remained for a year; next was at Mormon Island a year, and finally he settled on the place where he now is. This ranch contains 320 acres; and he also owns 480 acres two and a half miles away, and 310 acres adjoining Orange Vale. Hay and grain are his specialties as an agriculturist. Sarah Jane, *nee* Miss Meservey, Mr. Cross companion in life, was born in Morrill, Maine, March 12, 1835. Joseph Cross, the father of J. F., was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, and died in Morrill, Maine. He brought up twelve children,—all married and having families. Mr. John F. Cross has had six children: Nettie, Alice, Lilian, Francis, deceased, Herbert, and Charles.

JAMES COYLE, a farmer, was born in County Cavan, North Ireland, in 1825, son of Charles and Bridget (Flynn) Coyle; both parents remained in the old country until their death. Of their four sons and four daughters the only one living in the United States is the subject of this sketch. He was brought up in Ireland on a farm. In 1851 he sailed from Liverpool on an old steamer, which went down during the second trip after that. In twenty-four days he landed in New Orleans, thus making the second best trip that had ever been made to that city. After spending two months there he went to Memphis, Tennessee, for three or four months; during the ensuing summer season he was in Cincinnati and vicinity; then he resided in Clay County, Missouri, until he came to California in 1853, overland, with a train belonging to Miller & Arthur. In this train were forty persons, with 500 head of horses and mules, and a thousand head of cattle. Between 400 and 500 head of cattle were lost on the way; the horses and mules were brought through all right. They crossed the Missouri River at Council Bluffs on a steamboat, even taking the live-stock across in that way, as they found that driving the cattle across by fording was too slow. Of the party, however, only seven or eight came through together. Two days after passing Fort Laramie they met a large num-

ber of Indians mixed up with travelers, and, after this train had passed, a fight ensued between them and the soldiers. A number were killed on both sides, including all the soldiers who sided with the emigrants. Stopping a week or more at Salt Lake to recruit, Mr. Coyle's party completed their journey by the usual route, arriving in this county in just six months from the time they started. The stock was quartered at the mouth of Cache Creek. Mr. Coyle's first work was on the construction of the levee here at Sacramento, which was then completed as far as Sutter's fort. Next he spent two months in the gold mines on the Cosumnes River, in El Dorado County, during the highest period of excitement there. He mined at Placerville, and worked on the canal there for about six months. Settling down in this county he bought from a Frenchman a claim in Sutter Township, three miles from Sacramento, on the lower Stockton road. It was then a place of very desolate appearance, with a small cabin and a few improvements upon it. He bought it in the spring, spent the summer in the mines, and returning in the fall he did not like his purchase, and he offered the land for $300, although he had paid $600 for it. Not finding a purchaser he concluded to go upon it and make the best of it. This ranch now contains 155 acres, and is one of the finest in the county! Mr. Coyle erected his handsome residence here in the spring of 1885, and it is indeed a credit to the community. He has paid considerable attention to the rearing of live-stock, mostly horses and particularly roadsters. Commencing here with nothing, he has made a comfortable home, and is well to do. He was one of the first who started farming on the Haggin grant, which is now coming so fast into cultivation. He is a genial gentleman, liberal and public-spirited, and the citizens are glad to see him able to enjoy the fruits of his many years of toil. He was married in May, 1858, to Julia Leary, a native of County Cork, Ireland. They have six children, all sons, viz.: James, Jr., and Charles, twins; John, Thomas, Edward and Joseph,—all residing in this county.

HARRISON R. CROUCH, of the firm of Crouch & Lyman, plumbers, 511 J street, Sacramento, was born in Sacramento, September 10, 1865, and is the son of the late W. T. Crouch, who came from Ohio to California in the same year. Harrison R. was educated at St. Matthew's Hall, San Mateo. His first business experience was in the capacity of bookkeeper, which occupation he followed for three years. In August, 1887, he formed a partnership with Frank T. Lyman, and opened in their location as plumbers and gas-fitters. Mr. Crouch is the financier of the firm, and in the conducting of this department of the business has shown marked ability. Being a Californian by birth Mr. Crouch has identified himself with the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is a member of Sunset Parlor, No. 26, of which he has been treasurer for three consecutive terms. For some years he was an active member of the Sacramento Hussars, and was elected by his comrades as Second Lieutenant. Since the expiration of his commission he has remained with the company as a passive member. He is a nephew of Mrs. E. B. Crocker, the well-known philanthropic lady of Sacramento. In politics Mr. Crouch is an ardent Republican, and in matters especially concerning the city and county is quite active.

DENNIS DALTON was born in Ireland in 1848, his parents being James and Bridget (Sullivan) Dalton. He was brought to the United States in 1850, and taken to Cheshire, Massachusetts, where his parents settled, and where he lived until the age of fourteen. From that time he was variously occupied, but mostly in farm work, until May 1, 1869, when he came to California, at the age

of twenty one. Here, as there, he chiefly followed his old occupation of farm work. In May, 1872, he was married to Mrs. Catherine F. Mahone. He owns a ranch of about 700 acres, 238 of which are bottom lands on the Cosumnes River. He is here engaged in buying and selling sheep and cattle, and he also raises corn and hay, which he feeds his stock. Mr. Dalton's parents died a few years ago, leaving nine children, of whom only five are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Dalton are the parents of one child: Edward F., born January 5, 1874. He has made marked progress in his studies in the district school, and will soon be sent to some college or university to complete his education. Mrs. Dennis Dalton, by birth Catherine Foster Rhoads, was born in Edgar County, Illinois, in 1832, her parents being Thomas and Elizabeth (Foster) Rhoads. Her parents, with their fourteen living children and some grandchildren, came to California in 1846. Catherine F. was first married in 1847 to Jared D. Sheldon, of whom and their offspring mention is elsewhere made in this work. By her second marriage, in 1853, to John R. T. Mahone, a soldier of the Mexican war. She is the mother of two children, both living: Robert, born in 1854; and Mary Ellen, in 1855, now Mrs. Vaughan, and the mother of four living children, three girls and one boy.

ZENAS LINCOLN COY, a prominent agriculturist of Brighton Township, was born in New Brunswick, on the St. John River, near the city of Fredericton, August 25, 1834. Mr. Coy's ancestors settled in Maine and Massachusetts before the Revolution. His father, William T., was a native of the same place, a shoemaker in his earlier days, a farmer the most of his life, and died in 1858. His mother, *nee* Fannie Lincoln, was born in the city of Fredericton in 1811, and is still a resident on the old homestead. In their family were three daughters and four sons: Sarah Catharine, married and living in New Brunswick; Zenas L., the subject; Edward Bradford, living in Massachusetts: Adeline Adelia, who died young; William Frederick, living in Boston, Massachusetts; Frances, residing in Nova Scotia when last heard from; and John Henry, living still on the old homestead. Zenas was with his parents until the fall of 1868, engaged in farming and lumbering,—the latter principally during the winter. In 1854 he married Miss Sarah Catharine Eastabrooks, also a native of New Brunswick, and a member of a large family on the St. John River; her ancestry were Americans. October 27, 1858, Mr. Coy left New York city, via the Panama route, for California, arriving November 27, precisely one month afterward. While spending a week in San Francisco an earthquake occurred, which was the occasion of his emigrating in a direction from the center of that great seismic movement, and he accordingly came to Sacramento and looked for work. His first job was four days' work as a carpenter, at the corner of Sixth and K streets, at $4 a day. Next he was engaged on the freight depot, now superseded, of the railroad company on the wharf; then he was employed on the railroad bridge, and trestle work in the San Joaquin valley, below Stockton, and was present there when the last spike was driven. He next rented a ranch, now occupied by Mr. Buell, between his present residence and Elk Grove, and then Bright's ranch, in Yolo County, a year; then one year near his present place; next the Twelve-Mile ranch two miles east, where he lived most of the time for fifteen years, and finally, in 1886, he settled upon his present homestead of 184 acres, which he had purchased in 1875. All the fine improvements now witnessed here he has made himself. The residence was built in 1882, at a cost of $2,500, when lumber was cheap. The products of his ranch are principally the small grains. His land, as well as other tracts in its vicinity, has risen from $10 to $40 an acre in value within the last fifteen years. Mr. Coy has two children living: William Arthur, born November 12,

1874, and Nellie Frances, in October, 1876. He has always been a Republican in his political views, has been a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry for the last fifteen years, and is also connected with the orders of Odd Fellows and Red Men,—in all these relations holding his membership in Sacramento lodges.

THOMAS BENTON EAGLE, M. D., physician to the State Prison at Folsom, was born in the town of Loudonville, Ashland County, Ohio, July 24, 1841, son of Edward and Eliza Eagle, the former a native of Ashland County, Ohio, and the latter of Tioga County, New York. They now reside in Franklin County, Kansas. Edward Eagle has most of his life occupied some public position, being a member of the State Board of Equalization, of the board of county commissioners, etc. Dr. Eagle was reared in his native town, on a farm until he was of sufficient age to attend high school, and he took a course at the academy at Loudonville. In 1859 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Fuller & Scott, his preceptors. After remaining with them a little over three years, he completed his course in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, New York, graduating in March, 1862. He went before the State Medical Examining Board of Ohio, passed examination and was commissioned by the Governor of the State as Assistant Surgeon. He was first sent to the army of the Potomac and then promoted as Surgeon, being first attached to the command of General Lew Wallace, who at that time had his headquarters at Baltimore; after that he was transferred to Fort Delaware, about thirty miles back of Philadelphia, where he did guard duty for a number of prisoners. Thence he was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and was at the headquarters of General Foster. From there the detachment with which he was connected was transferred across the country to Jacksonville, Florida, and then in succession to Washington, New York, Columbus, Ohio, New Orleans, Madison, Indiana, Franklin, Tennessee (for the battle there), and finally to Columbus, Ohio, again, where he was mustered out, in July, 1865. When his term of service expired he went before the regular army board, passed examination and was assigned to duty in the Fourth Artillery, stationed at Vicksburg. This commission, however, the Doctor refused, and he returned to his home in Ohio and engaged in private practice, residing there three years. He then went to Dakota Territory and received the appointment of physician to the Yankton Indian Agency, and in that capacity was stationed at different posts along the Missouri River until 1876. Coming then to California, he practiced four years at Princeton, Colusa County. In 1883 he received the appointment as physician at the San Quentin Prison, filled that position four years, and since then he has had his present place. He has also considerable private practice. He is a member of the State Medical Society; of Colusa Lodge, No. 142, F. & A. M.; of Springfield Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F., in Dakota; he was the first noble grand of the first lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge of Dakota; was also grand marshal of the Grand Lodge when he left that Territory; and he also belongs to Folsom Lodge No. 109, A. O. U. W. Dr. Eagle was married in 1865 to Miss Emma C. Stout, a native of Dansville, Livingston County, New York, and they have one daughter, named Stella E.

JOHN H. COX, orchardist, and bolt and rivet maker, near Sacramento, was born in Worcestershire, England, seven miles from Birmingham, June 21, 1839. At the age of eight years he commenced to work in a bolt and rivet shop, preparing to learn the trade, and he continued until he thoroughly mastered it. At the age of eighteen he was able to command the wages of a journeyman, and he continued in his calling there until 1865. In 1858 he mar-

ried Honnor Hackett, at the age of sixteen, a native of the same locality. In 1865 he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York in July. He was a resident of New York State and Illinois until 1873, when he came to California locating in this city. Here he prosecuted the bolt and rivet trade until 1877, when he moved upon his present fine fruit ranch of five and a half acres, on the river road south of town. Some of the trees in his orchard are twenty-five years old, and he has set out a great many since his purchase of the place. He also has a shop here where he does work in the line of bolts and rivets. He is also interested in a hop farm on the Cosumnes River for the past seven years. In the spring of 1885 he visited his native country, taking with him five car-loads of hops. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have six children, four sons and two daughters: Alice, the eldest, born in England, is now the widow of Charles H. Young; Harvey, the second child, born in England, and George W., the third child, born in New York, are blacksmiths in Palermo, Butte County; John E., the fourth child, was born in Illinois, now manufacturing cement chimney pipe; and C. and Ethel B. are natives of this county.

POLLY CAMPBELL, of San Joaquin Township, was born October 29, 1825, daughter of Jonathan C. and Phebe (Stites) Tice, who emigrated from their native State, Pennsylvania, in an early day to New York State, and from there to Michigan, where they died. Her father, a farmer, died in 1850, at the age of forty-six years. Mrs. Campbell was married in 1842, in New York State, within eight miles of Havana, lived there three years, and in 1846 moved to Iowa, and remained there until 1852; then she resided in Utah for a time and finally came to California by wagon, the journey being very pleasant, excepting that they lost a great deal of live-stock. They finished their journey with a cow and horse in the yoke. They came through Dutch Flat, and camped just beyond the American River. Mr. Campbell made his first purchase of land in Brighton Township, buying about 500 acres in all. Mrs. Campbell now resides on a quarter-section of land in San Joaquin Township, about fourteen miles from Sacramento. At this place she has a nice little home. She has only two children living,—George G. and Garret L. The latter is in Idaho.

DR. JAMES CAPLES, an honored pioneer, who may truthfully be called one of the Argonauts, having come here in 1849, and making this his home ever since, has seen many and varied experiences of early life, and no doubt is as well informed in the history of his community as any other man. A great-grandfather of the Doctor was William Caples, who lived in the city of Baltimore and had three sons,—Robert, William and Andrew. William, born in that city, emigrated to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1804. His brother Robert moved to the Western Reserve, on the border of Lake Erie; and Andrew went to Tennessee, and his descendants spell their name Cable, one of whom is George W. Cable, the distinguished author of the present day. The Doctor's grandfather supposed that the name was of German origin. William remained in Tuscarawas County until his death, in April, 1837. He had six sons and three daughters,—Robert, Charles, Joseph, William, Kenzie, Jacob, Mary, Anna and Susan. About 1839 they began to emigrate West. All the sons went to Oregon except Charles, the father of Dr. Caples, who settled in Andrew County, Missouri, and remained there until his death in 1884, at the age of eighty-eight years. He married his wife in Ohio, whose maiden name was Matilda Tracy. She was a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, and died in 1838. In Charles Caples' family were five children: William, James, Wesley, Matilda and Elizabeth. None of the children were grown when the family moved to Missouri; they are all now de-

ceased except James, our subject. The latter was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, November 29, 1823, and was a lad of fifteen years when his father, a merchant, moved to Andrew County, Missouri. Of course he worked for his father some, but at the age of nineteen years he began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of his father's youngest brother, Jacob. In the spring of 1847 he moved to Hancock County, Illinois, and practiced his profession there two years, during which time, in October, 1847, he married Miss Mary Jane, daughter of George Walker, of that county. She was born in Campbell County, Kentucky, near Covington, January 10, 1831. In the winter of 1848–'49 the Doctor bade adieu to pill-bags and began making preparations for coming to California; accordingly, March 21, 1849, with a wagon and three yoke of oxen, he started on the long journey, but found it comparatively pleasant. He had to cross some rivers by taking his wagons to pieces and carrying them across a piece at a time. His principal hardship was experienced in the country west of Bear River. At Salt Lake City they obtained a guide-book which the Mormons had just published, and it was this book that lead them into trouble. They depended upon it to show them where they could get good water, they having kegs for carrying a quantity of it. The book represented Bear River as bad water, which is true; but not so bad as some; and it would have been a great luxury to them during their subsequent privations. The creek just this side of Bear River was indicated in the book, but the quality of the water not being referred to the Doctor and his party inferred that it was good water, and they depended upon that inference. It proved to be unfit for either man or beast, and they had to drive on without any water. The weather was extremely hot, and they had men in advance looking for water. One night one of their men returned to the camp with jugs upon his horse, and the travelers felt gladdened; but on sampling their contents the water was found altogether too salty to drink. The man who brought it knew that it was salty, but hoped it was better than nothing. The Doctor happened to have some corn-meal, with which and the water they made a gruel that they could eat and thus somewhat relieve their sufferings. They found no water until nearly night on the following day, which day was a little cooler; had it been as hot as the preceding day they might have perished. They suffered for water again after they passed the sink of the Humboldt. On drinking some very bad water from a boiling spring in the desert, the Doctor was taken sick,—so severely indeed that he "lost his senses." The next morning he woke up on the bank of the Truckee River, where all had plenty of fresh water. The Humboldt was lower than usual that season. In 1853 the Doctor was along there again and saw the water in that river six feet deep. The party remained on the Truckee three or four days recruiting themselves and their animals. In traveling through the Carson Cañon, which required a day, they had a great deal of trouble. Mrs. Caples had to walk and climb over bowlders, etc., carrying her little babe in her arms! It was the roughest road on the whole route. They arrived at Hangtown August 28, 1849. After a few days the Doctor purchased a little store and did very well in business until he sold out a few weeks afterward and went to mining; but he was soon attacked with bloody dysentery, which disabled him from work until the last of February. Only faithful nursing rendered by his wife saved him. Being a physician he knew it best to abstain from the common food of the miners, and he confined himself to milk until the supply failed, and then he limited himself to rice. Hundreds of others in that vicinity died with the disease. The hospitality of the miners was exhibited with the marked characteristics of a pioneer surprise when they saw Mrs. Caples laboriously picking up wood in the wilds, by cutting and hauling to the Doctor's place a pile of wood as high as his house. After recovering from his illness the Doctor purchased a store in Hangtown; but just then the miners began moving away to other fields. Then the

merchants there generally wanted to sell out and follow the miners; and Doctor Caples bought them out and thus obtained control of all the mercantile business at Haugtown and vicinity, and made money. The early Californians, rough though they were, were neither sneaks nor thieves, and nothing was ever stolen from the Doctor's tent-store or from his house. The miners often asked credit at the store, and were never refused. In 1850 other mercantile establishments were started by way of competition and seriously reduced the Doctor's business. He then located a ranch at the junction of the Deer and Carson creeks and began to stock it up, so that when trade gave out in the mines he settled upon it, and remained there thirty-two years. It comprises an area of 4,000 acres, and is in fine condition. Up to about four years ago he was extensively engaged in the live-stock business; he is now raising more grain. In the rearing of sheep and horses, he was very successful; but in the cattle business he actually lost money, as competitors grazed so much upon free range. In 1882 the Doctor moved upon his present place, of 500 acres, on the Cosumnes River, three miles from Elk Grove. Doctor Caples is a member of the Pioneer Society of Sacramento County, and also of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in Sacramento in 1879, and thus was one of the framers of the present State Constitution. With this exception he has never been before the public in an official capacity; on the contrary, he has always been a hard-working man, devoting his time to his own private affairs. Even after a long life of hardship and toil, he is still healthy and strong; and this good physical condition is due to the intelligent care he has taken of his health. Of his family there are nine living children,—five sons and four daughters, viz.: Isabella, wife of Dr. Frederick Durant, of San Quentin; Rosa E., wife of J. W. Haynes, an honored citizen of Genoa, Carson Valley, Nevada; Charles A.; Frank W.; John W., turnkey at the Folsom State Prison; George W., postmaster at Folsom; Hattie L., Maud L. and James W.

MESSRS. CARLE & CROLY, contractors and builders, formed their partnership in 1870, and have ever since been prominently identified with the improvements of Sacramento, and indeed of a large portion of the State. Among the prominent buildings erected by them are the residence of Charles McCreary, Tenth and L streets; the residence of L. Williams, on Tenth and H streets; L. Tozer's residence at Fifteenth and H; the dwelling of F. J. Stauffer, Fourteenth and I; of L. B. Mohr, Twelfth and L; of George Merkel, L. Frazier, C. A. Yoerck, Judges McFarland and McKune, etc. In 1880 they built the addition to the Insane Asylum at Stockton, and the business houses of Austin Bros., and the residence of Judge Patterson at that place: in 1886–'87 they built the Stoneman House in the Yosemite Valley, and their bid for building it was selected against seven competing firms, by a difference of only $125 from one of them; the cost of the building was about $40,000. During the years 1884 and 1885, they built the Santa Rosa court-house, in 1886 and 1887 they built the Masonic Hall and Hughes' Hotel at Fresno, the latter at a cost of about $120,000. They also built the Masonic Temple at Stockton, and at Sacramento the Beet Sugar Manufactory; in 1871–'72, the Western Hotel, the Sutter Block, the County Hospital, the Hall of Records, and rebuilt the Wells & Fargo Express Block, etc., and the court-house at Colusa. An incident worthy of special note in connection with this well-known firm, as illustrating not only their ability, but also the readiness and skill with which they undertake responsible and arduous duties, should here be related. During the high water in the spring of 1878 a serious break occurred in the levee on the east bank of the Sacramento River two miles below the city. The results were disastrous in the extreme, involving a loss

to the adjacent property-holders of their crop for the season. The Levee Commissioners and city authorities were baffled in their attempts to repair the break, and after spending a large amount of money, the project was abandoned. After some delay the property owners called for proposals for repairing the break, and the contract was awarded to Messrs. Carle & Croly. Their plan contemplated the building of a sack-dam,—that is, grain sacks filled with sand and gravel, temporarily across the break; and this was successfully accomplished, although 40,000 sacks had to be used to check the flowing waters until the levee could be substantially rebuilt, and the entire work was completed within sixteen days, much to the gratification of all parties interested, notwithstanding that during the progress of the work a severe storm arose, with a strong north wind, adding greatly to the peril of the task and entailing a loss of 10,000 sacks, which were washed away; and it was only by keeping a large force at work night and day that the work was finally brought to a successful termination. In May, 1887, they began, and in September, 1888, finished, the San Diego flume, for bringing water from a distance of forty miles into the city of San Diego. The construction of this immense flume required 9,000,000 feet of lumber, and 600 head of mules and horses to haul it. This is said to be the largest structure of the kind in the world. Other buildings erected by Messrs. Carle & Croly are the residence of L. M. Hickman, in Stanislaus County, the Byron Springs Hotel, and Mr. Shippee's Agricultural works at Stockton. Silas Carle was born in the town of Waterborough, Maine, December 13, 1833, where he was also educated at the high school. When eighteen years of age he started out for himself, going to North Bridgewater, Mass., and becoming an apprentice to the carpenter and joiners' trade, under the supervision of H. Perkins, and serving three years. Next he worked for three years as journeyman and contractor in Boston and different parts of the State, and in the fall of 1858, in company with his elder brother, he came by steamer from New York, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, to California, arriving in San Francisco September 28, 1858. His brother died in that city, in April, 1859. There he worked at his trade as journeyman and contracting. Two years afterward he came to Sacramento, arriving here September 4, 1860, and engaged in farming and stock-raising upon a farm on the upper Stockton road, which he had previously purchased. After the great flood of 1861–'62 he was engaged, much of his time, in contracting and building levees around the city, also in filling of streets to the high grade. In 1868 he formed a partnership with E. J. Croly, as above mentioned. In 1864 he sold out his ranch and stock, and again went to work at his trade, which he has since continually followed. Mr. Carle's father, Jeremiah, was a native also of Waterborough, Maine, and learned in early life the trade of ship carpenter and builder at Portland, that State, but was a farmer the remainder of his days. He died January 2, 1889, aged eighty-seven years. The maiden name of his mother was Mary Pitts, and she also was a native of Maine; she died in 1871. Mr. Carle was married April 10, 1856, at Lowell, Massachusetts, to Melissa M. Smith, daughter of Elijah and Nancy B. Smith, of Bristol, Vermont. In 1873 Mr. and Mrs. Carle made a visit to the scenes of early life, visiting all principal places in New England. In his political sympathies he is a Republican; and in his social relations he affiliates with the El Dorado Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F.

E. J. Croly was born in the Province of Canada, near Toronto, October 20, 1836. His paternal ancestors were French Huguenots, and his mother, a descendant of the De Puy family, was born in London about 1798, and in 1826 his parents emigrated to Toronto (then called York), where his father was a builder, contractor and farmer. Mr. Croly's mother, *nee* Ann Supple, was a daughter of John Supple, a native of Ireland, and a descendant of the Baldwin family, of Cork. The latter was an eminent lawyer, and at one time

was Prime Minister of Canada, where he resided until his death in 1843. Mr. Croly was the fifth in a family of six sons. He attended school at Cleveland, Ohio, and at Oberlin College, same State. At the age of seventeen years he began business for himself as a carpenter in his native town. Having met with a painful accident, which for a time disabled him from pursuing his trade, he taught school for a year, and then became interested in the natural-oil wells of the Tilsonburg district, in which he was engaged for three years. In 1865 he moved to Chicago, and during the winter of 1867–'68, soon after the railroad was built, he came to California and engaged at once in his trade of carpenter and builder. In 1879 he married Bertha R. Van Norman, a daughter of Johnson Van Norman. He is a Republican in his political principles, but is liberal in his sympathies. Becoming in early life connected with the Masonic fraternity, he is still faithful to the order, being as a Knight Templar a member of Sacramento Commandery, No. 2, and is also a member of Sacramento Chapter, No. 3, and Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M.; is also a member of Capital Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., and of Pacific Encampment, No. 2, same order.

JOHN B. CALIO, farmer of Sutter Township, was born January 24, 1808, in Missouri, and was a son of Anthony and Felicia Calio, natives of Randolph County, Illinois. The grandparents of John B. were of French ancestry, and were among the first settlers of Illinois. All the earliest settlers of Illinois, specially in that section, were French. Anthony Calio was brought up in Illinois, upon a farm. Arriving at the years of majority, he married and moved into Missouri, at the head of St. Francis River. His nearest neighbor was forty miles distant, and he and his family subsisted mostly on wild game. At the end of about fourteen years they returned to his father's place, taking charge of the same, during the days when the farmers raised their own sheep, flax and cotton, and made their own clothes. He remained there until his death in 1814; his wife survived until 1852. After his death, John B. remained with his mother until he was twelve years of age, when she again married, this time a man named Plassette, a Frenchman. Then he went to live with an elder sister, and was there four years, when he struck out into the wide world for himself, going first to Galena, Illinois, where he went on board a keel-boat on the Fevre River, at $15 a month, but made only two trips. In 1829 he started for the Rocky Mountains, for the old American Fur Company, and operated among the Pawnee, Cheyenne, Mandan, Crow and Arapahoe Indians. He became an excellent "shot" with the rifle. Was two years in the Black Hills country, and three years in the mountains. He built the first log house in Keokuk, Iowa, for Captain Culdver. It was 15 x 18 feet in dimensions. There were no inhabitants there at that time excepting Indians. Returning home in 1834, he married, and the very next day entered forty acres of land, erecting at once a log house. Both himself and his wife went to work with determination, and in a year or so were in comfortable circumstances. After a residence there until 1850, he rented the farm and started with his family to California, overland. Ninety days brought them from St. Louis to Sacramento, with every animal they started with! The next day he went to the mines, and the first day he worked he netted $60. His first claim was on French Creek. November 1 he returned to Sacramento with the intention of going home to Illinois, but was persuaded by a friend to remain until spring. Building a duck-boat, on November 1, 1850, he went and camped where Beach's Grove now is, paid a man $5 for hauling his boat down there, and went out and killed a boat-load of ducks the first afternoon. He hired a horse and took the game to market, realizing $75 for it. Ammunition, however, was very costly, powder being $1.50 a pound, and shot $1. He kept up



Joseph Routier

this sport until March 1, following. Taking in a boy as a partner, he employed him to sell the game. In that time he cleared $2,900! On the 1st of March he started for the East, embarking from San Francisco on a sail vessel called the Old Belfast. Was forty days reaching the Isthmus, whence he took a steamer for New Orleans, and landed at St. Louis May 10. Going home, he sold his place, and February 1 following (1852) he started with his family for California, to make this his permanent home. Coming again by way of the Isthmus, he landed at San Francisco May 25. The same evening he took steamer for Sacramento. His wife being very sick, he found great difficulty in obtaining a place for them to remain. He finally rented a house where the intersection of Eighth and L streets is now; but at the time Mrs. Calio recovered he had no money, and he had to do his own cooking and washing. The flood came, and he had neither money nor credit, except so far as to obtain a little powder and shot, with which he went out and killed $40 worth of ducks the first afternoon! This business he therefore kept up, and by spring he had cleared $800. With this money he built a two-story house on the old lot at the corner of Eighth and L streets, and started a boarding-house, and by the proceeds of this enterprise he obtained a substantial footing. The schooling of his children cost $15 a month. In 1875 he sold out and purchased his present ranch of 155 acres, six miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road. It is known by the name of Willow Slough ranch. This place he has improved with good buildings, orchards, etc., and he carries on general farming. He has seen his share of pioneer life, is now eighty-one years of age, and still active; his wife is seventy-one years of age, and also in good health. They have been married fifty-four years, the wedding taking place November 25, 1834. She was a Miss Marie Buesseau, a native of Lorraine, France. Her father came to Illinois with twelve children. Mr. and Mrs. Calio have had ten children, but have brought up only one son and two daughters, viz.: Phillomen is the wife of C. W. Clark, of Sacramento; Mary E. is the wife of Hamilton Light, of San Francisco, and John is still on the home ranch. Mr. Calio is a member of El Dorado Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F.

PETER BURNS, one of the most successful farmers in Sutter Township, and also one of the oldest settlers in this section of the country, was born in Ireland in 1827. In 1837 his parents emigrated with him to America, on the steamer Stephen Whitney, landing in New York after a seven-weeks voyage. At that time the cry was "California" from everbody. In 1840 they came to this coast, being seven months on the way. A short time after landing in San Francisco he came to Sacramento, remained for some time, and then spent a year in mining on Mormon Island; then resided in Sacramento two years, and finally bought the present dairy farm of 150 acres. Mr. Burns married Ann Boyle, who was born in Ireland in 1830, and came to this country in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Burns have seven children and eleven grandchildren. The names of the children are: Mary E., Catherine A., Sarah M., Nellie C., Agnes F., Anna B. and Louisa J.

HON. JOSEPH ROUTIER, fruit-raiser, ten miles east of Sacramento, was born in the Department of Somme, in the north of France March 4, 1825. When he was twelve years of age his parents moved into Belgium, where he received the most of his education, remaining there sixteen years, of which ten years were spent in school. Then, in 1846, he entered the employ of the Valst Lambert, a large glass establishment near the city of Liege. Two years later he moved to Paris and lived there until he came to California. Sailing from Havre he came by way of Cape Horn, landing in San

Francisco May 31, 1853; and he came directly to Sacramento for the purpose of superintending the planting of a large vineyard and orchard for Captain Folsom, who at that time owned a large Spanish grant, namely the Paterson, above the town of Folsom, containing six leagues of land. The trees and vines he had ordered from France, and when they arrived at San Francisco they were all found to be dead. Notwithstanding, he expected to plant largely the next year, but Folsom died and the project was abandoned. Mr. Routier, however, remained on the grant and planted a number of trees for the benefit of the place, which resulted in making one of the first orchards in this locality. Ten years later he bought eighty-two acres of the grant. At present he has 120 acres, all in one body and well improved; it is ten miles from Sacramento. He has eighty-five acres in orchard and thirty in vineyard. During the twenty-five years he has been raising fruit, his orchard has been entirely free from insects and pests of all kinds. He has a great many French prunes and plums, a staple article in which he has had experience for many years. His experience and advice have been the means of others entering the same business. In 1886 he was awarded a gold medal for an exhibit he made to the Citrus Fair Association of Sacramento. In 1888 he had forty tons of dried prunes. Of French prunes he has twelve acres. One acre in full bearing will bring in an ordinary season five tons of dried fruit, which at five cents a pound yields $500. He raises also apricots, peaches, almonds, etc.; has a dozen orange trees in full bearing and in a healthy condition. In the vineyard most of the grapes are of wine varieties, from which he manufactures the wine himself. One ton of grapes will yield on the average 150 gallons of wine. His business has been large enough to justify the establishment, in 1870, of a railroad station near him, on the Sacramento & Placerville Railroad, which is called Routier Station; and the postoffice at this place, established about 1887, is also called Routier. Politically Mr. Routier was a strong Republican until about two years ago, when the American party loomed up so strongly, and then he joined the Democratic party. In 1877 he was elected to the Assembly; a few years later he was elected to the Senate on the Republican ticket, and was a member of that body four years, 1882–'86; and during that time there were two extra sessions. He has also been elected a justice of the peace three or four times, and is now holding that office. In 1886 he was appointed by Governor Bartlett upon the State Board of Fish Commissioners, and was elected president of the board, which position also he now holds. Mr. Routier was married in 1852, to Leonide Jadin, a native of France. They have had three children, two of whom died young. George, who was born April 20, 1859, grew up, and married Deborah Rodman. They had two children: Lucie, born March 7, 1878, and Louis, January 17, 1880.

THOMAS M. LINDLEY.—It is with pleasure in this history of Sacramento County that we make mention not only of one of the most prominent, but one of the pioneer merchants of the Pacific coast, Mr. Thomas Morton Lindley, Sr., proprietor of the old-established firm of Lindley & Co., of Sacramento city. Although the scope of this work permits only a brief glance at the story of his busy life, yet even this page, taken from the many which would be necessary to relate in full the history of his career, will be found interesting to those who shared the dangers and privations incident to the early pioneer days of California, as well as the friends and associates of later years. A few short years and the story of pioneer days will have passed from the memory of living men, and will only be known only by such records as the pen of the historian shall have inscribed upon the tablets of such volumes as these, to be cherished with loving care by the generations that will follow. The subject of this sketch is a native of the State of Indiana, and

was born near the Kentucky State line, August 19, 1819, only three years subsequent to the admission of that State into the federal Union. His parents were Thomas Lindley, a native of North Carolina, and Jane (Hoops) Lindley, a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Like so many other men who in after life have become prominent, the early years of Mr. Lindley's life were passed upon a farm, and his preliminary education acquired at the common-schools. As he grew to man's estate his aspirations for a wider field of usefulness prompted him at the early age of eighteen to return to his native State, and he accepted a clerkship in the mercantile house of Lindley, Patterson & Ray, Terre Haute, and in this way securing for himself a practical education in those fundamental principles upon which the superstructure of every successful business career must be based. When the attention of the whole country was attracted by the discovery of gold in California, young Lindley was among the first to make the venturesome trip and became one of a party of eight who, leaving Terre Haute March 4, 1849, turned their faces resolutely towards the land of golden promise. One of the party was L. A. Booth, now of San Francisco; he and Mr. Lindley having bought a supply of merchandise to ship out here, upon arriving at New Orleans, Mr. Booth decided to come via Cape Horn, and Mr. Lindley and his party secured passage on the old steamer Globe to Brazos, and thence to Brownsville, where they secured their outfit, and crossed over to Matamoras and came across the country via Monterey and Durango to Mazatlan, and arrived safely in San Francisco June 9, 1849. Their journey was uneventful. They did not see any Indians, and were not disturbed by the Mexicans; it being just after the Mexican war the latter had a wholesome regard for Americans. Very soon after his arrival Mr. Lindley came to Sacramento and went at once to the mines at Little Horse-Shoe Bar, on the north fork of the American River. After a few weeks he began teaming with an ox team belonging to a Mr. Merrill, a gentleman from Oregon, hauling emigrants to the mining camps. This was remunerative for a short time, and when Mr. Lindley returned to Sacramento and began to build a log house on L street between Seventh and Eighth, he could find only three trees long enough, and had to give it up, and cut poles and hewed them out and in this way constructed a frame building for the merchandise owned by himself and Mr. Booth, soon to arrive, and this was one of the early mercantile houses in what was soon to be the capital city of the great State of California. The firm was Lindley & Booth, and continued until the flood of 1849 swept away all they had. One year later Mr. Lindley began keeping a store at Murderer's Bar, and such were the vicissitudes in the early days that he was engaged in teaming, hauling goods to the mountains, alternating this arduous but remunerative occupation with the more agreeable avocation of buying and selling cattle and shipping barley. After the floods of the winter of 1852–'53 he again engaged in business and became a member of the firm of Fry, Hoops & Co., corner of Seventh and J streets, and a few years later became sole proprietor and continued the business alone until 1858, when the firm of Lindley, Worcester & Weaver was organized, and continued until the flood of 1861. Recovering from this disaster, Mr. Lindley bought his partners' interest, and soon afterward the firm became Lindley, Hull & Lohman, and later Lindley & Lohman. About 1869 Mr. Lindley, having bought out the interest of Mr. Lohman, admitted two young men as partners and the firm became Lindley & Co., and since then for the past twenty-years the firm name has remained unchanged, though in a few years Mr. Lindley became sole proprietor and carried on the business alone for some years. In 1886 D. A. Lindley, his eldest son, was admitted a member of the firm. The subject of our sketch gives their extensive business his active attention. He enjoys an enviable reputation in the trade, and the old-established house of Lindley & Co. is said to hold the distinction of being one of the oldest in the trade on the

coast, and is certainly one of the most favorably and widely known. The ups and downs of business life incident to a new and rapidly developing country have left little time to be devoted to matters political. Mr. Lindley has never sought or been willing to accept political preferment, although as a member of the Board of School Commissioners, and also as a member of the Board of Levee Commissioners, in 1863–'64–'65, he contributed his share toward the public weal; and he is an old and honored member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers. In 1857 Mr. Lindley was united in marriage to Miss Isabel V. Arrington, a native of North Carolina. The death of this estimable lady occurred June 22, 1880, leaving eight children, seven of whom survive. Of his private life and home associations it is not our province to speak. Their beautiful, commodious home, 1314 H street, is one of the most attractive in the Capital City, and here surrounded by the loving care of affectionate children, the subject of this sketch is enjoying a well earned repose.

RUFUS BUTTERFIELD, a pioneer of Sacramento, was born in Rodan, Jefferson County, New York, November 13, 1827. He was twenty-two years old when his father died, and when in 1829 the family removed to Rochester, New York, young Rufus had already received all the schooling which he was destined to have. He learned the carpenter's trade, but at the age of nineteen he went to New Orleans, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, until 1846. In 1847 he removed to Nashville, Tennessee, and there engaged in business. When the discovery of gold in California in 1848 caused the greatest excitement, thousands flocked to the new country, and the subject of this sketch was not to be left behind. He closed his business on the 1st of January, 1849, and left Nashville for the "land of promise." Making a short stop in New Orleans, he sailed by way of Panama, arriving at San Francisco on the 5th of July, 1849, in the ship Niantic. He entered into business co-partnership with Edward Hicks, a companion of his voyage, and, coming to Sacramento, they opened a store for the sale of goods which they had the forethought to bring with them from New Orleans. Mr. Hicks assumed charge of the business here while Mr. Butterfield pushed on to the mines at the North and Middle forks of the American River. When in December the rainy season set in, he sold out his interest in the mines and returned to Tennessee, for his family. Returning again in March, 1850, he located first in San Francisco, corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, and here he was burned out in the big fire of the following year, losing everything. He then came to Sacramento and started a small store on J street, where he remained until 1852, when he went to Nevada City and for the second time engaged in mining. His wife died there, and he returned East with his two daughters, that they might have at least the advantages of an education. Returning to Sacramento, he became interested in building operations, and has continued in that business up to the present time. Mr. Butterfield has been twice married. His first wife was Melinda Loveland, a native of Egg Harbor, New Jersey. He has been a prominent member of the society of California Pioneers, a director and trustee of that organization, and his connection with the Masonic order dates back to 1861, when he was a member of Murray Lodge, No. 380, State of New York.

JAMES ANDERSON, deceased. The subject of this sketch was born in Pettis County, Missouri, July 28, 1828, his parents being William and Margaret (Davis) Anderson, both deceased in Missouri. James was brought up on his father's farm until he was eighteen, and received the usual district-school education of the period. Fifty years ago in Missouri it was not very broad or deep, and

was limited to a few months in the year, but it laid the necessary foundation. In after life Mr. Anderson was fond of reading, and kept well posted in matters of public interest, and evinced superior talents, especially in mathematics. His first position after leaving home was at a Government station among the Omahas and Pawnees, where he spent a year or two. Soon after his return to his home he set out for California, across the plains, arriving in Sacramento in September, 1849. He then went to mining on Feather River for about one year, and was fairly successful, often making $100 a day. He accumulated several thousand dollars, but his health and that of his two comrades had been impaired by bad water and poor fare on the overland trip, and Mr. Anderson found himself unfit for the rough life of a miner. Returning to the plains he traded in cattle for a time, and in the spring of 1851 he settled on the River Road, about eighteen miles below Sacramento, where he bought a ranch. Preferring general farming, stock-raising and dairying, he bought, in January, 1855, the upland ranch of 880 acres occupied by his family, two or three miles farther from the river, and in 1856 he sold his river ranch. Mr. Anderson was married, February 15, 1855, to Miss B. E. Dillon, born in Illinois in 1833, daughter of Laban and Jane (Holaday) Dillon, both now deceased. Mrs. Anderson's grandparents on both sides lived to a good old age. The Holadays were Quakers. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson became the parents of five children: Margaret Jane, born November 14, 1855; Sarah Eliza, February 7, 1857; James William, September 4, 1858; Ida Ellen, June 23, 1860; George Buckner, February 7, 1862. All the children have had the advantage of a good education, and are all fond of reading and self-improvement. Sarah Eliza was married November 10, 1880, at the home of her parents, to Fred F. Thompson, of Sacramento. They are the parents of four children: Eva; born in 1881; Edith, in 1882; Roxy, in 1884; Fred. F., Jr., in 1889. The subject of this sketch was a school trustee almost continuously for twenty years or more before his death, which occurred March 25, 1889, in San Francisco, where he had gone for medical treatment. His health had been poor for a year, and for the last six months of his life he was quite feeble. He had no hope of recovery, and concluded to come home to die in the bosom of his family, but was taken off on the very eve of his return. His remains were brought home and buried in Franklin amid the regrets of the whole community, by whom he was universally regarded as a very estimable man in all the relations of life, an excellent neighbor and upright citizen, straightforward and eminently reliable, honorable and kindly to everybody. Possessed of an admirable character and gentle disposition, he went through life without making an enemy, leaving to his bereaved wife and children a legacy more precious than gold.

JOSEPH BAILEY, mason, contractor and builder. A few years after the second war, namely, June 6, 1823, there was born to Levi Bailey, mechanic, of the goodly city of Portland, Maine, and to his wife, Mary Winship, a son, the fourth in a family of six children. This son was Joseph Bailey, the subject of this sketch. The homely surroundings of his childhood did not prevent his receiving the rudiments of a substantial education, nor did it interfere with that essential to the life of every New Englander,—a trade; that was a part of their religion, and for seven long years he served his master as an apprentice, at the expiration of which period, as can be readily understood, he was an expert mason. For two years he continued to work as a journeyman in his native city, and then removed to the "Hub," as the Bostonians are wont to term their metropolis. It is proverbial that the real live Yankee must see the world, and the subject of this sketch was no exception to the rule, for he spent two years in traveling, after which he returned to his native State, lured by who shall say what

memories! suffice it, that the records show that in May, 1848, in the little country town of Westbrook, in Cumberland County, Maine, were married, Joseph Bailey to Miss Juliet M. Trott, who for over forty years since that May morning has been his companion, sharing the disappointments and enjoying the triumphs of nearly half a century; of her qualities of head and heart, of her housekeeping, and of her piety can more be said than that she had a New England mother! Mr. Bailey continued to reside in Westbrook until 1853, at which time he came to California, where he arrived with his family on the 24th of March. The first bricks that he laid here were in the construction of what is now the *Bee* office, Third street, between J and K streets. And the first plastering was on the southwest of Third and K streets, owned by P. Scheld, Third and K streets; he had a contract on the Western Hotel, Reed's Block, Sacramento Bank building, No. 3 Engine house, Second street, the Clunie building, which was first occupied as a carriage factory by the late William Pritchard, and during the administration of Governor Booth he superintended the finishing of the State Capitol building. For thirty-two years Mr. Bailey has resided on O street, in his commodious brick residence; here his children, Joseph W. Bailey and Mattie E. Bailey, wife of F. L. Southack, of San Francisco, grew up about him, and here he is spending the declining years of a well-spent life, respected and honored by his acquaintances and loved by his friends.

GEORGE O. BATES, Supervisor of Sacramento County, began the responsibilities of life with no school education whatever, born May 13, 1829, at Milford, Otsego County, New York, during the pioneer period of that part of the country. His father was a shoemaker by occupation. When he was ten years of age the family removed to Herkimer County, and afterward to Pineville, Oswego County, New York, where young George peddled candy and apples on the line of the Erie Canal. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to L. B. Thomas, of Pulaski, to learn the trade of blacksmithing, and he became an expert wagon ironer. He then went to Rome, New York, where he worked two years as a journeyman blacksmith for Deacon Peggs. In 1848 he went to Sandy Creek and started business for himself in a small shop, where he continued until the fall of 1852, when he set out for California. The year previous he married Sarah Dennison, a native of New York, and a daughter of Robert Dennison. His brother, J. J., had come to California in 1849, and when George O. arrived on the coast in January, 1853, he went immediately to join him in the San Joaquin Valley, and remained there about two years. The grasshoppers of 1855 drove them out, and they went to Amador County and engaged in the butcher business until 1858. This year they moved to the Laguna, Sacramento County, and engaged in cattle-ranching. In 1859 Mr. George O. Bates went East for his family, going and returning overland. Returning, he bought at Salt Lake a herd of oxen, and drove them across the mountains, reaching Sacramento in safety. He continued farming on the Cosumnes some thirteen years, and engaged somewhat in speculating until 1873. He and his brother were engaged in speculating in live-stock, being together twenty-three years. Their parents came West in 1859, and were in George's care, and he moved his family from the ranch into the city. His mother died in 1874, and his father in 1883. While he has not been a politician, Mr. Bates was induced by his friends in 1885, to accept the nomination for County Supervisor, and was elected; he served four years, and in the fall of 1889 was re-elected for another term; he now holds his office. In 1882 he became interested in the trading steamers El Dorado and Clara Belle. Three years ago he bought the steamer Neponset No. 2, and is now running her as a trading boat. Mr. Bates has a wife and three children. One of the latter is the widow of Mr. Devine, of Galt; the name of the second

daughter is Matie, and that of the son is Egbert W. Mr. Bates' residence is No. 2229 O street.

ANDREW CARBLY BLOOM was born November 13, 1849, near Bonaparte, Iowa, his parents being William Henry Harrison and Delila D. (Dye) Bloom. The grandparents were Christopher and Elizabeth Bloom. The children of these in the order of their birth were Lewis, Anna, Emma, William H. H. and Samuel. "Harrison" was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 25, 1815, and was married at Windsor, Indiana, April 29, 1839, to Miss Delila D. Dye, born in Miami County, Indiana, August 27, 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Bloom, with the children they then had, left Bonaparte, Iowa, March 31, 1850, and arrived at Diamond Spring, California, September 12, where they remained about eighteen months. Mr. Bloom built the second house that was erected at that place, and there kept a hotel and bakery. In the spring of 1852 he bought a claim of 480 acres on the Hubbs ranch on the Cosumnes, but the title proved worthless, and in 1854 he returned to Diamond Spring, where he resumed his old business, with the addition of a dairy, hay-yard and general store. March 25, 1855, he sold out and moved to the Pioneer House on the Lower Jackson River, nine miles east of Sacramento. Here he bought a half interest in the hotel and 320 acres of the Norris Grant, only to lose both when the land came to be surveyed a few months later. He then rented the Keystone House, seven miles from Sacramento, for two months. October 25, 1855, Mr. Bloom bought 480 acres, since known by his name, and where the subject of this sketch now resides, about two and a half miles southwest of Franklin. Later on he bought some more land in the neighborhood, and afterward sold some, the present ranch being about 340 acres. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Bloom, who reached their majority are: Hetty, born in Iowa, July 1, 1842, was married to Joseph Morrow, and died March 17, 1863; Arsinve M., born in Iowa, July 26, 1844, was married March 22, 1862, to Stephen J. Dillon, who died in Sacramento, May 29, 1879, leaving two children, Albert L. and Stephen J. Mrs. Dillon was married to Thomas P. Taylor; they are the parents of one boy, Arthur Bloom Taylor, born June 7, 1882. Adaline, now Mrs. Solomon Runyon (see sketch of Mr. Runyon); Andrew C., the subject of this sketch; Sierra Nevada, born at Diamond Spring, California, November 12, 1854, by marriage, Mrs. William Lockhart, of Richland, in this county; Pacific Ellen, born also at Diamond Spring, August 29, 1854, by marriage, Mrs. James Riley, of Sacramento; Eliza Oceana, born in Franklin Township in this county, July 10, 1856, by marriage Mrs. A. M. Cain, died April 23, 1888. Harrison Bloom died March 10, 1881, at his home near Franklin, and was buried in the Franklin cemetery, after a residence of over twenty-five years. He had been constable for many years, and was a deputy sheriff at the time of his death. He enjoyed the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends, and was universally regarded as an estimable citizen and kindly neighbor. His widow is now living in Sacramento. Andrew C. Bloom, the only son, was married April 15, 1872, to Miss Sarah Ellen Vannatta, a native of Grant County, Wisconsin, where she was born June 23, 1853, daughter of George Phillip and Mary Elizabeth (McCormack) Vannatta. Her father came to California in 1857, and settled at Placerville. The father was born January 8, 1825; the mother, January 29, 1833; were married September 20, 1852. The mother died in 1865; the father is living near Stockton. The grandfather, Henry Vannatta, a farmer in Wisconsin, died in 1884, at an advanced age. Grandmother McCormack came to California with the Vannatta family, and died at Placerville, aged about sixty-five. Mrs. A. C. Bloom has one living sister, Susan M., a native of this State, now Mrs. Tharon Hollenbeck, of O'Neals, Fresno County. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Bloom are the parents of three living children: William Harrison, born

February 26, 1873; Andrew Carbly, February 25, 1877; Clarence Laurel, September 1, 1879.

ABESAGNO was born in Italy March 21, 1852. His father, Thomas John Besagno, was a farmer by occupation. Our subject was brought up on a farm, and in 1873 came to California. After residing nine months in San Francisco he came to Dry Creek Township, this county, and rented his present place, which in 1882 he purchased, and which he has greatly improved. It is two and a half miles from Galt. Here he follows general farming and also raises some vegetables; and he has a thrifty orchard and vineyard. In 1880, in Stockton, he married Miss Mary Maringo, and they have two sons and four daughters, whose names are Johnnie, Andy, Amelia, Ida, Tersa and Palmeda. Mr. Besagno has no other relatives in this country.

WILLIAM FLETCHER BRYAN, the youngest son of Hon. William E. Bryan, was born in El Dorado County. When he was about six years old he began to work on his father's farm, driving teams long before he was able to harness them, and doing all sorts of farm work. From that time to the present he has made his home on the ranch. He has in former years been largely interested in sheep-raising, having, in company with other members of the family, about 3,000 sheep to start with. He carried on this enterprise for about eight years, but is now devoting his attention to farming principally. He has in his own name 1,322 acres of choice land, well improved. He was married November 30, 1879, to Miss Annie A. Criswell, a native of Santa Clara County, born November 30, 1855, and daughter of A. F. Criswell. Mrs. Bryan lived in her native place till she was about nine years old, and in the fall of 1864 came to Sacramento County, where she has since made her home. They have one child, Macie Mabel, born December 28, 1882. They have lost two children: Clinton Evermont, born April 18, 1881, and died March 29, 1888; Nellie M., born August 7, 1887, died January 4, 1889.

PETER BOHL, real estate and insurance agent, 325 J street, Sacramento, is one of the most substantial citizens of the State, inheriting as he does the highest qualities of the German-American character. His father, George Bohl, was a Bavarian by nativity, and came with his family to this country in the early days, settling first in Pennsylvania and afterward in Cincinnati, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was born, October 23, 1830, the fourth of five sons and the first American born in the family. Subsequently the father moved to Brown County, near Georgetown, on a farm, where he reared his family, and finally to Covington, Kentucky, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. It is a conspicuous fact that a large proportion—perhaps the largest proportion—of men who achieve success in life are born and reared upon the farm, spending their early life only amid rural scenes. Mr. Bohl was twenty years of age when he left the farm and started out in commercial life for himself, engaging in Peoria, Illinois, as a clerk in a mercantile house. An older brother having come to California in 1851, and located in Sacramento as a baker, and afterward as a merchant, Mr. Bohl followed his example in 1853. Embarking on the Oregon, he had a narrow escape from the yellow fever, which prevailed on board. Arriving in San Francisco on February 6, he came at once to Sacramento, clerked a few months for his brother, and then bought an interest in a stable and hay yard on J street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, known as the Central Hay Yard. Shortly after he purchased his brother's interest in the bakery, and was engaged there for a period of eight years. For the

next five years he was a dealer in groceries and grain. Early in 1873 he embarked in the real estate and insurance business, associated with the house of W. P. Coleman, the banker, and in this relation he has operated up to the present time. His connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church began twenty-three years ago, since which time he has occupied many positions of trust and responsibility in the society, leading in all local measures of the church for the advancement of Christianity. First, in 1867, he was elected steward and trustee. Subsequently, in 1876, he was a delegate to the General Conference of his church, held in Baltimore, Maryland, during which season he also visited the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia; and he was an alternate to the General Conference of May, 1888, held in New York city. He was active in the establishment of the Y. M. C. A. in Sacramento. For fifteen years he has been a trustee of the University of the Pacific in Santa Clara County, being re-elected every four years. This institution of learning has grown to large proportions, so that it now contains between 500 and 600 students, and has magnificent buildings, including an observatory with all its appliances. The money used for the erection of all these magnificent buildings was donated by liberal and generous-hearted men and women. It is now the most extensive institution of Christian education on this coast. Mr. Bohl's residence on N street, opposite the State Capitol, is one of the most commodious and tasteful in the city, and here he is spending the golden years of his life.

JAMES S. BOWLES, deceased, formerly a farmer of Brighton Township, was born March 20, 1822, in Hanover County, Virginia, and was reared to manhood in Richmond, that State. His parents were William S. and Mary Bowles. In 1849 he went to New York and thence sailed by way of Cape Horn to San Francisco, arriving in September. He spent the ensuing winter in the El Dorado County mines, and in the spring came down to Sacramento. On the last day of February he married Martha A. Winters, who was born June 14, 1825, a native of Perry County, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Winters, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Kentucky. When she was two years old her parents moved to the small town of Elizabeth, near Galena, in Jo Daviess County, Illinois. In April, 1849, they came to California with horses and oxen across the plains, arriving at Lassen's on the 13th or 14th of September, and the next month in Sacramento. For a while they resided six miles above Marysville, then worked at Cox's Bar for a time, and then kept hotel at Forest City in Sierra County. Being a millwright by trade, Mr. Winters built a mill at Forest City and ran it three or four years. In the course of a number of years he became blind, and was taken by one of his sons to San Jose. After a time he went to Stockton, where he died January 15, 1870. His widow afterward died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Bowles, March 14, 1875. In their family were five children, all of whom are living, namely: Theodore, now residing at Washoe, Nevada; John D., in Carson City, Nevada; Joseph, at Los Angeles; Mrs. Harriet Reede, Washoe, Nevada, and Mrs. Bowles. After his marriage Mr. James S. Bowles settled on 160 acres of fine productive land in Brighton Township, where he made his home until he died, January 16, 1865. He had seven children, as follows: Emma, born January 14, 1851; William E., September 30, 1852; Sarah E., September 21, 1854; Arthur W., June 20, 1856, and died July 27, 1882; John D., January 10, 1859, and died July 21, 1878; Hattie E., born December 10, 1860, and died November 10, 1880; and Theodore S., February 8, 1863, and died February 5, 1881. Emma married George Baker, and resides in Brighton Township; William E. lives on the home place, and Sarah E. married T. C. Dolan, and resides in San Francisco. William E. was married May 6, 1880, to Katie McDonald, daughter of

Joseph and Mary McDonald, born in New Haven, Connecticut, and they have one son, William E., Jr., who was born January 24, 1881.

JAMES BASCOM BRADFORD, San Joaquin Township, was born in Washington, Daviess County, Indiana, in 1826. His father, George Bradford, was born in Middlesex County, Connecticut, in 1787. He left home at an early age, went West, and upon reaching manhood settled in Washington, Indiana, and engaged in merchandising; he, like other pioneers of the West, engaged in flat-boating to New Orleans, making his first trip in 1818. The Bradfords are of New England stock for several generations. James' mother, *nee* Mary F. Bruce, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, in 1793. The Bruces were among the early settlers of that State. James Bruce's paternal grandparents were Charles and Diana Bradford, and their children were Lucretia, George, Robert, Charles, William and James. The grandmother's maiden name was Diana Stevens, whose brother was Colonel of a cavalry regiment in the Revolutionary war, and fed and clothed his regiment at his own expense during one winter. James Bruce's maternal grandparents were Alexander and Sarah Bruce, and their children were John, Charity, Joseph, Catharine, Mary F., Squire, Sarah, Kiziah Alexander, William and Rachel. James B. received the usual district-school education of the period; came to California in 1850 and engaged in mining for about a year in Placer and Shasta counties. He then established a trading-post at Yankee Jim's, a flourishing mining camp in Placer County. He put up his buildings and kept a general supply of all things needed by miners, keeping six or seven mules to make daily trips to the claims, delivering goods within a radius of ten miles. He continued in that business for two years. In 1855, with his brother, William B., went into business in Sacramento, keeping a feed and sale stable. In 1858 he resumed the mercantile business at Michigan Bluffs, Placer County. In 1860 he moved to Downieville, Sierra County, furnishing supplies as before. In 1862 he went to Aurora, Nevada, where he engaged in trading and mining for several years. In April, 1866, he located 160 acres of Government land, and built a house on it where he still lives. His brothers, W. B. and P. B., occupy adjoining farms, all devoted to vineyards, for which they are found to be well adapted. J. B. Bradford was married to Miss Sarah G. Kilbourne, September 20, 1871, at Danville, Illinois, by Rev. A. L. Brooks. Mrs. S. G. Bradford was born in Venice, Ohio, in 1842, and was the daughter of Jonathan and Susan M. Kilbourne, both of whom are still living in 1890, aged respectively seventy-three and seventy. Mrs. Bradford's paternal grandparents were Joseph and Rebecca Kilbourne, of Vermont. Her maternal grandparents were Isaac and Elizabeth Johnson Lutes, of New Jersey. Grandmother Lutes is ninety-four years old, and loves to hold reunions of her descendants on the anniversary of her birth, at her home near Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford are the parents of two boys: Perley Kilbourne born July 8, 1872, and George Bruce, born April 5, 1875.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. BRADLEY. The lives of some men are peculiarly rich in incident, and especially is this the case with those who in early life have followed the sea. To write the history of such lives would be to fill volumes. The subject of this sketch has a life history well worth writing; but in a work of this character, where only a limited space is allowed to each individual, the question is not what to include, but what to leave out of the interesting narrative. Captain Bradley was born in Yorkshire, in the north of England, in 1847. He received a common-school education, and at the age of fourteen years entered upon

his sailor's apprenticeship of three years, under Captain Harrison, of the brig Daring, of Whitby. Finishing his term of apprenticeship, he made two short voyages before the mast; then a voyage to the Black Sea, as second mate of the Ariel, of Stockton; and on the return voyage he was wrecked. "Never shall I forget the peril of that time," says the gallant Captain. "We were going through the Bay of Biscay, our vessel laden with grain, and in a gale, and in order to avoid a collision with another vessel the Ariel was 'brought to' suddenly, shifting the cargo and springing a leak; for three nights and two days we manned the pumps, but our utmost efforts were not sufficient. Inch by inch our doom approached, and after many weary hours a sail was descried to windward. She bore down upon us. Hope became a certainty; but alas! she proved to be an Italian trader, and seeing our signal of distress—the reversed Union Jack — she, with heartless cruelty, passed us by on the other side. The sea was running high, but we had no other choice—we must leave the sinking ship. First one and then another of our boats' were swamped, in attempting to launch them, but the life-boat was successfully launched by cutting away the bulwark and rail, and in it our fifteen men were crowded, at the mercy of the raging sea. Happily a Welsh schooner bore down upon us and threw out a life-buoy with 100 fathoms of line attached, and we were drawn safely to her deck. In that moment of safety, look! the gallant Ariel, poised for one moment upon the crest of a mighty wave, the next gone for ever!" Such is life on the sea. The wrecked crew was well treated by the strangers, and on the following day they were landed safe at Queenstown. After a few weeks rest at his home in Yorkshire, the young sailor shipped once more before the mast, in the ship Manfred, Captain Scott, bound with a cargo of coal for Colombo, Ceylon, and to Burmah, in British India, for a cargo of rice for Rotterdam, Holland, and home. The English merchant marine service has no equal in the world, its efficiency being due largely to her system of thorough examinations instituted by Government. When the subject of this sketch finished the voyage above described, he went to Sunderland and passed his examination before the Board of Government Examiners, both as to seamanship and navigation, receiving a certificate which entitled him to the position of second mate, on any English vessel. And he at once secured such a position on the Regina, a sister vessel to the Ariel, and sailed away on a voyage to the Black Sea. After twelve months' service, came another examination before the Board, and again he passed with credit, securing this time a certificate as chief mate, and secured a position on the new bark Hannah Hodgson. Eighteen months later he was passed as Captain. Thus step by step we find him gradually rising, steadily onward and upward, until he is in command of the bark Dorathea, engaged in the Mediterranean trade; later on he was transferred to the steamers Polino, Aagean and Nio, and was chief mate on these vessels, making his first trip to the United States in the latter with Captain Turnbull Potts—now a shipowner—as master. After two more trips in the Nio, to the Mediterranean, he came again to New York, as Captain of the steamer Charles Townsend Hook, when one of those experiences befell him, which can be best related in his own words: "We had come to New York, in ballast, taking on a general cargo. I remember that sixteen vessels left New York and Baltimore on that day. On the 24th of December we ran into a cyclone. My experience and observations of the laws governing storms enabled me to ascertain that we were running into the center of the cyclone, and that by 'going about' we could steer clear of its greatest violence; in doing this, however, we 'shipped-a-sea,' and were very nearly lost. But the air-compartments, or water ballast tanks in the bottom of the ship, with which she was provided, brought her afloat, as I knew they would, the only question being, would she be right side up. That she did come right side up, the sequel shows, for she came riding safe into London,

twelve days from New York, being the second to arrive out of the sixteen to start, eight of which were never heard from." After a short rest he was again afloat, this time on a voyage to the White Sea—the northernmost point of Russia—where he first learned that the latitude could be found by an altitude of the sun at midnight. On his next voyage he took command of the Silbury, the finest steamer of the Chapman's fleet of ten vessels, running from London to Havre, Hayti and Jamaica, a voyage of three months' duration. When the Charles Townsend Hook, their new steamer, was completed, he was complimented by being transferred to her, extending the line from Jamica to New Orleans, where they took a cargo of cotton for Rotterdam. Afterward the C. T. Hook was chartered for two years in the China trade, by Katz Brothers, Singapore, running with passengers and freight from Hong Kong to Saigon, Cochin China, Bankok and Manilla. Later on, and while at home recruiting for another voyage, he was sent to Glasgow to superintend the loading of vessels for the West Indies, and upon his return to Sunderland, he was to look at the steamer Madras, then lying at Shields, with a view of her purchase for the China trade. She was a 3,000-ton vessel, of which he was afterward commander. In 1883, being then in the China coasting trade, he left Hong Kong, with 600 Chinamen, a crew of thirty men and twelve China doctors. On the eighth day out chicken-pox was reported, which was later found to be the dread small-pox, and for sixty-four days they were detained by the Hawaiian Government officials before being allowed to discharge their cargo at Honolulu and proceed to Vancouver's Island. For fourteen days more they were detained there before being allowed to dock and discharge cargo. He then steamed away for Tacoma, Puget Sound, for coal; but finding they would be delayed, he went to Seattle, and so on to San Francisco, where they arrived in August, 1883. The Captain left the steamer there, determined to take no more chances on the sea, but to build a home, and to enjoy at least some of the rewards so richly earned, to live with his family henceforth and to enjoy the society of his children; for, out of the entire fourteen years of married life in which he had followed the sea, only about six months had been spent on shore. He purchased a farm near Ione, sent for his family, disposed of his interest in the various vessels which he had acquired by patient industry, and in the following February he became a farmer in the golden State of California. Here he remained until March 1, 1888, when he moved his family to the city of Sacramento and engaged in the grain business on J street. The Bradley family is an old one, his father, John Bradley, having been master mechanic for William Lund, of Keightley, for twenty-five years. Mrs. Bradley is a lady of culture and refinement, the daughter of Captain John Openshaw Cormack, of Sunderland, England.

ALFRED BRIGGS, rancher, was born in the town of Skaneateles, Onondaga County, New York, September 11, 1820, son of Samuel and Anna (Wilkie) Briggs, both natives also of that State. His grandfather, John Briggs, was a a native of Vermont, and, after his daughter Betsey was born, emigrated in pioneer times to the frontier in New York State, locating at a place called New Albany, where a number of his children were born, among whom was Samuel, the next to the eldest. A few years later he returned to Vermont, and in 1800 to New York again. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Samuel Briggs was born in 1789. When grown up he received a piece of land from his father, and afterward bought other tracts. This farm contained 110 acres, and was about half a mile from the foot of Skaneateles Lake, the town of the same name being situated on both sides of the lake at the outlet. It is now in the possession of Courtland Briggs, the youngest son. In early days the family were surrounded by friendly Indians of several tribes, and here Samuel brought up his family. His

house fronted on the old Genesee road running from Albany to Buffalo, which was the first made through the country, a distance of about 300 miles. Along this road were a number of "taverns," some of them kept by Indians. When thirty years of age Mr. Samuel Briggs married Miss Anna Wilkie. Her mother was born in New Amsterdam, of Mohawk Dutch descent. She died in 1841, and her husband survived till about 1867. They had four children, all sons, namely: Alfred, Frederick, Charles and Courtland, of whom the eldest and youngest only are living. Alfred Briggs lived with his parents and in the vicinity of his home until he was twenty-five years of age, working on his father's farm and clerking for his uncle in a flouring mill and distillery. That mill in those days turned out about 100 barrels of flour a day. In the distillery high wines exclusively were manufactured, which were shipped to New York. In 1845 Mr. Briggs went to Chicago and different places in Indiana. His brother Frederick was keeping a store at Rochester, Indiana, with whom he remained for a time, returning in the fall to New York. In July, 1846, he again went to Rochester, Indiana, and engaged as a clerk in a dry-goods store three months, or until November, when he went to the lead mines in La Fayette County, Wisconsin, which is in the southwest corner of the State. He followed mining there about eighteen months, then entered the store at Shullsburg as clerk, where he shortly afterward took an interest in the business, under the firm name of Briggs & McNulty. At the end of four years the gold excitement of California carried him away with the rushing crowd toward the El Dorado. Having seen some '49ers who had been here and returned, bringing the news direct, in April, 1850, he and a cousin, William Billings, started by way of St. Joseph, Missouri, and came through on the Salt Lake route. At St. Joseph they found many old acquaintances, that point being a great rendezvous for Western travel, and the final point of preparation and departure through the unknown wilds that stretched illimitably before the eager gold hunters. They joined a train of six or seven wagons, commanded by Abram Woodard, an old settler in this county whose sketch appears in this work. Mr. Briggs celebrated the 4th of July in Salt Lake City, at a grand dinner furnished by the Mormons, who made a business of feeding immigrants. Here the party rested a few days. They left the valley July 10, taking the Mormon route, and using the Mormon guide book, which was the best one published at that time. They soon met two men from the Woodard train returning to Salt Lake for provisions. The company were suffering considerably on the route of the Sublette cut-off, and these two men announced their intention to go with this company instead of pursuing the cut-off any further. Flour at that time was $50 a hundred weight, and cornmeal $25; a pint of brandy would buy fifty pounds of flour. Brandy, coffee and sugar commanded almost any price in Salt Lake City. The Mormons had made considerable money from returning Californians and money was scarcely an object with them. On reaching the Sink of the Humboldt they loaded Mr. Briggs' wagon with hay and water, leaving the other wagons there and packing the other animals Each one on his horse, they thus reached Ragtown, where they recruited, paying a "bit" a pound for hay. Crossing the mountains through the Carson Cañon they reached Johnson's ranch, where they sold their horses, saddles, etc., and commenced mining. Mr. Briggs' mining experience would be a history of itself. He was generally lucky—indeed so much so that others used to say, "Wherever Briggs goes it will pay you to follow." Altogether he took out of the mines probably about $150,000. Being of a free-hearted nature, he has been very liberal with his fortune. He followed the business about fourteen years in El Dorado County, during which time he was married, and for five or six years lived on a ranch; but this being nearly all mining land, he paid but little attention to farming. In the spring of 1864 he came to Sacramento County, and a year afterward pur-

chased his present place in Sutter and Brighton townships. It contains 185 acres, well improved and in a good state of cultivation. Politically Mr. Briggs was in former years a Democrat. In 1853 he was elected to the Assembly from El Dorado County, and in 1858 he was again elected, on the anti-Lecompton ticket (anti-slavery) to the same position. He has accordingly been a supporter of the Republican party ever since it was organized. In 1864, through the influence of John Conness, of El Dorado County, then United States Senator, Mr. Briggs received from Abraham Lincoln the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of California, which position he held nine years, having his office in Sacramento. For the past twenty-one years Mr. Briggs has been a member of Tehama Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M., of Sacramento. October 18, 1854, is the date of Mr. Briggs' marriage to Mary A. Lucas, who died July 15, 1870, the mother of six children, namely: Helen M., Charles W., Anna E., John C., George F., and Alfred, Jr. The three youngest are deceased, and the living are all residents of this State. Mr. Briggs was again married October 28, 1873, to Mary E. Dougherty, and by this marriage there are three children,—Bertha, Alfred and Clara.

HIRAM CHASE, a farmer of Dry Creek Township, was born November 16, 1824, in Saratoga County, New York. His father, Abner Chase, was a native of Vermont, was in early years engaged in the manufacture of clothing, and afterward was a lumber merchant most of the time during the remainder of his life. He died in Cattaraugus County, New York, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. He was an energetic man in business, much interested in politics but never aspiring to office. For his wife he had married Mary Cox, also a native of New York; she died at the age of seventy-two years. There were five sons and two daughters in their family. The sons were C. C., Homer, Hiram, Henry and Charles. All except Charles are still living, and in the Eastern States. Hiram was brought up on a farm in New York and also trained in the lumber business, following this until he was twenty-eight years of age, then, in 1852, came to California. Starting for the coast he was at first in a large train, but afterward he and two others came on with one mule. After stopping in Placerville for a short time he came into Dry Creek Township and rented a ranch of William L. McIntyre on shares. One year afterward he took a farm in San Joaquin. Selling this, he entered into partnership with a son of McIntyre in a ranch on his land, and remained there until 1857 when he went East, by way of Panama, and visited in New York State; and there he was married, in 1859, to Miss Amanda, daughter of Simon and Fanny (Flagg) Frazer. Her grandfather was a soldier in the British army. Both her parents were natives of Vermont. In 1869 Mr. Chase returned to California, by way of the Union and Central Pacific railroads, intending to settle at Los Angeles; but, finding so many of his old friends in Sacramento County beseeching him to remain here, he yielded to their persuasive arguments. Accordingly he purchased his present ranch of 160 acres, from John McFarland, then a part of the Sharon grant. This farm he has improved until he has made it one of the best in the country, it being a model of comfort and neatness. He is now gradually converting it into vineyard and orchard. Mr. Chase has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1848, being now connected with the Phœnix Lodge at Galt. Of his four children only two are living: Fanny, wife of S. M. Fulton, and John C., living on the home place.

JAMES H. COSTELO was born in Philadelphia, October 9, 1837, son of John and Mary (Costelo) Costelo. He worked at the blacksmith trade in his native State until 1855, when he went to Linn County, Iowa, where he

remained five years. In 1860 he moved to Denver, Colorado, where he remained two years and eight months employed at his trade. In 1862 he started for California with mule teams. He was accompanied by his family, father and mother and two hired men. The trip occupied only sixty-two days. They arrived in Sacramento September 21, 1862, just before the State fair of that year. James Costelo remained in Sacramento three months working at his trade, then leased the Daylor ranch on the Cosumnes River, where he remained two years. He then leased a ranch in Napa County and lost $4,000 during the year he stayed there. In 1865 he moved to Sacramento and purchased a ranch located fourteen miles from Sacramento at old Elk Grove. He also runs a blacksmith shop. He was married, in January, 1862, to Miss Sarah L. Shockley, a native of Ohio, whose parents came to California in 1862 with Mr. Costelo. Mrs. Costelo's mother resides with them, aged seventy-four years. In their family are eight children: Hattie B., George L., Levy S., Raymond V., deceased, Clarence, Nellie, Edna and Walter. Mr. Costelo is now paying his attention to the raising of fine horses, and he has some splendid specimens of the noble animal on his ranch. The ranch is in a fine state of cultivation. He belongs to the Elk Grove I. O. O. F., No. 274, Grange, and Occidental Encampment, of Sacramento.

VINCENTO CASELLI, orchardist, was born in Tuscany, Italy, August 16, 1835, a son of Pasquale Caselli, who died November 21, 1888, at the age of eighty-seven years. His mother died October 19, 1887, at the age of seventy-eight years. When seventeen years old he sailed for America and spent the first year in New York, manufacturing images from plaster of Paris. Next year he came to California by the Nicaragua route, landing in San Francisco in August, and on the coast he spent the first year among the mines in Sonora. Then he raised vegetables three years at San Francisco, and then engaged in farming in this county. He was five years on rented land on the Sacramento River in Sutter Township, and then bought seventy-two acres about two miles below the Riverside House and there carried on farming and vegetable gardening about ten years. Selling this place, he returned to Italy to visit his parents. After thirteen months of absence he rented a place below Sutterville, where the old brewery was, and remained there two years; and finally, in 1876, he purchased his present place between the upper and lower Stockton roads, consisting of sixty acres and devoted mostly to fruit; twenty-three acres are in vineyard, three acres in orchard of different kinds of fruit, especially the small fruits. Much credit is due Mr. Caselli for the industry and economy by which he has increased his worldly possessions from nothing to the comfortable home which he now enjoys. His family are all industrious laborers. Mr. Caselli was married, in 1861, to Mary Nevis, a native of Portugal, who died September 20, 1877, at the age of thirty-five years. Mr. Caselli has had six children, named Alfred, Maggie, Albert, Emanuel, Belle and Flora. Belle was born in Italy and the others in this county.

WILLIAM CARROLL, an enterprising and successful farmer of Lee Township, was born in 1833, in Canada East, about forty-five miles from Montreal, in a settlement almost entirely Catholic, known as St. Columban. His parents, William and Catherine (Cunningham) Carroll, were both Irish, the father being a native of Fermanagh, and the mother of Longford. They were married in New York State about 1828, and their oldest child was born there, being about two years old when they settled at St. Columban's in 1831. They were the parents of ten sons and two daughters, all living in 1889, except one, who died at the age of fourteen. William received

the usual education of what was the equivalent of our district schools, but with a certain fee or contribution attachment. At the age of nineteen or twenty he hired out as a steamboat hand, and worked at different lines of work until he was twenty-five. In the fall of 1858 he set out for California by the way of New York and Cape Horn, arriving in San Francisco in March, 1859, after a voyage of 133 days from New York, in the clipper ship Gray Feather. He engaged in the sheep-raising business on Government land, free to all, until he bought a possessory right in 1863, part homestead and part purchased from the railroad, which he increased by further purchase at intervals until he owned 720 acres. About 1881 he sold 320 acres, making his present holding about 400 acres, on which he raises the usual grain crops. He was married in 1878 to Mrs. Lucy (Scanlan) Kavanaugh, a native of Kerry, Ireland. They have no living children, but Mrs. Carroll is the mother, by her previous marriage, of two, a son and daughter, the latter now being Mrs. Louis K. Callison, of San Jose.

CHARLES TRAVER.—Among those who, coming to California in the early days, have amassed a fortune and become prominent as representative men in this "the land of golden promise," the subject of this sketch ranks among the most widely and favorably known. The story of his life carries with it a lesson fully illustrating what may be accomplished, even under adverse circumstances, by perseverance and well-directed energy. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was but a child when taken to South Bend, Indiana, where he was raised in the family of a cousin, and worked in a brick yard, receiving little or no rudimentary education. At the age of sixteen years he ran away from home and found employment upon the river and elsewhere; this was in 1841. In 1844 his cousin, starting for Oregon, desired him to accompany him, but he decided to remain in South Bend, and was there united in marriage to Miss Dillie Day, a daughter of Captain Lot Day, a farmer. As he grew up he became acquainted with Charles Crocker (since noted), who came from the same place, South Bend, and they were friends prior to coming to California, as well as since. In 1850, in company with his wife and a party made up at South Bend, he started out for California, overland. Schuyler Colfax, afterward Vice-President of the United States, being then a warm personal friend, made them a farewell speech as they started on the then long journey. Their train, consisting of thirty-two ox teams, made quite an imposing array. On this, his first journey across the plains (he has made three altogether), Mr. Traver walked every step of the way and carried his rifle on his shoulders. Crossing the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, the party proceeded up on the north side of the Platte, to Salt Lake, and by way of Goose Creek, the head of the Humboldt, etc., to Hangtown, arriving August 12, having been something over four months on the road. During the following year (1851) his father-in-law, Captain Day, came across the plains and settled at Stockton, San Joaquin County, where Mr. Traver and wife joined him. Remaining there till the fall of that year, they went to the Cosumnes and rented the Slough House, which had been kept by Daley & Sheldon. Daley had died in the fall of 1850, of cholera, and Sheldon, a man of irascible temper, had made himself unpopular and was shot during the following spring. Mr. Traver kept the Slough House till the winter of 1853, when he crossed over into Yolo County and took up a homestead, where for fourteen years he made his home, until he took up his residence permanently in the Capital City. Mr. Traver was one of the first in the State to raise grain. In 1852 he paid sixteen cents a pound for seed barley, sowed it, cut it all himself with a cradle, and hired Indians to rake and bind it, and in this primitive and laborious manner secured the first crop. When in 1860, upon the completion of the Masonic Temple, the

county court-rooms were removed from the building at the corner of Ninth and K streets to that edifice, Mr. Toll remodeled his building and fitted it up as a hotel, and in doing so became involved. The property came into the possession of L. M. Curtis and Mr. Traver, and after the floods of 1861–'62, when the water stood on the first floor of the building as high as the bar, they refitted and refurnished it for one Judy, who kept it for a time. It was afterward kept by James Shoemaker for two years. Curtis & Traver then bought the lot, forty feet on K street and 120 feet on Seventh, making altogether 100 x 120 feet. In 1868 the entire building was remodeled, and has since been known as the Capitol Hotel, one of the finest in the city. When in 1864 Mr. Traver moved in from the ranch, he did so in order to take charge of the hotel; but he soon leased the property to Mr. Day, a brother-in-law, who ran the house until he was succeeded a few years later by Messrs. Blessing & Guthrie, the present proprietors. Of the later enterprises which have engaged the attention of Mr. Traver, the "Seventy-six Land and Water Company" of Fresno County, and building of the town of Traver on the Southern Pacific road, must receive at least a passing notice. Having purchased a large tract of land in Fresno County, midway between the city of Fresno and Tulare, he conceived the idea of bringing the water of King's River, thirty-two miles distant, for purposes of irrigation, and a ditch 100 feet wide at the bottom was constructed and proved a perfect success. In 1884 the town of Traver was laid out, a station and other buildings erected, and at the first day's sale of town lots in April that year $27,000 was realized; and such was the rapid development of this section, due to the abundant supply of water, that in 1885 more wheat was shipped from Traver station than from any other point on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Traver has been a Freemason since 1849, being a charter member of Castwell Lodge, of South Bend, Indiana, and an Odd Fellow since 1886, being a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 4, and of Encampment No. 2, of this city. Such in brief is the outline of the history of one of Sacramento's most successful and honored citizens, who began life without a dollar, and who arrived on this coast forty years ago without a business acquaintance or a friend; yet such has been the success of his life that it is with pleasure that we accord to him a prominent place in this historic volume of a county with which he has been so closely identified for so many years.

THOMAS HOLDER, proprietor of the City Hotel, Sacramento, is a native of England, born at Bath, Somersetshire, on the 28th of August, 1832, his parents being John and Ann (Challenger) Holder. The name originates from the Tower Holders of London (time of the great fire of 1666). Thomas Holder was reared and educated at Bath, and served two years at the confectionery business. He then went to London, where he was for four years under the noted Sawyer, of the Reform Club. He then went to Australia, under engagement with the Melbourne Club, of Melbourne, where he was given charge, though only twenty years of age. In the meantime his father, who was on his way to Australia, went down with the George Tayleur in the Irish Channel, and our subject went back to England to take his mother to Australia. He took her to Geelong, Victoria, where he opened a large confectionery establishment. There his mother died. He closed out the business, and accepted a commission to travel in the interests of the Government. During his service in this capacity he had some adventures which he will never forget. He started with the ill-fated Burke and Wills' scientific expedition in 1860, to explore the continent of Australia in a line from its southern to its northern borders. When they arrived at the Barcoo, on Cooper Creek, a depot was formed, and Mr. Holder and others were left there, while Robert O'Hara Burke, William

John Wills (of the Melbourne Observatory) and two others, named Gray and King, proceeded on across the desert, leaving the rest, on the 16th of December, taking a horse and six camels. They accomplished their task, and started back. Gray died on the way, on the 16th of April. Five days later the others reached the Barcoo. But as misfortune would have it, they had been given up for lost by Mr. Holder, and those with him, who had taken their departure only a few hours before the three reached there. They wandered about; Burke and Wills died of starvation, and King fell in with some friendly blacks, with whom he was found by a relief expedition. On another occasion Mr. Holder had a terrible experience on the west coast of New Zealand. With a party of sixty he was landed at Bruce's Bay by the ship William Misken, for the purpose of exploring and prospecting. There is a promontory there, running well out into the sea, and this was supposed to be the end of the gold diggings. They met with disaster in many respects. Most of them started to return by land, but that way there were nine snow rivers to cross. A whale boat had been left them, and Mr. Holder and eight others took the boat, and four out of that number manned it. They ran out of provisions and water, and were eight days and nine nights at sea in the open boat, when they were finally picked up by the steamer "Claude Hamilton," off Cape Foulweather, and taken to Nelson. Mr. Holder then engaged in trading between Nelson and Okitiki. He was so engaged for about five months when he went to Melbourne, and was then called to Sydney to take the position of manager of the Australian Club. He held that position for six years, and gave it up to take the Pier Hotel at Manley Beach, nine miles from Sydney. When he closed there he left Australia with the intention of visiting England with his wife and family, but arriving at San Francisco concluded to remain there. He opened the City Bouffe on Kearny street, one of the greatest oyster-houses and restaurants of the day. He next went to Portland, Oregon, and opened the Maison Dore, but afterward returned to San Francisco, and opened the large London and Glasgow pie establishment, wholesale and retail, on Valencia street, where he himself sold as high as 1,000 pies on the street per night. He next leased the Neptune Gardens, Alameda, from the railroad company, and conducted them one season. Following this, in 1886, he came to Sacramento, and opened the City Hotel and had it ready for the accommodation of fair visitors, a big undertaking, for the small amount of time he had. His great experience as a caterer gives him an immense advantage in the operation of a hotel, and he has built up the trade of his house from nothing to its present large proportions. Mr. Holder was married in Australia, April 11, 1871, to Miss Minnie Shay, a native of Australia. They have had eight children, of whom four are living, viz.: Thomas Percival, Ernest John, Ellen Louise and William Oscar. Mr. Holder is an enterprising man, and in his business has made a name for himself in more than one country. He has had an eventful life, and one well worth the writing.

HENRY C. ROSS, supervisor of Sacramento. No State in the Union, indeed no country in the world, can equal California in the history of her sons, who from small beginnings have, by enterprise and good judgment, advanced to positions of eminence and affluence. A good illustration of this remark is the life of the subject of this sketch, who was born in the little village of Camden, Preble County, Ohio, December 28, 1834. When he was a child his father, Charles Ross, a native of Pennsylvania, died. His mother, Lois (Ladd) Ross, also a Pennsylvanian, afterward was again married. His opportunities for a school education were greatly limited, as he had but the winter seasons for a few years in which to attend school. With the noble pluck characteristic of the Scotch ancestry, from which he sprang, he determined to learn some useful

trade with which to fight the battle of life. Accordingly, he entered as an apprentice with Wysold & Pierce, a firm of masons, served his time and became an expert bricklayer. Early in 1850 his half-brother, C. W. Pierce, had come to California, and, in connection with B. F. Alexander, established the firm of Pierce & Alexander, contractors and builders, in the city of Sacramento. In 1852 Mr. Pierce returned to Ohio on a visit, and his account of the "golden" opportunities to be had in this locality induced Mr. Ross to accompany him back to this State. Coming by way of the Nicaragua route, they arrived here in April, 1853. Mr. Ross, being a skilled workman, readily found employment at $12 a day. But as money could be made much more rapidly in the cattle trade, Mr. Ross, in company with his half-brother, engaged in that business, buying their stock in the lower counties of the State and driving them across the country to Sacramento, to supply the demand occasioned by the mining operations upon the Sacramento River and other mining districts, whose base of supply was at this point. In this business he continued until 1859, when, having accumulated a handsome sum and become weary of the arduous duties connected with the cattle trade, he went to the Cosumnes River, in what is now Lee Township, and purchased a ranch of 600 acres; and it was during this time, October 3, 1859, that he was married to Miss Rachel A. Bailey, daughter of Joshua T. Bailey, a pioneer who crossed the plains from Wisconsin in 1849, and settled in Brighton Township, where he died. Mr. Ross has continued to live upon this ranch for nearly thirty years, peaceful, happy and prosperous. Trials come, it is true, for none escape them. His first son, Augustus, after gladdening their hearts for six brief years, died and was buried here. Four other sons and four daughters have been born in this family. On the 16th of November, 1887, their mother passed to her eternal rest, leaving a record of a well-spent life in the hearts of those who knew her. Mr. Ross has been, and is, an out-spoken Democrat in his political sympathies; and the fact that his supporters in public office are also derived largely from the Republican ranks speaks volumes in his favor. His district is strongly Republican; but when in 1885 he received the nomination of his party for the responsible position of supervisor of Sacramento County, in the election that followed he was complimented with the handsome majority of 150 votes. During his term of service he was the only Democratic member of the Board. He is a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, and of Galt Encampment, No. 239, I. O. O. F.; and is also a member of the Caledonian Club.

FRANK MECKFESSEL, of Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born ten miles from Bremen, Hanover, on the 8th day of December, 1838, his parents being Frederick and Gretchen Meckfessel. He was reared at his native place until he had finished his education, at the age of fourteen, and, his mother having died when he was only ten years, he came to the United States in 1852. He sailed from Bremen to New Orleans on the German vessel "Rebecca," then proceeded to St. Louis, when he again commenced attendance at school, this time for something over a year. He then served an apprenticeship with Weston & Herrish, hatters, at the corner of Third street and Washington avenue. He remained with them until 1861, when he came out to California, via New York, which city he left in April, on the steamer "Champion." Crossing the Isthmus of Panama, he resumed his sea voyage on the steamer "Golden Gate," and landed at San Francisco April 26, 1861. He came at once to Sacramento and has resided here ever since. Since 1869 he has been engaged in trucking and by fair and honest dealing and prompt attention to the calls of business, he has built up a large and permanent trade, and a solid and lasting reputation. Mr. Meckfessel was married in this city on the 25th of January, 1865, to Miss Eliphalet Skel-

ton, a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Meckfessel have reared one son—Frank, Jr., a young man of much promise, now engaged with Huntington, Hopkins & Co., as stenographer. Mr. Meckfessel is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F.

JACOB M. NIELSEN, one of the most prominent representatives of the blacksmithing business in Sacramento, and brother of C. Nielson, whose sketch appears elsewhere, is a native of Denmark, born at Gudjberg, near Svendborg, on the 22d of September, 1855. He was reared there, and attended school from his seventh year until he had reached the age of fourteen years. He then commenced the trade of blacksmithing, and served an apprenticeship of four years. He also attended the King's Veterinary College, at Copenhagen, and there learned the trade of horse-healing in all its fine points, having been sent there by the Agricultural Society. When he was six months past his twenty-first birthday he entered an engineer regiment, in the army, composed of mechanics. He served with his regiment fifteen consecutive months, and in the fall of the following year went back for a short term. In the spring of 1878 he came to this country with his brother, C. Nielsen. Proceeding by rail to Hamburg, they took steamer to Grimsley, England, thence went to Liverpool, and from there made the voyage to Halifax on the steamer "Caspian." They left home on the 3d of April, and left Hamburg on the 4th. They were two days on the North Sea, in Liverpool five days, and eleven days from there to Halifax. From there they proceeded to Montreal, thence to Chicago, and from there to Sacramento. He went to work here for Holzman, Anderson & Co., Eleventh and J streets, and remained with them seven or eight months. He then went to Yuba City, and after working a short time there returned to Sacramento, and engaged with M. L. Wise, with whom he remained until he went in partnership with his brother in business, in May, 1880. Since the partnership was dissolved, in 1883, he has been in business alone. In 1888 he put up his present substantial brick building at 1011 Tenth street. It is 28 x 40 feet in ground area, and affords the best facilities for his business. He employs two skilled workmen, besides himself. In the horseshoeing line he makes a specialty of the shoeing of race-horses and fine animals generally. Among his patrons may be mentioned Wilbur Smith, Dr. Hicks, Matt Storms, and many other owners and handlers of fine horses. None but the most skillful operators can command this trade, but Mr. Nielsen's thorough scientific training especially fits him for this difficult class of work. In him Sacramento has one of the masters of his profession. Mr. Nielsen was married in Sacramento, March 8, 1882, to Miss Ida Bondeson, a native of Sweden. They have three children, viz.: Niels Elwood, Jacob Roy and Eda Elbertina. Mr. Nielsen is a popular man, and well deserves the success that has attended him in business. The parents of the Nielsen brothers are now living in Denmark, but the business formerly carried on by the father is now conducted by his son Nicolai. Another son besides those mentioned here is a resident of Sacramento, viz.: Corfitz Nielsen, of the firm of Westwick & Nielsen, grocers and manufacturers of the Danish Viking Bitters.

WILLIAM MELVIN (now deceased) was for many years one of the best-known residents of Sacramento, having been identified with the city from the mining days until the time of his death. He was a native of Belfast, Ireland, born in 1819, who came to this country with his parents when he was twelve years of age. The family located at Rochester, New York, where the father conducted a blacksmithing, wagon and carriage-making shop, and there William Melvin learned his trade on arriving at a suitable age. In

1854 he came to California via New York and Panama, footing it across the Isthmus. Landing at San Francisco, he came at once to Sacramento, and obtained employment with the stage company, at their shops, on the corner of Fifth and L streets. Leaving them, he went with the firm of Pike & Young, corner of Fourth and L, with whom he remained until 1857. He then went back to Rochester, New York, and in the following year brought his family out to Sacramento. He went into business for himself on Fourth street, between I and J, afterward removing to the corner of Fourth and I, and removing to the present location of the shop in 1881. In 1884 he took his son Herbert G. Melvin into partnership, and the firm so continued until his death. He was married in Rochester, New York, to Miss Honora Ann Geegan, who died in 1865. By that marriage there were four children, of whom three are living, viz.: Herbert G., Margaret, wife of David Faulkner, of Sacramento, and Nettie J. The deceased child, William Montgomery, was aged about twenty-one at the time of his death. Mr. Melvin was a member of the American Protestant Association. He was one of the oldest members of the Neptune Hose Company, in the volunteer fire department; was for a long time its foreman, and was a prominent member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He was a stanch Republican in his political affiliations, but after the celebrated "Short-Hair Convention," as it was facetiously called, to which he was a delegate, he never took an active part in party organization. His death occurred on the 1st of June, 1887, and was mourned by a large circle of friends.

HERBERT G. MELVIN, now the proprietor of the business still conducted under the firm name of William Melvin & Son, is a native of Rochester, New York, born August 26, 1852. He was reared in Sacramento, and received his education in the public schools of this city. He learned his trade in his father's shops, and in 1884 became a partner in the business. Since his father's death the business has fallen into his hands entirely, and his management of it shows his excellent business qualifications. He employs, on an average, eight skilled workmen, and does all kinds of wagon and truck manufacturing, general blacksmithing, horse shoeing etc., but makes a specialty of the manufacture of heavy trucks, in which this shop stands unequalled. The demand for these trucks extends to a considerable distance from this city. Mr. Melvin was married in this city, in September, 1878, to Miss Nettie J. Russell, a native of Sacramento County. He is a member of Columbia Lodge, K. of P., and of Eureka Lodge, I. O. O. F. He was for seven years a member of the City Guard of Sacramento, and rose from the ranks to the rank of First Sergeant. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Melvin is one of the most active and enterprising young men of business in Sacramento, and well deserves the success with which he is meeting.

CHARLES WILKE, manufacturing jeweler, Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born at Hoff, Bavaria, on the 31st of July, 1841, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Zinn) Wilke, the father a musician by profession, and leader of a military band. The subject of this sketch was reared at his native place, received the education afforded by the public schools of Hoff, and was graduated at the Lower Polytechnic School, which he attended for three years after leaving the common schools, being one of the successful candidates, although forty-eight out of a class of sixty-four were rejected. He served an apprenticeship at the jeweler's trade with John Laupmann, then traveled to polish up his knowledge of the trade, being engaged in all five and a half years in Europe, including his apprenticeship. He worked at Prague and Vienna, thence went to the frontier. He de-

cided to go to America, and on the 3d of September, 1863, he sailed from Bremen on the old sail ship Atlantic, and landed at New York on the 25th of October. He remained there until the 1st of December, working in his own room, then went to Pittsburg. There he engaged with Charles Terhuyten, with whom he remained three years. He then worked in his own shop for the firm of McFadden & Co.. In 1870 he started for himself, and later worked some six or seven months for the leading firm of Pittsburg (now James R. Reed & Co.). In 1876 he came to California, locating at Sacramento, and soon commenced business on the corner of Fifth and J streets, up stairs. He manufactured work for the trade there nearly seven years, and in January, 1883, established himself at his present location on Seventh street, between J and K. Mr. Wilke was married in December, 1863, to Miss Louisa Dietrich, a native of Bohemia. They have had eight children, of whom six are living, viz.: Chris, who married Emma Schwaun; Emma, wife of Seaman Wilde, of Sacramento, and Martha, George, Nellie and Charles. Mr. Wilke is a member of California Lodge, K. of P.; of Harmony Lodge, K. & L. of H.; of Walhalla Grove, No. 6, A. O. D., and of the Verein-Eintracht. He is a pushing man of business, and has earned his success by his own efforts.

D. DIERSSEN & Co.—Probably no firm in Sacramento offers an instance of such rapid rise to a place among the leading business houses, as does that of D. Dierssen & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, corner of Ninth and L streets. Therefore a personal sketch of the gentlemen who have been identified with the firm becomes necessary in this connection. D. Dierssen is a native of Prussia, born near Bremen, on the 5th of February, 1852, his parents being John and Anna Eliza (Roquit) Dierssen, the father a merchant. He spent his early boyhood days at his native place, and there received his schooling. In 1865 he came to the United States, locating at Brooklyn, where he remained three years. The following year he was in New York, and in 1869 he came to California, locating in Sacramento. He was but a mere boy in years yet, was an entire stranger, and had but $4 in his pocket. After he had been here a few days, he got out of funds, and meeting Charles Heisen, obtained employment tending bar for him at his place on Seventh and I streets. Eight months later he formed a partnership with Mr. Lammermann, corner of Eighth and L streets, but after about two weeks Mr. Lamermann was taken sick, and sold his interest to Mr. Heisen. One month later Mr. Heisen sold out to Fred. Koster, and the latter and Mr. Dierssen remained in business about eleven months, when Claus Feldhusen purchased Mr. Dierssen's interest for $625. The latter then rested for three or four weeks, and he then went in partnership with D. Kohler, and they engaged in business on I street, between Sixth and Seventh. The interest of Mr. Dierssen was estimated at $1,000, and he paid on it $625 in cash. After they had been in business six months, Mr. Kohler said he wanted to go back to Switzerland, and would buy or sell for $250. So Mr. Dierssen bought him out, and continued the business alone. Then a fire burned the building and stock, and the Occidental Insurance Company, in which he was insured, paid but forty cents on the dollar, having been crippled by the great Chicago fire of six months before. Mr. Dierssen lost even all his extra clothing by the fire, and with his $400 insurance money paid up his debts. Thus, after three years of hard work, he was left to start over again from the very last round of the ladder. He obtained employment with John Batcher, on Third and M streets, and after working for him two years had saved up $163. One day, as he was passing a store on the corner of Twelfth and O streets, then in charge of Charles Luhrs, an acquaintance, that gentleman told him if he would buy the place, he would

see him through. Mr. Dierssen considered the proposition, accepted the offer, and then gave up his position with Mr. Batcher. There was but the slimmest kind of a stock in his new store, and he commenced business there with an actual capital of only $163, and a debt of $400. There was a little room back of the store-room, and in it he boarded himself. He cleaned up the place, and put the small stock in good order, and commenced to build up a trade. He had no one to assist him, and he delivered goods after nine o'clock at night, when the store was closed. In six months he had money enough to pay off his indebtedness. He kept improving gradually, and after he had been in business four years and a half at Twelfth and O, he removed to the southeast corner of Ninth and L, across the street from the present store. In 1884 the fine building now occupied by the store was erected, and is now the seat of a magnificent trade. Mr. Dierssen was married in this city, on the 7th of February, 1875, to Miss Sophia Lauken, a native of California, born in Yolo County, and educated in Sacramento. They have four children, viz.: Addie, Laura, Willie and Richard. In 1887, Mr. Dierssen purchased a ranch in Yolo County, and sold it in 1889, for $8,100. In the latter year he purchased 2,160 acres of land in Kings County, Washington, stretching between points from one and a half to nine miles from Seattle. This land is eligibly situated, and must prove a great investment. He has an interest in a hop ranch near McConnell Station, in Sacramento County, which he purchased in 1881. In 1877, Mr. Dierssen took a trip to Europe for pleasure and recreation, having well earned a vacation from business cares. Mr. Dierssen's case certainly presents an edifying example for young men. Commencing work in this city when his pocket was literally empty, he began the battle with fortune amid the most adverse circumstances, and he has fought his way to the front until he is now a capitalist, able to retire, though still a young man, in the prime and vigor of life. He will, however, attend personally to his investments, and is destined to make his mark in yet brighter fields. His rank in financial circles has always been of the highest, and since he commenced in business on the corner of Twelfth and O streets, he has never contracted a debt, but paid cash as he went. In social circles his standing is equally high, and he is an esteemed and honored member of the community in which he resides.

GEORGE E. A. DIERSSEN, now controlling the business of D. Dierssen & Co., is a brother of D. Dierssen, whose sketch appears above, and was born July 31, 1863. He was educated at Bremen between the ages of six and fourteen years, and in 1877 came to America with his brother (then home on a visit), and came on to Sacramento, after spending a week in New York. After reaching this city he engaged with his brother in the store, meantime attending night school with Mr. Goethe, corner of Twelfth and K streets. In 1884 he became a member of the firm, and is now the proprietor of the business. He was married on the 11th of April, 1889, to Miss Edith Ernst, who was reared in Sacramento. Mr. Dierssen is a member of lodge No. 40, A. F. & A. M., and of Sacramento Chapter No. 3, R. A. M. His store on the corner of Ninth and L streets, is one of the most complete in point of volume and variety of stock, and completeness of equipments, to be found in central California. The store is handsome in appearance, everything is in its place and in the neatest of order, while the whole place is light and dry, and exceedingly attractive in appearance. The large circular display stand, at the great corner windows, is a fine and novel feature. All the details of construction about the store are of the latest and most convenient patterns, affording unusual facilities for rapid handling of goods. The house does an extensive wholesale and retail business, and both departments are constantly increasing, so that this store, started on such a

small scale, is getting to be one of the most prominent factors in the commercial circles of Sacramento. Mr. Dierssen is one of the brightest and most active young business men in the city, is genial and courteous in his manner, and has a host of friends.

ALEXIS JOSEPH DANIS, merchant, of Sacramento, is a native of Lower Canada, born at Montreal, September 17, 1832, his parents being Alexis and Ursula (Etchier) Danis. His father, who was born in France March 17, 1800, is yet living; while his mother, a native of Canada, of French descent, died in 1854, aged forty-nine years. A. J. Danis was reared at St. Eustace, twenty-one miles from Montreal, where his father, a potter by trade, had a pottery and blacksmith shop. He was educated at the French College at St. Eustace, and graduated there at the age of sixteen years. He obtained employment in the wholesale house of John Thompson, at Montreal, going to work at $2 a month, and having his wages increased until they reached $12 a month at the end of one year, including board, etc. He was next employed by Tiffine & Elliott, Montreal, and from there went to St. Eustace, where he opened a general country store. In 1856 he sold out his business for the purpose of removing to California. Going to New York, he took passage on the steamer Golden Age, on the 2d of June, and after crossing the Isthmus of Panama, came to San Francisco on the steamer New West, landing June 28. With him had come his brother Ozias (now in San Francisco), and a brother-in-law, Israel Millard. They met a Frenchman named Lachance, who said, "Boys, if you go to Oroville with me, there is a flume being built on the Feather River, where you can have employment." Mr. Danis had started with $2,200, and consequently had plenty of money. His offer was accepted, and the four started for San Francisco by boat, and getting into Sacramento at 2 A. M., spent the night at the Free Swiss Hotel, where Baker & Hamilton now do business. They went by boat to Marysville, and thence by stage to Oroville. After three or four days, with mules, they took the trail to their destination, on Feather River. There they found the boss to be a French Canadian, and Mr. Danis, who was the only one of his party who could speak English, applied for work. The boss asked him where they were from, and when he answered "from Canada," he immediately gave them work, which continued for sixty-five days at $4 per day, with board. Then the flume was sold to a Chinaman, and Mr. Danis and his party returned to Sacramento. He obtained a situation with Lindley, Wooster & Weaver, at Seventh and J streets, and afterward with Shreet & Arnold. He was next with Dispetcher & Field, on J, between Second and Third streets, where he became head porter, and when Mr. Dispetcher went to France he left Field in partnership with LeRoy. Field, after his marriage, went to France, and LeRoy closed out the business, Mr. Danis being thus thrown out of a situation. He next went to work in the store of A. Wolf, with whom he remained until 1864. Just previous to the flood of 1861 he started on horseback toward the levee, to see how it stood at the old tannery. Arriving there, he saw water breaking through, and hurried back to give the alarm to all whom he knew. When he got to Eighth and K streets, and told Mr. Chevalier, the latter laughed at him, but Mr. Danis told him he would have to be astir, or he would lose his goods. When he got to his own residence, he found there was already from eighteen to twenty-two inches of water on the ground. The flood of the 9th of December, 1861, had already commenced its work of destruction. He hastened to the store and saved everything he could, and when he got back home to see how things were getting along, he found four feet of water there, and constantly rising. By 4 o'clock P. M. there was from five to six feet of water on K, L and M streets, and four feet on J, but in the morning it receded on account of the break on the R street levee. On the 10th of January,

1862, the flood came again, much heavier than before, and the water remained nine or ten days all over the city, so deep that one could get about only with canoes or boats. Mr. Danis and his brother (the latter being a good carpenter), built two boats, and they would call on their friends in the second stories of houses. Mr. Danis' present wife, with her parents and sister, had to seek safety in the Stanford House, at Eighth and N streets, obtaining entrance through the second-story windows, their own house being only one-story in height. During the first night a horse swam right into the second-story of the house, and was saved. After the flood Mr. Danis recommenced work for his former employers. In 1864 he engaged with L. Parsons & Co., with whom he remained three years, in the capacity of salesman and manager. He next went with Chevalier & Co., with whom he remained until they removed to San Francisco. He then went to the city and obtained employment as a salesman. He opened up Ebner Bros'. place on Fourth street, in the St. George building, in the winter of 1863–'64, buying all the goods for their stock. In 1865 he again returned to the employ of Chevalier. His next employer was Jones, with whom he remained two years, and then went with G. W. Chesley, taking charge of his cigar department, which had just been started, Mr. Danis buying all the goods. He next went with Harris & Cranor, and afterward went to Aurora with his two ten-mule teams loaded with liquors. On returning to Sacramento he went to work for Selden, and after a varied experience entered the employ of H. Weinreich. He next opened a shoe store on the corner of Sixth and J streets. After several months he closed up the store and went to work on commission. He commenced his present business in October, 1887. He was married to Catherine McCarthy, who was reared at Boston, Massachusetts. They have four children living, viz.: Lena, a graduate of the high school, now a teacher; Ella, a writer in the Mechanics' Store; Belle and Mabel. Mr. Danis has been a member of Capital Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., since 1865, and also belongs to Cosumnes Tribe, No. 14, Red Men, of which he is a Past Sachem. He is an active Democrat politically, having cast his first vote in California for Stephen A. Douglas for president, and has represented his party in many city and county conventions. He was the candidate for recorder on the unsuccessful Democratic ticket in 1876. On his fifty-sixth birthday, in 1888, he had a brother aged eighty-six years, and two sisters aged respectively ninety-one and ninety-six years, and all sat down to one table together. Mr. Danis was the fourth in order of age of his father's children, and all the older ones are yet living.

HENRY FORTMAN.—Among the more enterprising of the young business men of Sacramento, and consequently worthy of mention in this work, is the gentleman with whose name this sketch commences. Henry Fortman, or "Harry," as he is generally known, is a native of Chicago, born on the south side of that great city, on the corner of Twelfth and State streets, August 25, 1860. His parents, Michael and Katie (Herbert) Fortman, are yet living, and reside in the vicinity of Downer's Grove, Illinois. Our subject received his schooling in the public schools of his native city, and when he was nine years old he went to work for his father in the latter's store, at 3446 State Street (new number.) At an early age he acquired an interest in the business, and so continued until 1883, when he came out to California, and took a position with T. H. Cook & Co., Sacramento. He afterward changed to Christianson Bros., and was with that firm until May, 1889. On the 16th of May he started in business for himself on the northeast corner of Twentieth and J streets, in a building erected especially for him by Mr. J. M. Nielsen. It is 28 x 45 feet in ground dimensions, and two stories in height. Mr. Fortman was married at Chicago, May 26, 1883, to Miss Jennie Brody, a native of that

city. Mr. Fortman was virtually reared to the grocery trade, and brings to his business here all the push and energy characteristic of the city of his birth and training. It has been only a few months since he started here for himself, and he has done everything on a cash basis. Yet, in that short time, he has built up a trade that many older houses could well afford to exchange for. His store is really already a busy place. Everything is in order and neat in appearance, and there is practically a wholesale stock to select from, as Mr. Fortman is building up a jobbing business with the surrounding country. Mr. Fortman's enterprise and clear business acumen make him worthy of the success with which he is meeting.

WILLIAM WILBUR WHITE, one of the most successful farmers of Brighton Township, was born in Iowa County, Wisconsin, January 18, 1852, the son of William and Elizabeth (Graham) White, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Maine. His father was a small boy when brought by his parents to Wisconsin, was married there when grown to manhood, and entered land from the Government about eight miles east of Mineral Point. About 1862 he sold that place and moved to Atchison County, Kansas, twelve miles west of Atchison; but in 1875, as soon as the advantages of California became fully known to the observant class of people, he came to this State, and is now living near Monte Vista in this county, on a place of two and a half acres which he bought in the spring of 1888. After coming to the coast he sold his Kansas property, then consisting of 160 acres; he had previously owned more than that. His wife died in February, 1877. There were ten children in this family, six sons and four daughters, all of whom are living except one, and all the living are in this county except one brother in Missouri. The subject of this sketch first started in life for himself by working for various parties in this county. May 1, 1876, he began driving dray for E. M. Leitch in Sacramento. Subsequently he worked at the depot for the railroad company six years and three months, during which time he laid up a portion of his earnings, $1,200 or $1,400. He next entered partnership with Mr. Casselman in the cultivation of a large hop ranch, which they leased in Brighton Township, and Mr. White cleared in this operation about $11,000. Then, intending to live in the city, he purchased a lot from T. W. Sheehan, corner of Fifteenth and O streets, and built a fine residence upon it. Cost of house and lot, about $7,000. Finally he purchased from George W. Lott a rich tract of 113 acres, three miles from the city, where he now resides, and on which he has all the equipments of a comfortable home. Being an ingenious and industrious mechanic, he is independent as a carpenter, blacksmith, etc. The deed is dated June 12, 1885. From this last purchase, however, he has sold off five and ten-acre lots until now he has a trifle less than thirty-five acres. His town property he sold a short time after removing into the country. When he bought his present place there was nothing upon it except old fences, two wells, and a saloon kept by "Coffee Brown;" but now it is furnished with everything necessary to make it an independent home—sunny, neat and cheerful. His residence is a splendid structure, costing $2,000. His barn and hot-house for drying hops cost about $3,000. In this immense building, 64 x 96 feet, are the horse stalls, hay and hop press, and a large hop dryer; and the second floor is prepared for a dancing area, whereon as many as twenty sets can do their honors to Terpsichore at one time. There are also on the place a good blacksmith shop and other buildings, wells, windmills, etc. Although it is only fourteen feet from the surface of the ground to the water stratum, one of the wells is seventy-five feet deep, and the other eighty-five, thus insuring an abundance of water. On this farm are 460 Bartlett pear trees, nearly 500 peach-trees, apricots, etc., and about twenty

orange-trees. All of these are in fine bearing stage except a few of the pear trees, which also will soon reach the same stage. There are no scale-bugs in the orchard. The soil is a sandy sediment; twenty acres is first-class alfalfa land; about eight acres is sowed in alfalfa for seed, and in small grain for hay. The land is especially adapted to almond and apricot. Mr. White was married April 18, 1883, to Miss Maggie R. Foster, who was born in this county, September 26, 1861. Her father, William B. Foster, settled here in 1849, and died June 21, 1877; her mother was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1809, and died in 1865. The children of Mr. and Mrs. White are: Pearl Agnes, born March 26, 1885; Ida May, May 13, 1886, and Ada Estelle, January 21, 1888. Mr. White is a member of the order of Foresters, Lodge No. 6742, in Sacramento.

GEORGE SMITH, baggagemaster at Sacramento for the Central Pacific Company, is one of the well-known old-time residents of the city. He is a native of Chautauqua County, New York, born at Barcelona (the harbor town on Lake Erie for Westfield), on the 22d of February, 1838, his parents being Joel and Thankful (Holmes) Smith. The father came to that county when a mere child with his parents, and was reared there. He was a merchant at Barcelona. The mother of the subject came of one of the old families of northwestern New York, and was born in Chautauqua County. George Smith was a mere boy in years when his mother died, and when the California gold fever broke out the father decided to try his fortunes on the Pacific coast. He sailed around Cape Horn in 1849, arriving in California in 1850. He went into business in Sacramento on the corner of Third and J streets, in partnership with William T. Hines, who had come across the plains in 1849. The partnership between them continued only a year or so, but Mr. Smith carried on the business until about 1867. He died in Sacramento January 18, 1876. George Smith, subject of this sketch, received his schooling at his native place, and then engaged as clerk in a general store. In the early part of 1854 he came to California; going to New York, he took passage on the old steamer "Georgia" on the 5th of February. There were 1,500 people aboard, and on the second day out a terrible storm arose, which continued with such violence as to make it seem highly probable that the vessel and all on board would be lost, and they were right in the wake of the "Central America," which had gone down the preceding year. The "Georgia's" bulwarks were smashed in and she was otherwise disabled, but safely weathered the storm, after which she put into port at Norfolk, Virginia. They sent to New York for the "Empire City," which came and carried the passengers to Aspinwall. The railroad was then completed about two-thirds of the way to Panama, and he rode to the end of it, then went on mule-back the rest of the distance, which required a tedious day and night. Taking a steamer for San Francisco, he landed there on the 15th of March. He come to Sacramento, and went into his father's store. He was there engaged for two years, then went up near Grizzly Flat, El Dorado County, and mined there eight or ten months, with only moderate success. He then returned to Sacramento, and again went into the store. About 1858 he was appointed on the police force. He resigned his position on the force afterward, and served four years as a clerk of the police court under Judge Foote. In 1869 he was elected Chief of Police, and served two years in that capacity. At the expiration of his term, he entered the baggage department of the Central Pacific Railroad as baggagemaster at Sacramento, and has held that position ever since. Mr. Smith was married in this city in April, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Grinnell, who came to Sacramento at the age of two years, in 1852. They have three sons, viz.: William E., Fred Joel and George Herbert. Mr. Smith is a member of the Chosen Friends, and of the

Foresters. He is a courteous, genial gentleman, is well known far and near, and has a host of friends in Sacramento and elsewhere throughout California.

CHRIST. WAHL, proprietor of the Columbus Brewery, and one of the active, energetic business men of Sacramento, is a native of Würtemberg, Germany, born in Neuffen, on the 10th of May, 1850, his parents being William and Katharine (Ladner) Wahl, his father being a hotel proprietor. He was reared at his native place, attending the Government schools for the customary length of time, and afterward learned the brewers' trade. After his apprenticeship he traveled throughout Germany for the purpose of obtaining a more thorough knowledge of the business. He came to the United States in 1869, landing at New York, but soon coming out to San Francisco, where he obtained employment in the John Wieland Brewery, which continued about one year. He next went to the Chicago Brewery, where he was engaged as cellerman for two months, and then promoted to foreman. In 1881 he bought out the Columbus Brewery in Sacramento. This brewery is the oldest of those now in the city. It was established by E. & C. Gruhler in 1852, at the present location, and they continued its proprietors until the sale to Mr. Wahl. When he took hold, there were between 3,000 and 4,000 barrels of beer manufactured per year. He set about making improvements, expended $30,000 to the best advantage, and the capacity is now some 20,000 barrels per annum. The trade, which extends throughout northern California and western Nevada, and is also extensive in San Francisco, is constantly increasing under his judicious management. As it stands to-day, with steam supplanting the old horse-power arrangement, the Columbus Brewery is an entirely new and finely-equipped institution. Mr. Wahl was married in San Francisco to Miss Annie Bertsh, a native of Würtemberg. They have five children, viz.: Lora, Christ., Annie, Selma and Lydia. Mr. Wahl was formerly a member of Concord Lodge, I. O. O. F., San Francisco, but now belongs to Schiller Lodge. He is also a member of Sacramento Turn-Verein; of the Verein-Eintracht, and of Germanic Lodge, No. 138, K. of H., San Francisco. Mr. Wahl is a public-spirited man, and takes an interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of Sacramento.

CHARLES VOGEL, proprietor of the Washington Bakery, Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born at Tuebingen, Würtemburg, on the 17th day of August, 1837, his parents being Gottlieb and Frederika (Hagemann) Vogel, the father a portrait painter by profession. Charles Vogel was reared at his native place, and there attended the Government schools to the age of fourteen years, also receiving instructions from private tutors, including French, etc. He then learned the bakers' trade. In 1854 he came to the United States, sailing from Havre to New York, where he arrived in May, after a voyage of twenty-eight days. He obtained employment at Yoerk's bakery, on Greenwich avenue, New York, and worked there three years. He then went thirty miles up the Hudson, near Tarrytown, and worked for Heiler about eight months. He then came to California, leaving New York on an opposition steamer, crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and proceeding by steamer to San Francisco, where he arrived in May, 1858. He remained there about four weeks, but not obtaining employment came to Sacramento and went to work for Matt Karcher, who kept the City Bakery, on Sixth street, between I and J. One month later the place was closed up, and Mr. Vogel went to work for Adam Neubauer and Frederick Sinkauer, on Third street, next door to where he himself is now in business. Six months later he bought into the business with Neubauer, and they, with J. F. W. Meyer, carried on the busi-

ness until Mr. Neubauer died, in 1880. Messrs. Vogel and Meyer remained in partnership until July, 1887, when Mr. Meyer died. Since that time Mr. Vogel has been sole proprietor. Mr. Vogel was married in Berlin, while on a visit to the old country in 1868, to Miss Teresa Wilsek, a native of Berlin. Eight children have been born to them, of whom five are living, viz.: Charles, William, Adolph, Harry and Alice. Mr. Vogel is a member of Sacramento Stamm, Red Men. He has almost made his start in this city, and has become one of the substantial men of Sacramento. He erected his business building in 1859, and his handsome and substantial residence in 1872. During the floods of 1861–'62 he had his share of experiences. He was on the corner of Tenth and M streets with his wagon when he heard that the water was coming, and he went to the store to prepare for the flood. The water came with a rush and a roar, and in less than ten minutes the whole basement was flooded, and the water still rising, though the building was on the highest grade. He baked bread for two months in two feet of water, and boats would come right up to the door for bread. Mr. Vogel is an active, pushing man, and withal has a host of friends in the city and elsewhere.

GEORGE W. CHESLEY. In the chronicle of events attending the growth of Sacramento, from an outpost of civilization to her present proud position, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch must always remain a central figure. As an old-time merchant, yet in the front rank of commercial circles, as well as a citizen who has always taken a pride in the advancement of the city of his adoption, Mr. Chesley commands the respect, esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, in a degree, and to an extent, seldom observed. He is a native of Dover, New Hampshire, born February 3, 1822, his parents being Richard and Mary (Twombley) Chesley, both of whom came of old New England families. His father, who was a contractor, died when the subject of this sketch was a mere boy in years, and he, after going to school at Lynn something over a year, went to Boston to live with a sister who had married and located in that city. There he commenced his first occupation in life,—that of clerking in a dry-goods store. At the age of seventeen years he went to Providence, Rhode Island, and resided there until the 2d of February, 1849, when he went to New York, having determined to try his fortunes on the golden shores of California. On the 5th of February the "Crescent City" steamed out of New York harbor with Mr. Chesley as a passenger, and she was the second steamer to make the trip to Chagres, the "Falcon" being the first. On the 25th of May following, after having been engaged on the Isthmus in the auction and ticket brokerage business, Mr. Chesley resumed his journey to San Francisco on the steamer "Oregon," Captain Pierson. On the 13th of June, 1849, the "Oregon" steamed through the Golden Gate, and Mr. Chesley landed on California soil. He at once embarked in the auction and commission business in connection with John A. Clark, son of ex-Mayor Aaron Clark, of New York, and John Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson, Chesley & Clark. That firm continued until March, 1850, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Chesley came to Sacramento and engaged in the auction business, on the corner of Sixth and K streets, which was the center of the cattle and horse market, great droves of these animals being almost constantly about. He was burned out here in the great fire of 1852, and this decided him to return to San Francisco. There he was interested in real estate, having purchased some fifty and 100 vara lots, and subdivided them. These yielded him $3,100. Chesley street was laid out, and took its name in his honor. In 1854 Mr. Chesley came back to Sacramento, and in the following year, forming a partnership with Mr. Bradley (now a retired capitalist of San Francisco), and ex-Mayor Bryant, started the whole-

sale house of Chesley & Bryant, in the block below the present store on Front street. In 1860, Mr. Bradley, who had previously sold out came back into the firm, which then became Chesley & Bradley. In 1863 the latter's interest was purchased by Mr. Chesley, and the firm became G. W. Chesley & Co., which is the present style. In 1862 the business was removed to the present location (twenty-eight years ago), and now the house is well known and does an extensive business throughout California and adjoining States and Territories. No house on the Pacific Coast enjoys a better reputation among its patrons than that of G. W. Chesley & Co. Mr. Chesley was married at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1844, to Miss Alice Marie Whipple, a descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Chesley is a lady of rare gifts and accomplishments, and her letters, written from Paris during the Franco-Prussian war, afforded material of almost dramatic interest to her friends in California. She was in the French capital when it was besieged by the German hosts, and endured with great fortitude all the horrors of the dark days of the celebrated siege. Mr. Chesley is a member of the San Francisco and Sacramento Societies of California Pioneers, and has been for three years president of the latter body, despite the unwritten law which confines any member to but a single term in the executive office. He is a member of the Improvement Association, and of the Water Commission. In the days of the volunteer fire department he was an active member of Engine Company No. 3, and is prominently identified with the exempt firemen. Mr. Chesley has always been in the front rank in everything having a tendency to advance the interests of Sacramento, and to add to her reputation for hospitality. He was chairman, and an active manager for the committee, having in charge the entertainment of the visiting members of the National Encampment, G. A. R., and the marvelous success of that entertainment will always mark a brilliant page in the history of Sacramento. Mr. Chesley is a kind-hearted, hospitable gentleman of the old school, who has been an eye-witness and participant in the wonderful progress of California from the pioneer days; nevertheless he yet ranks among the most active and enterprising men of the capital city. His fund of information concerning the early days of California has a peculiar interest, and his anecdotes of those times, bringing together, as they do, scenes and incidents, both humorous and pathetic, have a charm which makes them always appreciated by his friends.

FRED. BIEWENER.—Among the active business men of Sacramento is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of Hanover, Germany, born May 4, 1847, his parents being Henry August and Elizabeth (Grothaus) Biewener. He comes of a mercantile family, his father, though retired, being still the head of a large mercantile house at Hoyel. Mr. Biewener attended the public schools at his native place from six to fourteen years of age, and afterward was instructed by private tutors until he had received a liberal education. He then entered his father's store as assistant, but in 1867 came to America, landing at New York, and thence proceeding via Nicaragua to California, landing at San Francisco, November 27, 1867. He came directly to Sacramento, and commenced the butcher's trade with Heilbron Bros. After sixteen months they sold out, and during the ten months following he was with Reinhart & Dold. On the 3d of February, 1870, he embarked in business at the Fulton market, in company with Christopher Doscher. A year and five months later the latter sold out to H. Hageman. In 1881 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Biewener has since carried on the business alone. He was married in this city to Miss Henrietta Neuhaus, a native of Aldenburg, Germany. They have five children, viz.: Helena, Katie, August, Fred and Henry. Mr

Biewener became a member of the Sacramento Turn-Verein in 1884. He was first elected trustee, and in 1888 was chosen president of the organization, taking the office in January, 1889. He is a trustee of Sacramento Stamm, No. 124, I. O. R. M., and a member of Sacramento Grove, No. 6861, A. O. F. He is also an officer of the Chosen Friends, and is president of the Butchers' Protective Union since January, 1889. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Biewener is a good representative of the younger and more pushing class of business men, and is a very popular man with a large circle of personal friends.

M A. BAXTER, general foreman of foundry and wheel departments, Central Pacific Railroad shops, Sacramento, is a native of Vermont, born at Norwich Plain, on the 17th day of October, 1836, his parents being Erastus and Lucy (Freeman) Baxter. When he was but seven years of age, his parents removed to Franklin County, New York, where he received his education, and assisted his father on the farm. When he was sixteen years of age he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, and learned the molder's trade at the Amoskeag Locomotive Works. He was employed there four years, then went to Providence, and was engaged at the works of Collins & Nightingill, one of the largest establishments in New England. In 1858 he went to Chicago, and was for several years employed at the McCormick Reaper Works. In 1864 he went to Elgin, and in connection with a partner, opened a foundry there, which they operated until 1866. In 1867 Mr. Baxter came out to California. Going to New York, he took the steamer Arago as far as the Isthmus, and proceeded to California on the America, landing at San Francisco January 28, 1868. On the 30th he was in Sacramento, and he went out on the Cosumnes River to the ranch of his father-in-law, Theophilus Renwicke, who now has a fruit ranch at Florin. From there he went to Folsom, and, obtaining employment in the shops of the Central Pacific Railroad there, went to work on the 26th of March, 1868. When they bought out the I street foundry, in September of that year, he came to Sacramento, and went to work in the foundry here. When the shops were built, two years later, he went into the foundry department. He worked as a journeyman seven or eight years, then was given charge of the wheel department. In 1881 he was promoted to the position of general foreman of the foundry and wheel departments. In these departments between fifty and sixty tons of metal are melted per day, and 112 wheels is a day's work. Mr. Baxter was married at Elgin, Illinois, on the 8th of June, 1859, to Miss Julia Renwicke, a native of that city. They have one son, Charles (who is an engineer for the Central Pacific Company at Dunsmoor), and one daughter, Miss Bertha. Mr. Baxter is a member of Union Lodge, A. O. U. W., and of Union Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. Mr. Baxter is one of the old-time force of the railroad company, and is a popular man with the employés in his departments.

C HARLES HEINRICH, deceased. Among the best known of the pioneers of California who have made their home in Sacramento, was Charles Heinrich, now deceased. He was born in Germany in 1826, but left there when quite young and came to America, locating in New York. When Stevenson's regiment was organized for the Mexican war, he joined its ranks, and accompanied the command to California, arriving on the 6th of March, 1847. He was among the first to come to Sacramento, and he opened the grocery store on the corner of Third and L streets which is still conducted in the family, and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest store of any kind

in Sacramento. Mr. Heinrich's courteous demeanor and good business qualifications made his store a paying investment, but he was burned out, like the rest, in the great fire of 1852, and again suffered in the great floods of 1861–'62. He conducted the business successfully, in spite of all obstacles, until 1887, when he was succeeded by his son Emil. He was one of the organizers of the Sacramento Hussars, and has served as captain of the company. He was also an honored member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers. His death occurred July 27, 1888. His wife was also one of the early ones to come to California, making the trip across the plains from Missouri. Her maiden name was Sophia Neubauer. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom five are living. The two oldest of them are twins, viz.: Albert, who is an engineer in the Sacramento fire department, at the Tenth street station, and Richard, who has been connected with the fire department of San Diego, but is now a resident of Sacramento. The others are: Minnie, wife of Albert Meyer (firm of Meyer Brothers, of the Wigwam, San Francisco); Emil, subject of the following sketch, and Nellie.

EMIL HEINRICH, son of Charles Heinrich, deceased, and now the proprietor of the pioneer store of Sacramento, northeast corner of Third and L streets, was born in Sacramento, in January, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and after that clerked in his father's store. In 1885 he went to Portland, Oregon, and afterward to San Francisco, where he remained a year, then returned to Sacramento. He soon afterward, however, went to Los Angeles, where he took the position of manager of Brown's bakery and confectionery business. Since taking charge of the business in Sacramento, he has given his entire attention to the details, and has maintained the reputation already established. Mr. Heinrich is a member of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, Native Sons of the Golden West, which he joined in 1880, and in which he has held the office of treasurer. He is an extra fireman of No. 1 Company, Second street. He is a Republican politically, as was his father. Mr. Heinrich is one of the enterprising young business men of Sacramento, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community.

DR. F. W. HATCH, deceased.—No exponent of the medical profession in Sacramento ever occupied a higher place in the hearts of his brethren than did the late Dr. F. W. Hatch. Though not a pioneer, yet he came to California during her early days, and his name was well known throughout the State. Dr. Hatch was a native of Virginia, born at Charlottesville, March 2, 1822. His boyhood days were passed in Washington, District Columbia, where his father, an Episcopal clergyman, was Chaplain of the United States Senate for twelve years. His literary and classical education were obtained at Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he was graduated with honors at the age of nineteen. Having determined to study medicine, he at once repaired to the metropolis, where the largest opportunities were presented for the furtherance of his purpose, and entered the medical department of the New York University. Here he received the instructions of such men as Drs. Mott, Revere, Post, Payne and Bedford, and he was graduated M. D. March 10, 1844. He was married to Sarah R. Bloom, in Charleston, South Carolina, June 12, 1844, and located almost immediately afterward for the practice of medicine at Beloit, Wisconsin. He afterward moved to Southport (now known as Kenosha), Wisconsin, where he soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, and was regarded as being one of the most competent and reliable physicians. In 1851 he came to California, locating at Sacramento in the fall of that year. He at once engaged in the practice of his profession, and was in early days associated with the late Dr. J. F. Morse. But because of his attainments as a scholar and his love of education, he was soon singled out as a representa-

tive, and was elected for several successive terms, both City and County Superintendent of Schools, and member of the Board of Education. He was elected Secretary of the State Board of Health March 3, 1876, and held the position until his death. His labors in this capacity, and his reports to the Legislature, are the best evidences of the wisdom of the board in their selection. He was an active member of the City Board of Health for more than twenty years; was its president for several years, and its secretary for the eight years preceding his death. For several years he was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the medical department of the University of California, and for the last four years of his life was Professor of Hygiene in the same institution. He was also an active contributing member of the American Medical Association for over a quarter of a century. He was a working member of the American Public Health Association, and shortly before his death, was appointed, at the meeting of the Association at St. Louis, a member of its advising council. He was the first president of the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement, holding that office for five years, and being mainly instrumental in giving to that society such a high rank that membership in it was regarded throughout the State as a synonym of professional standing nowhere else to be obtained in California. His death occurred in 1884, and from the address of that grand physician, Dr. W. R. Cluness, on his old friend, Dr. Hatch, before the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement, the material for this sketch is obtained. Dr. Hatch was an ornament to a noble profession, and his name will always live in the history of Sacramento.

ISAAC JOSEPH, attorney at law, 531 J street, Sacramento, was born April 25, 1862, in this city; attended high school here and also pursued the literary course at the State University at Berkeley; studied law in the office of Judge J. H. McKune, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in 1884. Since 1885 he has been engaged in general law practice at the number given above. He is also a notary public. With the aid of D. E. Alexander, Esq., he compiled a work on probate practice on the Pacific coast, published by the Bancroft-Whitney Co., of San Francisco. Mr. Joseph is a striking example of what the physiognomists call a "fine mental organization," and men of this character are always neat and thorough in their business and affable and unpretentious in manner. He is a member of the order of Chosen Friends, and a Republican in his political principles. His father, Michael Joseph, a native of Poland, came to California prior to 1850 and worked a long time in the gold mines. In 1852 he located in Sacramento, engaging in mercantile business. He soon moved to Marysville, where he was one of the earliest business men, and was prominent as a merchant there for a number of years. He was likewise employed in San Francisco for a time, and finally settled again in Sacramento, where he was engaged in merchandising until his death in 1876. He was a remarkable man in respect to energy and good judgment. Although almost completely burned out in Marysville and also in San Francisco, and suffered great losses by the fire of 1852 in Sacramento and the flood of 1862, he perseveringly recovered from them all. Mr. Joseph's mother, *nee* Cornelia Lamm, is a native of France, came to Sacramento in 1852, and is now a resident here.

R. H. PETTIT, one of the popular business men of Sacramento, is a native of England, born at London, December 18, 1836, his parents being Joseph E. and Ann (Bennett) Pettit. When he was a mere child, his parents came to Baltimore, in the United States, and from there removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and afterward to Wisconsin, and from

there subsequently to Quincy, Illinois. In the latter city R. H. Pettit learned the cigar makers' trade with Henry Hind. After acquiring his trade, he worked for a time at Canton, Illinois, and afterward at Keokuk, Iowa. He was in the latter city in 1859, when, with a man named John Stone, he decided to go to California. They proceeded to St. Joseph, Missouri, and thence to Nebraska City, where they fitted out for their long journey, which was undertaken by them in the company of three others—young Frenchmen. The landmarks of their journey to California may be designated in a general way as Ft. Kearney, Ft. Laramie, Independence Rock, Echo Cañon, Salt Lake City, Sink of Humboldt, Carson River and Genoa. They left Nebraska City on the 31st day of March, and arrived at Genoa on the 5th of August. Mr. Pettit went to work at Mono, where he was engaged until November. He then proceeded to Placerville, and thence came to Sacramento, arriving about the 18th of November. He obtained work with Smith & Headman, on Fourth street, between J and K, opposite Odd Fellows' Building (formerly St. George Hotel), and remained with them until the flood of December, 1861. He soon afterward started in business for himself in the alley between L and M, Fourth and Fifth streets, and a year and a half later bought the property on K street where he now does business. He gave up manufacturing in 1880, and now gives his entire attention to wholesaling and retailing tobacco, cigars and everything pertaining thereto. He does an extensive business, which extends throughout all the territory tributary to Sacramento, and no business firm in Sacramento enjoys a higher reputation among its customers than does R. H. Pettit. He has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in December, 1864, was Miss Ellen Hickey, whose parents came to Sacramento in an early day. She died in 1868. His present wife was formerly Miss D. D. Hoagland, whose father, John Hoagland, came to California in 1849, and was a member of the Pioneer Society. Mr. Pettit is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., and of Occidental Encampment; of Columbia Lodge, K. of P.; of A. O. U. W.; of California Lodge, K. of H.; of Red Jacket Tribe No. 28, Red Men, and of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. In the days of the volunteer fire department he was a member of Confidence Company, No. 1, which he joined in 1861. Mr. Pettit is an active and enterprising citizen, and a successful business man.

FRED C. KNAUER, proprietor of the Pacific Brewery, Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born at Sonnenfeld, Saxe-Coburg, December 16, 1839, his parents being L. and Anna (Burkhardt) Knauer. L. Knauer, his father, came to America in 1847, locating in Chicago, where he conducted a liquor and cordial factory. In 1849 he came across the plains to California by team, with a party of six, among whom was Fred Werner, the journey requiring about seven months before they reached Sacramento. He went to Auburn, and there started a small bakery. He also mined on Feather River, and in the latter part of 1850 went to Weaverville, Trinity County, and opened the Miners' Hotel. He did a big business, and in 1853, having accumulated a great deal of money, decided to go back to Europe. Proceeding to San Francisco, he stopped at the Globe Hotel, and deposited a large shot bag full of gold in the hotel safe. When it was time to leave, he boarded the steamer, and deposited the sack with the purser. He opened it to show the purser the genuineness of the gold, when, to his amazement, he found the sack was filled with lead! His feelings on the trip back to his old home in Germany can well be imagined, when, after working hard and accumulating a fortune on foreign shores, he must meet his family and friends deprived of all, on account of the theft and treachery of those in whose care he had deposited his wealth. F. C. Knauer spent his boyhood days at his native place, and there

attended the government schools from his sixth year until his fourteenth. About this time his mother died. In 1853, in company with his father, he came to the United States, sailing from Bremer Haven the latter part of October on the Sylphide, and landing at New York in December. After a few days he went to New Brooklyn, where he was engaged at various occupations. In 1855 he came to California, sailing from New York on the steamer Northern Light, and landing at San Francisco in February, from the steamer Cortez. In San Francisco he again joined his father, who was foreman at the Lafayette Brewery. He was in the city at the time of the vigilance committee of 1856, and saw Casey and three others hung. Later in the same year he went to French Bar, Stanislaus County, where his father had by this time opened a brewery. The Fraser River excitement broke up mining and business in Stanislaus County, and the senior Knauer came to Sacramento and took the position of foreman in Scheld's brewery, and our subject came here and also went to work in the brewery. The spring of 1861 found him working in the Sutterville Brewery, but he left there and went up to Salmon River on horseback. Finding no prospects there, he returned to San Francisco afoot. His father, who was a musician, was playing the piano in the city, but went in the spring of 1863 to Idaho City, Idaho, where, in partnership with Henry Martz and Henry Boissellier, he started the Ohio Brewery and bakery. Fred C. Knauer worked for Mrs. Mueller in the Ohio Brewery until 1864, when he went up to Idaho to join his father. The property there was sold out on July 8, 1865, and the father went to San Francisco, but our subject remained there until December 16, when he started to Portland, Oregon. By this time all the rivers were frozen up, and snow had fallen so heavily that even the stage companies made little effort at travel. He went to Boise City, and from there proceeded as far as Straw Ranche, from which point on the road was blockaded. He remained there over a week, but got restless, and started for the next stage station afoot, with others. They got lost in a blinding snow storm, and after walking all day brought up at night just where they started from, and were glad to get back. They would surely have perished had it not been that, when more dead than alive, they found their own foot-prints in the snow. As soon as possible they proceeded on, and arriving at Umadilla, found the river frozen, and on the second day the stage line was opened. They reached the Chute by river, and then found it necessary to take the stage again to the Dalles. There they found the Columbia River frozen, and after waiting ten days, it thawed out, and they proceeded on toward Salilo; when they got within five miles of the latter place, they found they could go no farther by water, and they footed it for that distance. The trip was also an expensive one. They got one meal a day, which cost $1, while a piece of bacon, a couple of crackers and an apple cost four bits. At the Lower Cascades they found everything frozen up again. A few days later, however, a steamer took them to Portland, the trip having occupied six weeks. When they reached Portland, news came that the steamer "Sierra Nevada," which was to take them to San Francisco, had gone on the rocks, and they had to wait two weeks for the steamer "Pacific." The voyage lasted eight or nine days, and Mr. Knauer got to San Francisco with just fifteen cents out of the $600 with which he had started. He remained idle for a time, taking a much-needed rest, then he and his father bought the property in Oakland known as the Oakland Brewery, corner of Ninth and Broadway, on the 20th of April, 1867. They carried on the business there until May 20, 1869, when they sold the real estate to Black & Moffatt, and the furniture, fixtures good will, etc., to Charles Clinn, Mangerts & Bode. On the 17th of June, 1869, they bought the Pacific Brewery in Sacramento. This brewery was started in 1858 by J. B. Kohler, George Ochs, and a Mr. Lorenz. The original buildings are still standing on the premises. J. B. Kohler died in 1859, and Lorenz died in 1862. Thereafter Mr. Ochs car-

ried on the business until it was purchased by L. Knauer & Son. Since his father's death, in 1881, F. C. Knauer has conducted the trade alone. He has built up an extensive business, and employs improved machinery and competent workmen in every department of his business. Mr. Knauer was married in this city, December 15, 1870, to Miss Charlotte Berger, a native of Louisiana. She died in Sacramento, leaving two children, viz.: Fred Charles, Jr., and William. Mr. Knauer married his present wife October 2, 1880. She was formerly Miss A. P. S. Gardner, a native of New York. Mr. Knauer is a member of Union Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M.; of Union Lodge, A. O. U. W.; of Sacramento Turn-Verein, and of Sacramento Stamm No. 124, Red men. He is a pushing business man, and has a host of friends in trade and society.

JOHN MILLER, present representative of the undertaking firm of Fritz & Miller, holds a high rank in his line in Sacramento. He is a native of Du Page County, Illinois, born a few miles north of Wheaton, December 19, 1848, his parents being Jacob and Julia (Schultz) Miller, both of whom were natives of Germany. He was reared in Illinois, and came to California in 1869, just after the excursion of the Pioneers, celebrating the completion of the Pacific Railroad. He spent a year in looking over the country, then engaged with R. K. Wick, undertaker, with whom he remained about five years, then returned to the East. In September, 1879, Mr. Miller bought out the interest of the partner of Joseph Fritz, in the undertaking business, the firm of Fritz & Miller then being formed. Mr. Fritz died June 23, 1887, and Mr. Miller has since conducted the business alone He has a handsomely fitted establishment, and being a man of taste and excellent business qualities, has received an extensive patronage from among the best people. Mr. Miller was married in this city in 1877, to Miss Barbara Snyder, a native of France, who came to America when a child. They have had four children, of whom one, Frank, died at the age of seven years and three months. Those living are: Georgie, Nina and Gertrude. Mr. Miller is a member of Columbia Lodge, K. of P.; of Walhalla Grove, A. O. D.; of the Y. M. I.; of the Verein-Eintracht; of the Chosen Friends, and of the Sacramento Hussars. He takes an active interest in military affairs, especially in the department of marksmanship, and has been Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Fourth Brigade since 1884. Mr. Miller is up with the times in everything pertaining to his business, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the people.

SCHINDLER, one of the well-known long resident men of business of Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born at Baden-Baden, April 14, 1835, his parents being John and Francisca (Schuler) Schindler, the father a farmer. When he was five years of age the family emigrated to America, sailing from Havre on the French merchant ship Elizabeth, and landed at New York. They located on a farm twenty-five miles east of Buffalo, on the Lake Erie shore. When the subject of this sketch had reached the age of eleven years, he went to Buffalo, and after serving two years as waiter in a fashionable boarding-house, went to work in the sash, door and blind factory of A. C. Sangster & Husted, to learn that business and the carpenter trade. He worked for them four years, then took the contract to build a cooper shop for N. D. Clark, of Buffalo, and made money out of the job. He also mortgaged a lot for $300, and in March, 1852, he started for California with A. C. Sangster. Arriving at Panama, he found no vessel to take him to San Francisco, so went to work at the carpenter trade for "$6 a day and found." He next went to sea on the little two-masted schooner B Allen, engaging at first as table waiter, and

being promoted steward. He was 100 days on the voyage to San Francisco, and on arriving there took a steamer for Sacramento. He found Mr. Sangster, who was already in the sash, door and blind business, and went to work for him. Three months later the factory was burned down in the great fire of November, 1852. It was rebuilt on K street, between Fifth and Sixth. Two years afterward it was burned down again, and Mr. Schindler purchased what was left, and started in business himself, he having brought $2,000 with him, and having sent back the money to pay off the mortgage on his Buffalo lot in 1853. Four or five years after he commenced business, Mr. Schindler's factory was destroyed by fire, and he rebuilt with brick. He sold that place and bought again at 708 and 710 K street. The big floods of 1861–'62 caused considerable loss to him here, and 40,000 feet of sugar-pine lumber belonging to him, together with a wagon and other property, floated away. Considerable glass which he had in stock was also damaged. Besides this he lost about $2,000 which was owing to him, on account of the high water. These floods showed the people where the grade must be established, and he raised his place eight feet. He next built the house of Mr. Uhl, on M street, for $3,500, and then erected over his own buildings the Central Hall. The fire-fiend again came and burned him out, with the loss of his machinery, again without insurance. He has been engaged in contracting ever since. The sash, door and blind business was a good one in the early days. Before the Eastern manufactured goods came in he could sometimes make as high as $150 in a day. Then the Eastern goods commenced to be bought here, Eastern lumber sold at $100 per 1,000 feet, and in order to compete with the articles of Eastern manufacture Mr. Schindler hunted out the sugar-pine, with which he did a good business. Some of his workmen went back on him, however, and advised people to buy at the lumber-yards, and he had to compete against the whole Eastern trade. But he made money on odd sizes and lengths, which were not handled in the yards. In May, 1890, Mr. Schindler will assume complete possession of his building, and will then embark in the furniture business. In politics Mr. Schindler is a Republican. He has one son, L. C., who is book-keeper for Gregory Bros. Mr. Schindler has been in Sacramento since the early days, and has many interesting reminiscences of the early times in this city.

JOHN C. SCHADEN, one of the young business men of Sacramento, is a native of Burg Lesum, near Bremen, in Hamburg, Germany, born May 3, 1857, and a son of Henry and Annie (Winters) Schaden. He received his education between the years of six and fourteen, and then obtained employment in a cigar-box factory for a year and a half. He then came to America, and after a year and a quarter in New York city, came to California in 1874. Coming to Sacramento, he first went to work for his brother Arend, but soon engaged in business for himself in partnership with A. Rodegerdts. This firm continued for nearly four years, when Mr. Rodegerdts retired from the partnership. One year later Mr. Schaden took in his present partner, Frederick Schneider, and the firm became J. C. Schaden & Co. They moved to their present location March 19, 1886. Mr. Schaden was married in Sacramento to Miss Meta Feldhusen, a native of Germany, born at Mayenburg, near Bremen. They have two children, viz.: Bertha and Charlotte. Mr. Schaden is a member of the Sacramento Turn-Verein, and was chosen its secretary at the last general election, but resigned in order to take a trip to Europe. He is a member of the I. O. R. M., and also resigned the office of Junior Sachem in that organization when he went to Europe. He also belongs to California Lodge, K. of H., in which he was a charter member. He has also been associated with the National Guard as a private in Company B, First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade. Mr. Schaden

is an active and influential young business man, and has built up a large trade for his firm.

GEORGE S. FISHER, one of the best-known men in the employ of the railroad company at Sacramento, is a native of New York State, born August 27, 1843, his parents being Rev. C. L. and Almira Teresa (Kinsey) Fisher. His mother came of one of the old families of central New York. A brother of her father served on the staff of General Gates, and her father was, for many years preceding his death, manager of the great Eagle Mills, at Utica. Rev. C. L. Fisher, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Norwich, England, and came to America with his parents when nine years old. They located at Utica, New York, and there he was reared and educated. In that city he was ordained a minister of the Baptist faith in 1847. He was married there, and after his marriage he removed to Whitehall, New York. From there he removed to Wisconsin, when much of that State was wild, and Indians and wild game plentiful. He located at Shields, Marquette County, and afterward removed to Del Prairie, Adams County. From there they removed in 1857 to Minnesota, settling in Money Creek Valley, eighteen miles west of La Crescent. In March, 1860, they joined a large wagon train bound for Oregon. Starting with four yoke of oxen, they reached Oregon City after a journey of six months lacking five days, with three oxen and the rear wheels of one wagon, which was hauled as a cart. While on the North Platte they had a little trouble with the Sioux. The horse train and ox teams were encamped some distance apart, and there were not a great number of men in the latter party. A band of Sioux Indians rode up, and one of them, drawing a sabre, playfully took off the hat of an old man named Allen. Allen returned the compliment by throwing a stone at the Indian, who then hit Allen on the back with the flat side of his sabre. A young man then drew a bead on the Indian with his rifle, but Mr. Fisher stopped him almost in the act of shooting. When they reached Fort Hall, they met the commanding officer of the department, who gave them a company of soldiers to escort them through a country filled with savage Indians, where a whole train had been massacred the year before. Every night they could see the Indian signal fires burning brightly on the hills. They proceeded to Oregon by Lander's cut-off, which had not been used for two or three years, and they had to cut and clear away trees that had fallen across the road. One of the party died on this road, and was buried in a beautiful valley. The Meyers family, refugees from a train which was attacked and dispersed by the Indians, were only a few days behind them, and were picked up by the Government escort. On reaching Oregon City, they remained there until 1861, when they went to Salem, and were located there eight years, during which time the Rev. Mr. Fisher built the first and only Baptist Church there, and served as pastor of the congregation for some years. He helped on its construction also as a carpenter. In 1868 he brought his family to Columbia, Tuolumne County, California, where he served as pastor of the church there until removing to Santa Clara. There he was pastor for three years, then at Marysville for a time, next at Santa Clara again, and from there went to Virginia City, Nevada. He built a church at Virginia City and one at Carson, and officiated as pastor at both. He next went to Reno, thence to Santa Cruz, from there to Red Bluff, and then back to Reno, where he is now pastor of the First Baptist Church. He is at this writing in his seventy-third year, having been born at Norwich, England, December 26, 1817. She was married June 13, 1841, by Rev. C. P. Sheldon, pastor of the Baptist Church at Whitesborough, Oneida County, New York, to Miss A. T. Kinsey, who was born in Otsego County, NewYork, November 16, 1821. George S. Fisher, subject of this sketch, received his first schooling at Dell Prairie, Wisconsin, afterward

received instruction at different places where the family resided, and from his father, who is a fine classical scholar. When a boy he learned the painters' trade. On the 12th of December, 1864, he enlisted at Salem, Oregon, in Company C, First Oregon Volunteer Regiment. He went to Fort Vancouver, thence by the steamer Pacific to Fort Steilacoom, on Puget Sound. He was there appointed Corporal of the company, which was commanded by Captain Paul Clark Crandall, who is now in the department of justice, Washington, District of Columbia. He was stationed there until the 1st of July, 1865, when he was appointed to the hospital of the First Oregon Infantry Regiment, and went to Fort Stephens, at the mouth of the Columbia River, on the Oregon side. He remained in charge there until mustered out of the service, having been honorably discharged on the 31st of October, 1865. He rejoined the family at Salem, and then he and his father kept hotel, at two houses, for two years. After that they were in the wholesale and retail grocery and crockery business for about a year. After that he studied dentistry. At Sonora, three miles south of Columbia, Tuolumne County, he finished the acquirement of the profession of dentistry under Doctor Monendez. He rejoined his father's family at Santa Clara, and practiced his profession there a short time. He clerked and drove on long trips for John Woodney, who had the telegraph and Wells-Fargo offices. Leaving there he came to Sacramento, and thence proceeded to Marysville, where the family then were. He remained there about a year, clerking for Mr. Cooley, in the crockery business. His next employment was with Thomas Dongall, and after that with Mr. Walsh, both of whom were in the dry-goods business. Tiring of indoor employment, he applied for a situation to Superintendent Bowen, of the Oregon Division of the Central Pacific Railroad, and on March 20, 1870, he went to work as a brakeman for a time, next as freight conductor and extra on passenger, and finally as conductor on regular passenger train for seven years, for the past five yeaas of which he has been on the short run from Sacramento to Knight's Landing. While on this run he was collector for the Southern Pacific Company's steamers, and deputy constable, but gave that up to take a better position as deputy sheriff under Moses Drew. He holds that position by re-appointment under Sheriff McMullen, and is Southern Pacific Company's officer at the depot and vicinity. Mr. Fisher was married in Sacramento, September 2, 1874, to Miss Alice M. Powell, a native of South Adams, Massachusetts, and daughter of George L. and Lydia R. (Burlingame) Powell, who are now residents of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have three children, viz.: Lowrena L., Georgie A. and Willie A. Mr. Fisher is a member of Industrial Lodge, No. 157, I. O. O. F.; of Ben Bow Lodge, No. 229, Sons of St. George, and of Sierra Nevada Division, No. 195, Order of Railway Conductors. Politically he is an active Republican. Under Governor Gibbs' administration in Oregon, he was enrolling and engrossing clerk in the State Legislature, his father being at the same time sergeant-at-arms. For the past four years he has been aide to grand marshal in the Fourth of July and memorial day parades. In the memorial parade day of 1889, he was chief aide to Grand Marshal George W. Railton, and on July 4, 1889, he was aide to Grand Marshal R. D. Stephens.

HENRY L. ECKMAN, one of the prominent young business men of Sacramento who has made his start in this city, is a native of Germany, born at Hamburg on the 15th of November, 1857, his parents being Henry L., Sr., and Katie (Deden) Eckman, the father a business man. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated at his native place, and there took his first lessons in the handling of business. In 1881 he came to the United States and located in Sacramento, California, where he engaged as clerk for Mr. Steinmeyer, on the corner of Fourth and P

streets. On the 1st of January, 1884, Mr. Eckman succeeded to the proprietorship of the store, and has built up a very large trade by fair and honest dealing, and the exercise of judicious business principles. The store was started by John Schoeness, who put up the building for the purpose. He was succeeded by F. W. Steinmeyer (who formerly kept across the street), and as before stated Mr. Steinmeyer was succeeded by Mr. Eckman in 1884. Mr. Eckman was married in this city December 19, 1887, to Miss Annie Dressler, a native of Germany. Mr. Eckman is a member of Friendship Council, No. 65, Chosen Friends, and of the Verein-Eintracht. Mr. Eckman belongs to the younger class of business men in Sacramento, who are now becoming such an important factor in commercial circles here, as elsewhere. He is an active, enterprising man, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his friends and patrons.

H. EBNER, of the firm of Ebner Bros., wholesale liquor dealers, ranks among the most active business men of Sacramento. He is a native of Baden, Germany, born October 28, 1829. His father, Charles Ebner, was a lumber dealer and butcher, also carrying on general mercantile business. His mother's maiden name was Schmidt. He was reared at his native place (Waldshut-bei-Freiburg), where he spent the years between the ages of six and fourteen attending the Government schools, and afterward at a business institute. He was drafted into the army in 1849, and served through the Revolution in an artillery regiment. He went to Switzerland after leaving the army, and from there came to America, sailing from Havre to New York. He proceeded to Chicago, thence to St. Louis, and a year later to New Orleans, where he followed various pursuits until 1853. About the 5th of March of that year he left New Orleans and came to California by steamer via Panama, landing at San Francisco about the 1st of April. He came to Sacramento and obtained employment on the first water works of the city, then building. The following year he and his brother Charles assumed charge of the Sierra Nevada Hotel, on Ninth and J streets. In 1857 they built the Ebner House, and ran it about six years, since which time they have given their principal attention to their extensive business, which extends throughout northern California and Nevada. Mr. Ebner was one of the organizers of the Sacramento Hussars, and was Captain when the company entered the State militia during the Rebellion, serving eight years in that capacity. He is one of the long-time members of the Sacramento Turn-Verein. Mr. Ebner is an active and enterprising man, and has hosts of friends in Sacramento and throughout the country where he is known.

HON. JOHN WEIL.—Among the well-known Californians resident and doing business in Sacramento, is the gentleman whose name this sketch commences. He is a native of Germany, born in the Duchy of Nassau, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, in the small town of Hattersheim, on the 12th day of April, 1834. His parents were John Adam and Margaretha Weil, the father a miller. The mother died when the subject of this sketch was but two years of age. He received his education in the public schools between the ages of six and fourteen years, and after that was thrown upon his own resources. He obtained employment as an errand-boy at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and was thus engaged for a year and a half. He then became a merchants' apprentice at Mayence, and was thus employed until nineteen years of age. In 1853 he came to America, sailing from Liverpool on the clipper ship Hussar. He had engaged passage on a steamer, but it sank, and he came by the clipper in preference to waiting for another steamer. He arrived at New York in April after a voyage of twenty-seven days. He then proceeded to St

Louis, and thence to Belleville, Illinois, where he remained until the following year. In 1854 he came to California with his sister, taking a steamer to Havana, thence to Aspinwall, then across the Isthmus, and on the John L. Stephens to San Francisco, where he landed, and soon came to Sacramento. His brother, Mr. C. Weil, had come to Sacramento in 1852, and was in business on the corner of Eleventh and J streets, and had a vinegar factory on L street, and our subject was employed in the business. A year later he became a partner in the vinegar factory, and so continued until 1857, when he sold out and went to Monte Christo, Sierra County, to engage in mining. He bought an interest in a mine, and a year later started a store. One day in the fall of 1859, while he was in Sacramento purchasing goods, he received word that his store had burned down. He went back at once, but as the mines were giving out and the town going down, he concluded to leave there. He went down to Downieville, and there carried on business until 1876. While there, in February, 1865, he was again burned out, losing $15,000, with no insurance, and then offered to sell everything he had left for $1,000. But he persevered and prospered. In the fall of 1876 he closed out his business there, and came to Sacramento to rest up. He had always been an active factor in the organization of the Republican party, and in 1879, much to his surprise, he was nominated for the office of State Treasurer by the Republican convention of that year, and was chosen to that important position by the suffrages of the citizens of the State at the ensuing election. At the expiration of his term of office in 1882, he lived retired from active pursuits for some time, but in 1884 the real-estate firm of Weil & Johnson was formed. In 1886 he was instrumental in the organization of the Sacramento Glass & Crockery Company, and was elected its president. He became more and more interested in the business financially, and now gives his principal attention to the business, and is the heaviest stockholder. He has lately disposed of his interest in the firm of Weil & Johnson. Mr. Weil was married in Sacramento (while a resident of Downieville) on the 6th of June, 1866, to Miss Anna M. Hickman. They have three children, all born in Downieville, viz.: Louis J., Robert and Marguerite. Mr. Weil has been a Republican since the organization of the party. In the fall of 1869 he was elected a supevisor of Sierra County, and served two terms of three years each. He declined a re-election, urged upon him by both Republicans and Democrats. He has taken an active interest in the public affairs in Sacramento, and is now one of the Board of Fire Commissioners. He has been offered the Republican nomination for mayor upon one occasion, feeling compelled to refuse it, when the convention took a recess to wait upon him with the tender of the first place on the city ticket. He is a member of Sierra Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F., and has passed its chairs, as also those of the encampment at Downieville, Blue Range, No. 8. He is a member of the Canton at Sacramento, and is a charter member of the Veteran Odd Fellows of Sacramento. He is a member of Mountain Shade Lodge, No. 18, Downieville, and holds membership in the Sacramento Turn-Verein. Mr. Weil is looked upon as one of the foremost citizens of the State, and in his public and private career has won the respect and confidence of the entire community.

W. P. McCREARY, deceased. Among those who made honored names for themselves in the early business annals of Sacramento, none were more enterprising than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was a native of Erie, Pennsylvania, and a member of one of the pioneer families of that region. In fact his father, in conjunction with Seth Reed, did the first surveying in that county. When quite young W. P. McCreary left his native place, and went to Mansfield, Ohio, where he commenced a mercantile career, for which he had laid a solid foundation by a

good education, acquired at Rochester, New York. He afterward removed to Sandusky, Ohio, and was engaged in the forwarding business, and in grain operations. He was an extensive vessel owner, and did his shipping on the lakes in his own vessel. The discovery of gold in California, with the consequent rush of emigration in that direction, caused him to turn his attention to the Pacific slope, and finally, having formed his determination to cast his fortunes there, the year 1852 found him and his family among the passengers of one of the many steamers bound for California via Panama. Arriving in San Francisco he soon became interested in the flour business. He was in Sacramento in 1852, on business connected with a speculation in flour, and having been stricken with sickness, was a sufferer by the flood and fire. In 1854 he removed his family to Sacramento permanently, and having purchased the Phœnix mill property, set about improving it in such a way as to virtually amount to rebuilding, and on a far more extensive scale. He built up a fine reputation for the mills, and was enjoying a high degree of prosperity when the flood of 1862 came on, with such telling effect on the mill property as to almost totally destroy its value. The plant had been valued at between $40,000 and $50,000, but after the waters had receded he could not have obtained more than $2,500 for the property. He was not behind the other business men of Sacramento, however, in rebuilding and re-fitting. He continued in the mill business until the time of his death, but in the latter days of his life was interested in other matters, having purchased the Shasta ditch. He was a Republican after the organization of that party, but in the days of the old-line Whig party he was prominently identified with the organization, and was a delegate to the Baltimore convention of the Whig party, that nominated Henry Clay for President. He was killed in 1866, while a passenger on the steamer "Yosemite," by the explosion of her boilers. His wife, whose maiden name was Sophronia Hoadley, was a native of Ohio, and daughter of Colonel Hoadley. She was of the famous Hoadley family of Connecticut and Ohio, and cousin of Governor Hoadley. She preceded her husband to the grave, her death having occurred in 1865. To Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McCreary three children were born; of these, one, Henry, is deceased. He studied law with Judge Clark, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California. His education was of the highest order, having been commenced in Sacramento, and finished at Yale College, where he was the class orator in 1865. He was generally conceded to have been one of the brightest young men in the history of the Sacramento bar, and his untimely taking off, which occurred in 1869, was a sad blow to his family, and to the profession. Of the two living children of W. P. McCreary, the older is Charles McCreary. He is a native of Sandusky, Ohio, born October 6, 1838, and was but twelve years of age when he came to California, and here he finished his education under private tutors. He went upon a ranch in Yolo County, which he conducted, in conjunction with his brother Byron, for four years. They returned at the expiration of that time, to Sacramento, and became associated with their father in the mill, succeeding to the business at his death. Mr. McCreary was married in this city, April 26, 1865, to Miss Leora, daughter of Judge Clark. They have two children: Robert Clark and Henry Clay. The younger living son of W. P. McCreary is also connected with the Sacramento mills; Byron McCreary is a native of Plymouth, Ohio, and was educated in the schools of his native State, at Sandusky and at Cincinnati. He did not accompany the family to California, but remained East, completing his education, so that when he came to the coast he joined the family in Sacramento. He and his brother Charles conducted the Yolo County farm until becoming interested in the Phœnix mill, and they have been partners since that time, with the exception of an unimportant interval. The McCreary Bros. are among the enterprising firms of Sacramento, and the pro-

duct of their Sacramento mill is one of the leading articles in the export business of the city.

P. SIEBENTHALER, one af the well-known long-resident citizens of Sacramento, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born on Christmas day, 1829, his parents being P., Sr., and Elizabeth (Marshall) Siebenthaler. In 1830 the family came to America, locating at Cincinnati, where the father followed the profession of music. They afterward removed to Indiana, and settled in Highland Township, Franklin County. In 1844 the subject of this sketch left home, and, going to St. Louis, learned the cigar-making trade, in a factory on the corner of Second street and Washington avenue. In 1850, in company with John Gates (who had been to California in 1849), Mr. Siebenthaler started for the new El Dorado. They left St. Louis on the 15th of April, and proceeded to California via Fort Hall. They had rather a severe experience on the trip, running short of provisions, etc., but bringing up safely at Placerville on the 19th of August. Mr. Siebenthaler halted at Placerville, and remained there until 1855, engaged in mining and butchering. He next went to Volcano, Amador County, where he conducted a boarding-house and engaged in quartz mining. On the 2d of March, 1870, a cave-in occurred in the mine in which he was at the time, and he was severely injured in the right arm, for which he came to Sacramento to receive medical assistance. He concluded to remain here, and started in business on the corner of Eighth and K streets, removing to his present location on Twentieth and H streets, in 1881. At this location he has made the building improvements, which are of a handsome and substantial character. Mr. Siebenthaler was married at Placerville, December 31, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Heddinger. They have two children, viz.: John P. and Isabella (widow of W. R. Claypool, who died May 20, 1888. Mr. Siebenthaler is a member of Sacramento Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in public affairs. In 1867 he was elected to the office of recorder and auditor of Amador County, and served two years in that capacity.

JOHN RUEDY, proprietor of the Fifth Street Hotel, is a native of Switzerland, born at the village of Gachlingen, Canton Schaffhausen, on the 15th day of August, 1860, his parents being Andrew and Lizzie (Hepp) Ruedy. He was reared and spent his early boyhood days at the place of his birth, and there received his education. At the early age of seventeen years he started out to make his own way in the world, leaving home and coming to America. In this country he located at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where he worked at any employment he could find, and was part of the time engaged as butcher, as cook, or as farmer, etc. He next went to St. Paul, Minnesota, thence to Chicago, from there to St. Louis, and then back to Ft. Wayne, Indiana. In 1882 he crossed the continent to California, locating at Oakland. In 1883 he came to Sacramento, and became engaged as clerk in the Mechanics' Exchange Hotel, which position he held until August 15, 1885, when he became the proprietor of the Fifth Street Hotel. This hotel was started under the name of the Helvetia House, with John Korn as the first landlord, about 1876. In 1884 Frank Schuler became proprietor, and another story was added to the building. John Tackney came next as landlord, and he was followed by the present proprietor. Mr. Ruedy has ample accommodations for seventy-five people, and his house has a favorable reputation as a home hotel. Mr. Ruedy was married in this city on the 14th of August, 1885, to Miss Mary Kuechler, a native of Switzerland. They have two children, viz.: George and Chris. Mr. Ruedy is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F. In closing this sketch of Mr. Ruedy it is well to state that his life offers a lesson to

many young men of to-day. Having to battle with the world for himself from the time he was a mere boy, and that, too, in a strange country, having a language new to him, he is already in his fourth year of business for himself, and is in a prosperous condition. He has made his real start right in Sacramento.

JACOB FREES.—Among the popular hotel men of Sacramento is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of Freimesheim, Germany, born February 4, 1845, his parents being Bernard and Barbara (Arm) Frees. His father was a master mason in the building trade, who died in 1858, but his mother lived until 1871. Jacob Frees was educated at his native place from his sixth year until he was fourteen, and in 1859 came to America, sailing from Havre to New York. He remained in the latter city until 1863, then came to California via Panama. Landing at San Francisco, he came to Sacramento, and engaged at the butchering business with Charles Mahrt, on Sixth street, between J and K. He was so employed until 1866, when he went to Idaho, and was for the next year located at a place called Hogham, near Idaho City. He then returned to Sacramento, and after working awhile at his old job, bought the California Market, on J street, between Eighth and Ninth. He ran it a year, then went to Virginia City. After butchering there for two years, he returned to Sacramento and entered the employ of his father-in-law, J. B. Kohl, with whom he remained until February, 1874. Since that time he has been the proprietor of the Bevidere Hotel, which, though not a large house, enjoys an excellent reputation under his able management. Mr. Frees was married in this city to Miss Lena Kohl, a native of St. Louis, who came here with her parents in 1852. They have two children, viz.: John B. and Jacob. Mr. Frees is a member of Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Sacramento Lodge, A. O. U. W. He is a Democrat politically. He is a man of high standing in the community, and enjoys a large circle of friends.

P. GABRIELLI, proprietor of the Garibaldi Hotel, Sacramento, is a native of Italy, born at Lucca, Tuscany, April 15, 1849, his parents being Joseph and Astunta (Bartolanni) Gabrielli, the father a farmer. He was reared and educated at his native place, and when a young man decided to come to America. He sailed from Laverno for New York on the ship "Leonet," and then came to California via Panama, arriving at San Francisco on the 12th of April, 1868. He came to Sacramento and soon obtained employment for himself on a ranch near Sutterville, where he worked about six years. He then sold out, bought property in Sacramento and built the Garibaldi House, which he has made a great success, and where he accommodates from twenty to fifty boarders. He was married in Sacramento September 11, 1882, to Miss Teresa Cardens, a native of Italy, born in the mountainous country near Genoa. They have five children, viz.: Astunta, Francesco, Maria, Lena, and an infant unnamed. Mr. Gabrielli has been vice-president of the Society Bersaglieri, and is now its treasurer, as well as a prominent member of the military company. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., and of Owosso Tribe, No. 49, Red Men. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Gabrielli is deserving of much credit for the success he has made here. He landed at San Francisco with only $22, and he has risen to his present position by his own efforts.

JACOB GEBERT, proprietor of the Union Brewery, Sacramento, is a native of Alsace, now a portion of the Empire of Germany, born on the 3d of May, 1847, his parents being Jacob, Sr., and Louisa Mary (Dewald) Gebert.

He was reared at his native place, and there commenced the brewer's trade. In 1858, in company with an uncle, Paul Gebert, he came to America and soon came to California, locating in Sacramento, where he attended school, making his home with his uncle. He also worked for a time in the Columbus Brewery. In 1863 he accompanied his uncle back to the old country, and there again attended school. In 1865 he again came to America, and located in San Francisco, where he drove a bakery wagon for a time. He next came to Sacramento, and again obtained employment at the Columbus Brewery, at first washing barrels, afterward making malt, and finally driving a wagon. After about a week at the last mentioned occupation, he went to San Jose, and obtained work in the Almaden Brewery. While there he got a letter from Mr. Gruhler, who wanted him to come back and work in the Columbus Brewery, which proposition he accepted, and remained with the Gruhlers for ten months. He then engaged with the St. Louis Brewery, where he remained about two years. He next went with Mr. Oswald, who offered him $40 per month additional salary. He was employed there until 1875, when he moved upon a ranch near Florin, and in the meantime formed his plans for going into business in Sacramento for himself. He commenced building operations, and in May, 1880, established the Union Brewery, corner of Twentieth and O streets. He put a two-story brick building, 30 x 70 feet in area, the machinery being operated by horse-power. After a year he put in a steam engine of eight-horse power, and the capacity of the brewery was then about twelve barrels per day. On the 13th of December, 1887, the property was destroyed by fire, making an almost total loss of buildings and fixtures, the fire catching by the overheating of a shaft. Mr. Gebert was not discouraged by the great catastrophe, however, for the ashes had hardly cooled before he was planning for a new outfit. So rapidly was the rebuilding accomplished that on the 6th of May, 1888, he was again ready for business, but on a far more extensive scale. The new building is 70 x 140 feet in ground area, but in an L shape, and is four stories and basement in part, and the remainder three stories and basement, while the capacity has been increased to twenty-four barrels per day. He has a large and growing trade, which reaches as far as Mill City, Nevada. The product of the Union Brewery, it is unnecessary to say, enjoys a high reputation under Mr. Gebert's able management. Mr. Gebert was married December 1, 1875, to Miss Mary Guth, a native of Sacramento County, born at Elk Grove, and daughter of Joseph and Mary (Kenney) Guth, who came to California in 1850, and are now living retired from active business in Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Gebert have one child, Charles, born January 6, 1879. Mr. Gebert is a of member Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F., and also of the Druids. Mr. Gebert's rise in business has been quite remarkable. He started on a small capital, and his first year's experience was perfectly successful. He lost $17,000 by the fire of 1887, but did not let that bother him. To him belongs the credit of building up that portion of Sacramento. There were no streets graded in that vicinity when he commenced: now there are first-class improvements. Lots that he bought for $400 could not be purchased now for $4,000. He is certainly an enterprising man.

P. A. GALGANI, merchant, Sacramento, is a native of Tuscany, Italy, born ten miles from Lucca, June 20, 1847, his parents being V. and Cleopha (Bartholome) Galgani. The father was a farmer and land owner. P. A. Galgani was the sixth in order of age of a family of nine children. He was reared at his native place, and finished his education at Lucca, where he attended college three years. In 1869 he sailed from Laverno to Corsica, then went from Bastierne to Marseilles, and thence to Paris. He decided to go to America, and proceeded to Havre, took passage on the "Ballona,"

reaching New York after a rough voyage. He then started for California via Panama. When he arrived at San Francisco he found a brother waiting to receive him. He engaged in farming near the city, and was so engaged until 1871, when he came to Sacramento. He secured a place near Sutterville, where he farmed for a time. He next kept the Garibaldi House, in Sacramento, for three years, then went to farming again, in Brighton Township. He quit farming in 1887, and in April of that year embarked in the mercantile business on the corner of Twenty-first and O streets, Sacramento. In November, 1888, he removed to his present location, on the northeast corner of Eighteenth and M streets, where he has built up a good business. Mr. Galgani was married in Sacramento November 26, 1874, to Miss Mary Ferretti, a native of Philadelphia. They have six children, viz.: Cleopha, John Batiste, Alba, Helena, Cæsar and Louis. Mr. Galgani is president of the Sacramento Society of Bersaglieri, and is third lieutenant of the company of sharpshooters connected with the society. Mr. Galgani takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the people of his native land, as also of his adopted country, and is an influential, active man.

CHRISTIAN KLENK, one of the old-time Californians now resident in Sacramento, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 6th day of January, 1823, his parents being Jacob and Dora (Wieland) Klenk, the father a tailor by trade. The subject of this sketch spent his early boyhood days at his native place, and was there educated from the age of six to fourteen years. He was very useful about horses, and after leaving school was engaged in that capacity by Herr von Schlimbach, a very prominent man, who had been with Napoleon on his Russian campaign, and belonged to the court of King William of Wurtemberg. Mr. Klenk held that position about one year, then went with the governor of the district in a similar capacity. He was with him about a year, and was then engaged by Prince Hohenlohe, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He then served two years in the army, and after the expiration of his term went back to his old vocation, this time with a nobleman, with whom he remained three years. He then came to America, on a sailing vessel from Amsterdam to New York. That was in 1849. He proceeded to Philadelphia by water, and remained there some time. In 1850 a party of sixteen (Mr. Klenk among them) organized on Vine street to go to California. They proceeded by railroad to Pittsburg, and thence by steamer to St. Louis. After a week there, purchasing provisions, wagons, etc., they went to St. Joseph, thence by Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie to Salt Lake, where they traded off their cattle and wagons and got horses to cross the desert. This was a terrible task, and they came near dying on the desert. As it was, half the party lost their lives. They proceeded by the Carson route to Hangtown, and Mr. Klenk arrived there nearly starved, very sick, and unable to walk or talk. As soon as he was able he went to work splitting wood, which almost killed him. Two weeks later he came to Sacramento, and remained here two or three months. Though still sick and feeble, he went to work at the Empire House. From here he went to Coloma, and mined there a year and a half. He then came back to Sacramento, but finding that there was nothing for him to do here he went to Redding. He was also disappointed there, and again returned to Sacramento, and from here, soon afterward, went to Wisconsin Hill, thence to Iowa Hill, where he put up a log cabin, and mined two years. He then went back to Philadelphia by water, but in 1854 returned to California over the plains, accompanied by his wife. This time he took a different route, going to Council Bluffs and joining a party there. Two days later they were attacked by Indians, with whom they had a big fight. Mr. Klenk took an active part in the melee, and, although he

lost some cows at first, got them back all right. The next night he kept watch all night, and next morning they started on their way. They came to a crossing where the Indians showed fight again. The wagons were parked in double lines, and a battle ensued. The Indians lost one of their number killed, and concluded to draw off. This was the last time they gave any trouble. They proceeded by Sublette's cut-off and down the Humboldt, and on to Sacramento, and the journey, except the Indian fighting, was a very pleasant one. He afterward went to Coloma and mined a year on the Middle Fork, and later bought a ranch on the river and followed cattle-raising there a number of years. He had a dairy also, and got as high as $1.25 per pound for butter. Before the flood he had 240 head of cattle, and after had but thirty-five left. He remained on the ranch some time after the flood, then sold out to Cox & Clarke. He purchased his present property in Sacramento in 1881. Mr. Klenk has been twice married, the first time in Philadelphia, to Miss Jennie Schmidt, a native of Waldenburg, Germany, who died in Sacramento. By this marriage there were four children, of whom two—Louisa and Charles—died crossing the plains. Those living are: Alexander and Reinhold. Mr. Klenk's present wife was formerly Mrs. Uhl, and her maiden name was Strauss. Mr. Klenk has passed through all the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and has lived to see California advance from a mere collection of mining camps to her present proud position among the States.

W. F. PETERSON, manufacturer, and wholesale and retail dealer in candies and confections, Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born at Bremen, July 8, 1850, his parents being W. F., Sr. (a shoe manufacturer), and Gesiene (Wischusen) Peterson. When he was an infant his mother died, and when he was eleven years old he came to the United States to live with his mother's sister, in New York. He finished his education commenced at Bremen, at Martin S. Payne's College, corner of Canal and Bowery, and under Prof. Daniel Sullivan. At the age of fifteen years, having finished his schooling, he engaged with the wholesale ship-chandling house of W. F. Hartkopf. He was engaged in that business until 1866, when he came to California via Nicaragua, leaving New York on the Santiago de Cuba, and landing at San Francisco from the steamer of that name, on the 23d of August, 1866. He engaged with Meyer Bros., corner of Folsom and Freeman, with whom he remained until 1868. He was then taken sick, and his case given up as hopeless. He went back to New York, and when fully recovered went into business on the corner of Broome and Werrick streets, in the firm of H. Stelling & Peterson, grocers. The firm had continued one year, when Mr. Peterson sold out and went to Idaho. There he tried his luck mining at Placerville, but three months later went to Portland, Oregon. He found things dull there, and proceeded to San Francisco, where he went to work for Fred Carson, corner of Bush and Dupont streets. Eleven months later he came to Sacramento and went to work with P. H. Russell, with whom he remained nearly four months. He next engaged with H. Fisher. On the 3d of May, 1876, Mr. Peterson started in business for himself, with a retail candy factory and restaurant, at the present location on J street, between Sixth and Seventh. From that time his business has been steadily and rapidly increasing, until it has assumed vast proportions. He employs thirty-one people, and his trade extends throughout California, Nevada, Oregon, Montana and Arizona, and is gradually but surely extending its limits. The products of his factory are strictly pure, and have a splendid reputation. Mr. Peterson was married in Sacramento, August 29, 1875, to Miss Annie E. Bryte, a native of Yolo County, and daughter of Mike Bryte, deceased. They have four children, viz.: W. F., Jr., Bryte M., Allen E. and Mabel. They lost one child by death—Edward

Bryte Peterson. Mr. Peterson is a member of Capital Lodge, I. O. O. F.; of Union Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; of Sacramento Chapter, Sacramento Council, and Sacramento Commandery. Mr. Peterson is a pushing, vigorous man of business, and a successful manager, yet at all times genial and courteous in his manner. He is one of those men whom success has not spoiled.

LOUIS NICOLAUS, one of the leading business men of Sacramento, and proprietor of the brewery corner Twelfth and I streets, is a native of Germany, born at Heugelheim, Bavaria, January 5, 1829, his parents being William and Margaretha Nicolaus, the father a farmer by occupation. Louis Nicolaus was reared and educated at his native place, and in 1846 came to America, sailing from Havre to New York, being fifty-five days on the voyage. He proceeded to Buffalo, and there entered on an apprentice ship at the cooper's trade with Conrad Antrose. He served one year at the trade, then worked for his employer as a journeyman. In 1848 he went to Canada, but returned after one month, to Buffalo. He then went to Cleveland, where he was employed for a time, and then worked on the canal to Dresden for a few months. He then went to Cincinnati, where he spent the winter of 1848–'49. He next went to St. Louis, and from there to Lexington, Missouri. He worked out in the woods near that place that summer, splitting staves for Waddle & Co. In the fall he again went to St. Louis, and in the spring of 1850 returned to Lexington, Missouri, There a company of forty-three was organized, under Captain Joe Waddle (a Mexican war veteran), for the purpose of going to California, and Mr. Nicolaus was one of the number. They proceeded to California via Ft. Kearney, Ft. Laramie, Sublette's cut-off and the Truckee route, Mr. Nicolaus being sick most of the way. He and those with his wagon, four in all, stopped at Nevada City, and engaged at mining, continuing about two months. They went to Grass Valley next, but, getting no rain there, went up to the Little Yuba, and mined at Hess's Crossing, in the middle of the river, until the fall of 1851. Mr. Nicolaus then came to Sacramento, and from here went up to Amador County. He mined awhile there, then started in the butcher business with a man named Broaddus. He was in business there until the fall of 1868, when he again came to Sacramento, and bought some stock, which he afterward sold. He bought an interest in the brewery at Twelfth and I streets, in October, 1869, from Martin Arenz, and remained in partnership with him until 1873, when Wendell Kerth bought the interest of Mr. Arenz. Mr. Nicolaus has carried on the business ever since, and has practically rebuilt the entire plant. Since 1884 he has been making a beer which many people consider superior to any lager. The capacity of the brewery is fifty barrels per day, and a ready market is found in Sacramento and tributary territory. Mr. Nicolaus was married in this county to Miss Susannah Kerth, a native of Germany. They have had six children, of whom four are living, viz.: Louis, Edward, Emma and Julia. The two deceased children are: Willie and Wendell. Mr. Nicolaus is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F., and of the Sacramento Hussars. He is a popular man, and counts his friends by the score.

CHRIS NIELSEN, carriage and wagon manufacturer, Sacramento, is a native of Denmark, born at Gudbjerg, the Island of Fyen, in the heart of Denmark, on the 26th of July, 1851, his parents being Niels Nicolaisen and Hedwig Albertine Corfitz Datter. He was reared at his native place, and educated there between the age of seven and fourteen years. He then commenced the trade of wagon and carriage maker with his father, and served an apprenticeship of five years. He then traveled to improve himself at his trade, and worked some

time at the large city of Odense. When he was twenty-one years of age he entered the army, and served in the Nineteenth Infantry Battalion for six months steadily, and after that at intervals, working at his trade in the meantime. In 1878 he came to the United States, and located at Sacramento, and went into the employ of A. Meister. He remained with him until May, 1880, when, in partnership with his brother, J. M., he started in business for himself at his present location. They were in partnership for two and a half years, since which time he has conducted the wagon and carriage making business alone. At that time he put up the large and substantial building at 1013 and 1015 Tenth street. This building stands three stories high, with its large basement, and covers an area thirty-three by eighty feet in dimensions. He has built up an extensive trade, and manufactures for the trade and to order. He has many good customers, who will have their work done at no other place, and when he gets a customer he always retains his trade. That is the natural consequence of his method of turning out nothing but honest work, of the best material and workmanship. He gets trade from points as far away as Nevada, and even has business from San Francisco, and now employs five first-class workmen. Mr. Nielsen was married in Sacramento, September 4, 1885, to Miss Louisa Ericson, a native of Sweden. Mr. Nielsen is an upright, honest, business man, pushing and active in his methods. Such men are a credit to Sacramento.

FREDERICK LOTHHAMMER, one of the well-known citizens of Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born at Wimpffen, Hesse-Darmstadt, December 31, 1830, his parents being Gottlieb and Frederika (Minsch) Lothhammer. The father was a sash manufacturer by occupation. The subject of this sketch was reared at his native place, and there attended the public schools from the age of six years until he was fourteen. For the next year and a half he gave his attention to the profession of music. He then learned the turning trade. In March, 1850, he departed from Rotterdam in a sailing vessel for the United States, and landed at New York July 4. He remained there and at Hoboken for six years, learning the carpenters' trade at the latter place, and in January, 1856, he went to Watertown, Wisconsin. There he worked as a carpenter a year, then went into the country and followed farming until 1869, when he came to California, locating in Sacramento in October. He followed the building trade here for many years, but is now retired from active business. Mr. Lothhammer was married in Wisconsin, April 6, 1856, to Miss Charlotte Borchart, a native of Prussia, who came to this country with her parents early in the 40's, locating in Wisconsin. She died in Sacramento in 1877. Mr. Lothhammer was again married in Sacramento, to a widow lady named Schacht, whose maiden name was Catharina Winder. By this marriage there was one child, viz.: Emma, who died at the age of four and a half years. Mr. Lothhammer was again bereaved by the death of his wife, in March, 1889. Mr. Lothhammer is a prominent member and trustee of the German Lutheran Church. He has a wide acquaintance and a large circle of personal friends, whose full sympathy he has had in the hours of bereavement.

LOUIS LOCH, of the firm of Rohr & Loch, proprietors of the Pioneer Bakery, Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born in the Province of Bergenfeld, Duchy of Oldenberg, on the 5th of September, 1842, his parents being Christian and Julia (Bumgard) Loch, the father a baker. He was reared at his native place, and then attended school from the age of six to fourteen. He learned the baker's trade, and then traveled throughout Germany. He entered the army at the age of twenty-one, in the Oldenberg Infantry Regiment, and served

two years. He came to the United States in 1869, and after two months in New York, came to California, arriving in Sacramento on the 5th of September. He went to San Francisco, and thence to San Jose, where he worked in the New York Bakery for Mr. Derr. He next went to Virginia City, Nevada, where he worked two and a half years, and in 1881 again came to Sacramento, and went to work for Messrs. Vogel and Meyers, where he was employed for four years. He then went to work in the Pioneer Bakery, finally becoming a partner, as elsewhere stated. Mr. Loch was married in Sacramento, February 14, 1888, to Miss Ella Cotter. He is a member of the Hermann Sons, of the Druids, and of the Bakers' Verein, San Francisco. Mr. Loch is an active man, and well deserves the success with which he is meeting in business.

LOUIS CAFFARO, proprietor Hotel Roma, Sacramento, is a native of Italy, born at Lessolo, County of Torino, on the 19th of July, 1854, his parents being Giulio and Maria (Boschis) Caffaro, the father a dealer in horses, etc. He spent his boyhood days at his native place, and had finished his schooling at the age of fourteen years. He then commenced mining on the borders of France and Italy. He then traveled throughout France, Africa, Italy, Egypt, Germany, Greece and Turkey. Having decided to come to America, he took passage at Constantinople on a vessel bound for New York. After his arrival there he proceeded westward, and brought up in Clear Creek County, Colorado. He mined there two years, then proceeded to Amador County, California, and after mining there five years, came to Sacramento on the 8th of February, 1886. He commenced the manufacturer of wine the same year, and in this line he has built up a reputation second to none. His seven large tanks range in capacity from 1,500 to 2,000 gallons each, and he has on hand from 8,000 to 9,000 gallons of good wines. He makes clarets, white wines and ports, and ships the product of his winery direct to the trade at Chicago, and throughout Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Dakota, etc. He gives his personal attention to the details of manufacture, and takes care that every thing is done in a proper manner. Besides his outside business, he has a large local trade, which keeps a horse and wagon busy, delivering to customers. An idea of the increase of his business may be formed from his purchases of grapes. In 1886 he bought only about twenty-four tons, in 1887 he bought forty-one tons; and in 1888 he bought over forty-seven tons of selected grapes. Of his stock now on hand he has about 3,000 gallons of old white wines and clarets, and he stocked up about $2,000 worth of wines last harvest. He also buys and ships brandies. On the 27th of March, 1889, he opened the Roma Hotel, having a partner the first three months. He has built up a large patronage, and while his hotel has accommodations really for only thirty boarders, he has to take care of from that number to fifty constantly. Mr. Caffaro is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F.; of Unity Lodge, A. O. D., No. 66; of the Chosen Friends, and of the Bersaglieri. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Caffaro is an enterprising man, and well deserves the success he has met with.

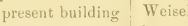
AUGUST RODEGERDTS, corner of Third and M streets, is one of the most progressive of Sacramento's young business men. He is a native of Germany, born at Otterndorf, Hanover, on the 26th of June, 1856, his parents being Henry and Franda (Frank) Rodegerdts. When the subject of this sketch was but nine months old, his father died, and his mother was afterward married to George Schoenicke. August Rodegerdts was reared at his native place, and attended the Government schools from six to fourteen years of age. He then went to Hamburg, and learned the business of waiting, in a hotel.

In the fall of 1872 he came to America, sailing from Hamburg to New York on the steamer "Silesia." He worked as waiter in a New York hotel for six months, then went to work in a grocery store on the corner of Seventy-fourth street and Second avenue. He remained there quite a while, then went to work in a store on the corner of Ninth and Broadway, Williamsburg. In 1875 he came to California, and locating at Sacramento went to work for Chris. Ehmann, corner of Second and M streets. In 1879 he entered business for himself in partnership with John C. Schaden. Mr. Rodegerdts sold out to his partner in 1884, and buying out John McMony the following August, removed to his present location. He has built up an extensive trade, which is every year growing larger, and Mr. Rodegerdt's store is as busy as a bee-hive. In 1882 he bought his first real estate, just across the street from his present location, and in December, 1888, purchased his present location. He was married in this city, February 17, 1886, to Miss Katie Hergett, a native of California, born in Yolo County, where her parents now reside. They have one child—a boy—Christian August. Mr. Rodegerdts belongs to the I. O. R. M., and is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is a self-made man, and judging from his past record, a brilliant future may be predicted for him.

L. F. BASSETT, City Surveyor of Sacramento, is a native of Seneca County, New York, born October 4, 1851, his parents being Pierrepont and Roxy (Cole) Bassett. He was reared and educated there, but when eighteen years of age went to Des Moines. There he became assistant to chief city engineer J. B. Bosman, and occupied that position until the spring of 1873, when he engaged in railroad surveying work, first in Nebraska, afterward in Utah. In September, 1874, he came to Sacramento, and was for a few months connected with the county surveyor. He then entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad, in the engineering department, and so continued two and one-half years. After that, he was for six months engaged in swamp land surveys, in connection with Lisbon district, Yolo County. Since 1888 he has been city surveyor of Sacramento, having been chosen as his own successor at each succeeding election. Mr. Bassett was married to Miss Ella Genevieve Jackson, a native of Indiana. Her father died in Yolo County, but her mother still resides there. Mr. Bassett is a member of Industrial Lodge, No. 157, I. O. O. F., and Unity Lodge, Knights of Honor. He is also a member of the Technical Society of the Pacific coast.

CHRIS WEISEL, one of the prominent figures in business circles of Sacramento, was born in the district of Solms Lauback, Hesse-Darmstadt, now in the empire of Germany, March 3, 1834. His father, John Henry Weisel, was a butcher by occupation, and for 300 years (as far back as the family tradition goes) that has been the family business. His mother's maiden name was Annie Elizabeth Schoner. Chris Weisel was reared at his native place, a town of 2,000 inhabitants named Freienseen, whose citizens had always enjoyed the distinction of being all free, with no serfs. He attended school from the age of six to fourteen years and for five years of that time received instructions from a private tutor. After completing his schooling he commenced the butchers' trade with his father. In 1852 he came to America, via Rotterdam and Liverpool, taking passage from the last named port May 9, on the sailship Cumberland for New York, where he arrived after a voyage of forty-nine days. They were glad to reach land, as water had run short, and but one quart per day was meted out to each person. After three days in New York city, Mr. Weisel went by steamer to Albany, thence to Buffalo by rail, from there to Sandusky, Ohio, by steamer, thence to Cincinnati by rail, and

next to St. Louis by steamer. The cholera broke out on the vessel, and he helped to bury twenty-five persons. After lying in quarantine eight days, he landed at St. Louis, and met his brother, who had come to this country in 1846, and was in business there. In 1854 he left St. Louis, going to New Orleans by river steamer, then taking the steamer Pampero to Greytown, which had just been bombarded by the English. Proceeding up the St. John River to the falls of Castillon, and passing over a half mile by land, he took another steamer to Port St. Carlos, on Nicaragua Lake. He crossed the lake at night, witnessing the finest sight of his life—that of volcanoes in action at night. The remainder of the journey to San Juan del Cœur was made by mule-back, and he then took the steamer Sierra Nevada for San Francisco, arriving there on the 2d of April, 1854. He remained there till June 29, then went by the steamer New World to Sacramento, and soon went to work at the city market for Haywood, Fratt & McNulty. On the 3d of November of the same year he started in business for himself at his present location, Nos. 726–728 L street. His present building was erected in 1857. During the floods of 1861–'62 he lost 1,500 head of sheep which he had on a ranch on Cache Slough, in Solano County, and he and L. B. Mohr lost about 1,000 hogs. The water-mark of that year is still visible inside his building—five feet eight inches above the floor. Mr. Weisel has built up a big trade, and does an extensive wholesale and packing business. Mr. Weisel was married, August 16, 1860, to Miss Minnie Jurgens, a native of the Island of Heligoland, a possession of England in the North Sea. She sailed to California from Hamburg via Cape Horn in 1852, on the brig Emma (Captain Robin), landing at San Francisco April 11, 1853. She came with her father, Jasper Jurgens, and her brothers, Jasper, Christian, Peter and Martin, and sisters Dora and Gondola. She departed this life May 12, 1888, in her forty-ninth year, leaving five living children, two having preceded her in death. Those living are: Theodore Jasper, Martha, Minnie, Theresa and Christian. Mr. Weisel was one of the original members and officers of the Sacramento Sharpshooters, and he and Jacob Nathan were the originators of the Germania Building and Loan Association. He was its first vice-president, served the first term as acting president, and held the office of president for thirteen consecutive years. He is Grand Past Chief of the order of Red Men for the Pacific coast. He has been twice president of the Sacramento Turn-Verein, and served three successive terms in that capacity, from 1860 to 1862 inclusive. Mr. Weisel has taken an active part in the Democratic party organization, has been chairman of the city central committee, member of the county committee, and delegate to State and other conventions, having been a member of the Greeley convention at San Francisco in 1872. Mr. Weisel had $2.50 when he came to Sacramento; now he ranks among her solid men. He has two fine ranches in Sacramento County, and one in Colusa County. He has good mining interests at Coloma, the patent having been issued by President Grant, Mr. Weisel holding two-thirds interest, and J. Nicolausen the remainder. As high as $22,000 has been taken out of the mine in three months, and in 1888 $12,000 was extracted in two months.



E. H. GREEN, proprietor of the American Laundry, Sacramento, is a native of Connecticut, born at Norwalk, Fairfield County, May 5, 1831, his parents being William and Eunice (Barnum) Green. Both parents were members of old Connecticut families, and his father was extensively engaged in the manufacture of hats. When E. H. Green was eleven years of age the family removed to Henderson County, Illinois, and started a settlement five miles from the Mississippi River, which took the name of Greenville. There the father engaged in farming. The second year after the family came to Illinois, E. H. Green,

the subject of this sketch, went to Oquawka, and there learned the blacksmith and wagon-making trade with George Muck (who afterward came to California, and was one of the early settlers of Wheatland). While he was at Oquawaka, Colonel Finlay, who had been to California, returned, and his accounts of the "Golden West" created great excitement, and many started for the new El Dorado. Mr. Green was one of a party of fifty-two organized at Oquawka, of whom over forty were under twenty-two years of age, and they organized by electing Robert Pence as captain. All materials for this outfit were gotten together there, including provisions for eight months. Their route took them by Council Bluffs, Laramie, Salt Lake, Ogden, and the Carson route, into California. They arrived at Placerville, August 12, 1850. This party was in some respects a remarkable one. Though nearly all were young men and even boys, the best of order prevailed throughout, and they strictly kept a rule they made, never to travel on Sunday. There were none of those quarrels that were of too frequent occurrence with so many trains that made that weary journey, and, in fact, they were said to have been the jolliest party that ever crossed the plains. They did not lose a man or a wagon all the way from Illinois to Placerville. There the party disbanded. Mr. Green and Jackson and John Pence remained together, and bought a mining outfit. They remained at Placerville that fall and winter, and a couple of months of that time, while not mining, Mr. Green ran a team between Sacramento, Gold Springs and Placerville. The next spring he went to the Middle Fork of the American River, and engaged in mining there. In 1852 a company of fifteen was organized to flume the American River there, called the "Eagle Bar River Claim." The river was flumed, and the company did well. Jackson Pence died in the fall of 1852, and the next year John Pence went back to Illinois. They disbanded that fall, and Mr. Green proceeded to a point twenty-eight miles from Sacramento, on Carson Creek, where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Green and others went back to the Middle Fork of the American River, and mined there until the spring of 1854. He then went to Downieville, and was soon engaged in mining at Monte Cristo, five miles up the hills from there. He remained there and in that vicinity until 1860, having mines at Monte Cristo and Morristown, and then went to Virginia City, Nevada, where he was employed by the Gould and Curry Company as foreman, about four years. In the spring of 1864 he resigned his position, and took a trip to Idaho, where he had some interests; but not finding them profitable he returned to Virginia City. The following summer he bought a ranch two miles from Carson, and resided there until 1866. He then came to Sacramento, and became connected with the American laundry, and in partnership with its proprietor, S. B. Cooley, he engaged in the manufacture of the Crandall spring bed. In 1869 they opened a house on the site of the present Baldwin Hotel, at San Francisco, and Mr. Green had charge there until 1872. He then returned to Sacramento, to their business here, located on Front street. In the fall of 1873 the establishment was destroyed by fire, with a loss of $20,000. The partnership was dissolved, and in the spring of 1874 Mr. Green went to Connecticut. He remained but a short time, then returned to Sacramento, and has been connected with the laundry ever since. This laundry was established by J. R. Webster, on Slater's addition, near the present depot site. In 1866 S. B. Cooley (brother-in-law of Mr. Green) bought Webster out. In 1880 the new building on J street was built, and the laundry removed into it. Mr. Green, the present proprietor, became sole owner in 1885. He does a very extensive business, and has forty-five employés. Mr. Green was married at Carson City, Nevada, July 11, 1863, to Miss Mary A. Cooley, a native of Connecticut. She died in this city, October 21, 1873. By this marriage there were two children, of whom one, Ellen, is living. Mr. Green was again married, in 1875,

to Elizabeth Calvyn, of Brooklyn, New York. By this marriage there are three children, viz.: Charles W. A., Henry E. and Amy. Mr. Green is a member of Industrial Lodge, No. 157, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Green is an upright, honorable man of business, genial and courteous always in demeanor, and his success in life is a source of pleasure to his many friends.

WC. GRAFF, plumber, gas-fitter, etc., Sacramento, has in a few years built up a business which has already attained large proportions. He is a native of St. Louis, born December 20, 1851, his parents being Andrew and Anna (Plattner) Graff. Andrew Graff, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Switzerland, who came to the United States when he was a young man. When the California gold fever broke out, his attention was turned, like so many others, to the New El Dorado, and he decided to try his fortune. Accordingly he joined the vast caravan that traversed the plains, mountains and deserts between the civilization of the East and the newfound gold fields of the West, and in 1849 he reached California, and was soon engaged in mining. He returned east, however, and located at St. Louis, in the butcher business. In 1852 he again came out to California, this time bringing his family along, and once more safely accomplished the tedious journey across the plains. On arriving at Sacramento, he first engaged in the brick-making business, afterward at butchering, and later entered the employ of Mr. Locher, the wholesale liquor man. After this he again engaged in the butcher business, which he then followed until the time of his death, which occurred in 1879. His widow yet lives in Sacramento, at the family residence on Tenth street, between Q and R streets. Their children are seven in number, as follows: William C., with whose name this sketch commences; Mary, wife of Joseph Darioth; Emma, wife of Willard Lee; Sophia (Roeder); Emil, Henry, and Louisa, wife of A. Menke. William C. Graff, the oldest of the children of Andrew Graff, deceased, and the subject of this sketch, was reared and received his education in Sacramento. He learned the cigar-making trade in the factory of R. H. Pettit, where he worked three years and a half, then went with David Bush in the plumbing and gas-fitting business. After two years with him he spent four years on the road, and traveled and worked throughout the Pacific coast, from Salt Lake City to San Diego. He then started in business for himself in Sacramento, and by his thorough knowledge of the business, and close attention to all the details, he has made for himself a reputation second to none. He does general work in his lines, and contracts for plumbing, gas-fitting and sewer work. Mr. Graff was married in this city, February 19, 1883, to Miss Sophia Schniedwind, a native of Elgin, Illinois. Mr. Graff is a pushing, enterprising young business man, and is meeting with well-deserved success.

ELIAS GRUHLER, of Sacramento, is a native of Aldingen, Spaidingen, Wurtemberg, born October 24, 1855, his parents being Fred and Christina Maria (Glazer) Gruhler. He was reared at his native place, and attended the government schools between the ages of six and fourteen years. At the age of twenty years he entered the German army in the Twelfth Company, Seventh Regiment, Thirteenth Army Corps, and served with honor and credit until 1880. During that time his stations were Stuttgart, Ulm, Freidenstadt and Ludwigsburg. The first year he was a subaltern, having charge for eight or ten years; the next two years his authority was enlarged, and during the last two years he served as sergeant. After 1880 he was in the government civil service, with headquarters at Stuttgart. In 1884 he came to New York, and from there to Sacra-

mento. On the 9th of February, 1884, he opened the Postoffice Exchange, and in October, 1888, removed to his present location, at No. 924 Second street. Mr. Gruhler was married October 29, 1884, to Miss Mary R. Bolaz, a native of Wurtemberg. They have two children, viz.: Othelia and Ada. Mr. Gruhler has been president and secretary of the local lodge of Hermann's Sons, and is also a member of the Verein-Eintracht, in which he has held the office of secretary. Mr. Gruhler is an affable and courteous gentleman, and shows by his bearing the results of his training in the magnificent German army organization.

PAUL GRAF, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddles, etc., Sacramento, is a native of Germany, born at Muhlhausen, Baden, January 10, 1846, his parents being John and Helena (Rehm) Graf, the father a farmer and paper-maker. Paul Graf was the youngest of a family of nine children. He attended the public schools from the age of six until he was fourteen, and afterward at private schools. He then engaged in farm work. In 1867 he came to America, taking the steamer Hansen from Bremen to New York. He remained in the latter city for some time, then came to California via Panama. He took the steamer Rising Star on the Atlantic side, and on this side the steamer Golden Age, landing at San Francisco in October, 1868, and coming from there to Sacramento. His first employment here was with Mr. Eiser, harness manufacturer, and six months later he went with John T. Stoll. On the 5th of February, 1886, he commenced business for himself on K street, between Eighth and Ninth, and in March, 1887, he removed to his present location, No. 1128½ J street. Here he carries on the manufacture of harness, and handles saddles, collars, and in fact everything pertaining to a well-regulated store in his line. Mr. Graf was married in Sacramento, in February, 1877, to Miss Louisa Dresch. They have two children, viz.: Mina and Mabel. Mr. Graf is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F.; Lodge No. 42, Knights of Pythias, and of the Sacramento Turn-Verein. He taught athletics in the gymnasium for years. Mr. Graf has got his business well under way, and is making a first-class reputation as a business man.

M. J. AZEVEDO, proprietor of the Eagle Winery, Sacramento, is a native of the Azores, Islands, born February 21, 1837, his parents being J. A. and Orsa Marrianna Azevedo. He attended school there, and was reared to farm life. In 1854, at the age of seventeen, he came to California around Cape Horn, and landed at San Francisco, January 20, 1854. He went to Butte County, and mined successfully on Butte Creek. In 1861 he came to the Sacramento Valley, and located on a farm opposite Freeport, where he engaged in ranching until 1872. He then went back to the old country, and remained there until 1888, when he returned to Sacramento. The firm of Azevedo & Co. was organized in April, 1889, and purchased the Eagle Winery. This winery is an extensive one, and has a distillery in connection. The finest of wines and brandies are turned out here, and the product of the winery has a high reputation. It is the only retail winery in Sacramento. Mr. Azevedo was married while in the old country, to Miss Marie Adelaide Azevedo. They have four children, viz.: John M., Mary A., Frank A. and John A. Mr. Azevedo is an active, enterprising man, genial and courteous in disposition, and just the kind of a man to push the Eagle Winery to the front rank.

MRS. MARY DICKINSON, a ranch-owner of Cosumnes Township, was born in Ireland in 1840, her parents being Henry and Nancy (Rooney) Doyle. She came

America in 1858, and settled in Wisconsin, where she married early in 1863 at Janesville, John Hilton, the son of an English father and Irish mother, but born during the temporary sojourn of his parents in France, in 1825. Mr. Hilton was a mason by trade and came to California with his wife and child in May, 1864, and died in Sacramento in 1869, leaving two sons: Thomas Jefferson, born near Janesville, Wisconsin, February 28, 1864, and John, born in this State, June 26, 1867. In 1871 Mrs. (Doyle) Hilton was married in Sacramento to Mr. Peter Dickinson, born in England, April 11, 1830. His mother is known to have been eighty when she died in England in 1870. When the father died is not known. The son went to sea at the age of eleven and followed that kind of life for nine years, visiting China, India, Australia and nearly all parts of the world. Coming to California in 1850 he quit a seafaring life and went to mining, which he followed many years. He secured title to 197 acres, half a mile east of Michigan Bar, well adapted to fruit culture and farming. Mr. Dickinson died November 15, 1885, leaving three children: Rose Alice, born August, 1872; James Peter, May 19, 1874, and Mary Ellen, June 16, 1878.

THOMAS McANALLY, deceased. The subject of this sketch was born in the County of Armagh, Ireland, about 1840. He emigrated to America at eighteen, and came to California before he was twenty-one. Arriving in this county in 1861 or 1862, he worked for eight or nine years at general farming, dairying and fruit-raising in Franklin Township. He was known by his employers and their neighbors as an upright, industrious and kindly man, straightforward in his relations with all classes and conditions of men, an excellent type of the better class of Irish workmen. Having saved his earnings for several years of steady work, he bought, in 1870, the fruit ranch of seventy-one acres about one mile above Courtland, where his family still resides. Mr. McAnally was married in April, 1876, to Miss Catherine O'Flaherty, also a native of Ireland, born in the County of Galway in 1852, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Folan) O'Flaherty. She came to this county in 1875. By the early death of her husband, in May, 1887, she was left a widow with two children: Mary Agnes, born August 22, 1878, and Edward Thomas, born February 6, 1880.

SANFORD DICKEY was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, February 27, 1832, his parents being Thomas and Eunice (Starke) Dickey. The father, a native of Randolph County, North Carolina, lived to be ninety-two, and the mother, born in Monongahela County, Kentucky, died at seventy-eight. Grandfather William Dickey was over eighty when he died in Randolph County, North Carolina. Thomas Dickey was married to Eunice Starke, in Clark County, Indiana, about 1815, after the close of the war of 1812, in which he had served. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to maturity. In 1847 they moved to Marion County Iowa, where they bought a farm of 220 acres. The subject of this sketch received the usual district-school education and learned farming on his father's place. In 1854 Sanford Dickey received a forty-acre farm from his father, and in September of that year was married to Miss Cynthia Billups, a native of Iowa, daughter of Edward and Theodosia (Barrett) Billups. In 1857 they came to California, accompanied by a nephew, Thomas Dickey, now living one and a half miles below Isleton. They left Council Bluffs May 10, and reached Placerville September 27. Coming down to Sacramento County, Sanford Dickey worked a few months for ranchers on the lower Stockton road near Franklin. He then entered 160 acres of Government land about two and a half miles south-

east of Franklin, which he kept and worked until 1867, when he sold it to Walters, whose family now own it. In 1867 he bought the dairy business of the Jacobs ranch, half a mile west of Franklin, consisting of about forty cows. After one year he moved his dairy to the Tibbets ranch, about two miles below Richland. In the autumn of 1869 he moved to Ross' ranch about midway between Franklin and Richland. About 1875 he quit the dairy business and moved to Miller's ranch about two miles below Freeport, where he remained about three years, engaged chiefly in peddling meat. Then moving a mile further south on the river road, he was engaged for about two years in general farming and fruit-growing on the Neubauer ranch. October 6, 1880, he moved into the Isleton Hotel as renter, bought it in August, 1881, including lot, 80x120 feet, and still conducts it. He also rents the Cole ranch of 819 acres on the Georgiana Slough, devoted chiefly to raising natural hay and alfalfa. Besides quietly and kindly caring for the welfare of his guests, and actively superintending the hotel and ranch work, Mr. Dickey is road overseer of a large territory, including Grand Island and Georgiana Township. Mrs. Dickey died in March, 1867, leaving six children, the two oldest being natives of Iowa and the others of California: Delilah, born March 5, 1855, now Mrs. James Aikens, of Sacramento; Homer Lawrence, born February 19, 1857, married to Miss Margaret Drone, a native of Canada, who came to California in 1885; they reside in Isleton and have one child, Cynthia Marie, born July 27, 1888; Naomi, born October 9, 1859, now Mrs. Louis Wagner, of Sacramento, has one daughter; Cynthia, born May 3, 1861, now Mrs. Charles Shipley, of Philadelphia, has one son; Iva, born January 14, 1863, now Mrs. George Hignett, of Sacramento; Sanford, Jr., born October 14, 1865, still unmarried, assists his father especially as road overseer. October 9, 1868, Mr. Dickey was married to Mrs. Melinda (Haruff) Funk, a widow with one child, Frances, born September 7, 1865, now Mrs. Arthur Dulion, of Sacramento. Mrs. Melinda Dickey was born in Arkansas, January 28, 1843, her parents being Peter and Margaret (Hinton) Haruff. With her mother and step-father she came to California in 1849, and with them went back in 1852, and returned to California in 1866. Her mother, now Mrs. Margaret Gordon, born in Ohio, June 14, 1812, is living in San Jose, California. Grandfather Hinton was also a native of Ohio, and grandmother (Filson) Hinton was a native of South Carolina. She was over seventy when she died. By this second marriage Mr. Dickey has two children: Angeline, born December 23, 1869; Hiram Joseph, born July 5, 1879.

MRS. ISABELLA W. MISER, a ranch-owner of Cosumnes Township, about twenty-seven miles from Sacramento, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 3, 1826, her parents being Edward A. and Mary Ann (Ryder) Hughes. The father was a native of Nova Scotia, and the mother of New Brunswick. The latter died of cholera in 1849, in St. Louis, Missouri, where they had settled in 1841, the father being a dealer in boots and shoes in both cities. He came to California in 1854, and lived with his children, already settled here, and died some years later at the age of seventy-seven. The subject of this sketch was married in St. Louis, February 2, 1848, to Solomon Miser. In 1849 Mr. Miser came to California, and was engaged in mining on the Cosumnes, and afterward in cattle-raising near Redwoods, until he went back for his wife and child in 1851. After a weary journey of five months across the plains, they arrived on the Cosumnes and soon afterward squatted on the place still occupied by Mrs. Miser. By purchase from the Government and others he became possessed of 680 acres of land before 1865, to which Mrs. Miser has added 320 acres since his death. Mr. Miser came to his death in 1876, by being run over by his own heavily-loaded wagon. The

children of Mr. and Mrs. Miser, living in 1889, are: Spencer A., born in St. Louis, Missouri, November 11, 1848, and married in 1879 to Miss M. E. Hale, born in this State, a daughter of William Hale, of Kelsey; has two boys. Delia, born in California in 1852, now Mrs. Frank Jones, of Walsh's Station, in this county; has two boys and five girls. Joseph E., born in 1854, owns a small ranch and rents a large adjoining one in this township, using both for a sheep range. Laura, born in 1856, now the wife of William Russell, blacksmith on the Jackson road, ten miles from Sacramento; has three children—Charles, Joseph and Annie. Dawson A., born in 1860; Edwin A., born in 1863; Howard A., born in 1866.

ARTHUR WILLIAM STUART, orchardist on Grand Island, was born in Maine, May 2, 1857, his parents being Daniel S. and Lydia (Philpot) Stuart. The family came to California in 1860 and settled on Grand Island, on what is now the McIntyre ranch of 120 acres. The flood of 1862 overflowed his place and he moved to Solano County, near Dixon, where he now owns 240 acres. The father had come to California in 1850, and did some mining for a year or more, when he returned to farming in Maine. He was born about 1827, and Mrs. Stuart about 1829, and they have eight living children, of whom three are natives of this State. A. W. Stuart was educated in Dixon, and took a course in the Napa Collegiate Institute. Has done farm work since he has been of an age to labor. Mr. Stuart was married in Sacramento March 10, 1883, to Mrs. O. P. (Phillips) Wood, the widow of Monroe Wood, who died in 1879, leaving one child, Lillie, born in 1875, and accidentally drowned in 1888 while crossing the river near her home. Mrs. Stuart is a native of Illinois, where her mother is still living, near Troy, aged sixty. The father died in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart have one child, Daniel Everett, born on Grand Island September 15, 1884. They own 210 acres on Steamboat Slough, of which sixty-five are in orchard. Mr. Stuart also owns jointly with his mother 200 acres in Stanislaus County, near Hopedale, purchased in 1887. It is all fruit-bearing land and twenty-five acres are already in orchard.

JAMES JORDAN, owner of the Eagle Ditch at Michigan Bar, was born in England, April 18, 1827, his parents being John and Louise (Brooker) Jordan. The mother died about 1834, and in 1836 the father came to America with eight children. He settled on a farm in the State of New York, and in 1840 moved to Michigan, where six of his children are still living, five being married. They are: Caleb, with one son; Stephen married a Miss Perry, and has four or five children; William is unmarried; Mary, now Mrs. William Loburn, has a large family; Louise, now Mrs. Tyler, has some children; Annie, now Mrs. Carpenter, is also the mother of some children. All are settled on farms in Davison Township, Monroe County, Michigan. The father died there about 1879, aged eighty-three. The grandparents Jordan and grandmother Brooker were also long-lived folks. The subject of this sketch left Grand Blanc, Genesee County, Michigan, where his father then resided, in November, 1850, for California. He came by the Panama route, and took the Panama fever, which nearly proved fatal. He was unconscious for fourteen days on the voyage to San Francisco by the Antelope, and on his arrival was sent to the hospital. When discharged he was scarcely able to work, and did cooking for his board, and afterward was paid $25 a month. In July, 1851, he came to Coloma in El Dorado County, and was quite successful in mining, in which he has been engaged directly, or as owner of mineral lands and water privileges, with little interruption ever since. He conducted a hotel at Coloma about eighteen months in 1853-'54, which

he afterward rented to others for seven or eight years, and finally sold. In 1854 he bought a mining claim, and in 1855 went into the mining and ditching business, with good success right along. But the usual fortune of miners was near at hand. He engaged with others in running a tunnel at Kentucky Flats, near Mount Gregory, in El Dorado County, with an aggregate loss of $18,000, of which his share was about $2,500 and eighteen months' labor. This was in 1856–'57. He then went to Gold Hill and invested in a big bed-rock flume, which scarcely returned any net gain. Meanwhile he was engaged in river mining in the summer months from 1856 to 1860, which he quit in 1861. In the high water of 1861–'62 his mining enterprises paid well. In 1862 he again went to Coloma, where he bought a bar claim on the South Fork of the American River, for $90, out of which he made $3,000 in five months. In the spring of 1863 he came to Michigan Bar, on the Cosumnes, where he loaned money on stock of the Eagle Ditch, the original cost of which, with the repairs, amounting some years to $3,000, is estimated at over $60,000. He has been owner of the property for several years, and leases water for mining and irrigating purposes, besides supplying power for his grist-mill. He also owns 200 acres of mineral land, from which he gets varying returns. In 1871 and 1872 he prospected in Nevada, but without striking anything of value. He was, however, let into some good enterprises, only to find that the sellers were not the owners. Mr. James Jordan is a member of the Masonic order, and was Senior Deacon in Nebraska Lodge, No. 71, which used to meet in Michigan Bar, but died out some years ago, when Mr. Jordan joined the lodge at Ione.

REUBEN WALLACE TOOKER, a rancher of Cosumnes Township, was born in New York June 21, 1829, his parents being Daniel and Maria (Dubois) Tooker. The father, a native of the same State, was sixty-eight at his death in 1868, and the mother seventy-four when she died in 1875. Grandfather Charles Tooker, also a native of New York, reached the age of eighty-eight, and his wife, originally a Miss Carpenter, was ninety-two. The Dubois family, of French origin, has been settled in this country for several generations. Daniel Tooker was a farmer. R. W. Tooker received a district-school education and in his twenty-first year, in 1849, he accompanied a missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church, named Sheffield, to South Bend, Indiana, where he worked for him until 1852. In that year he crossed the plains, being one of a company of about fifty men. They had an encounter with hostile Indians of whom nine were killed, the emigrants having two men slightly wounded. The fight occurred on the north of the Platte, between Mud Creek and Shell Creek. R. W. Tooker arrived in Sacramento August 10, 1852, and first went to work on a dairy farm for wages. He owned 160 acres on the old Jackson road for many years, and followed the business of teaming as well as dairying for several years. In October, 1884, he bought his present ranch of 160 acres, situated about twenty-six miles from Sacramento and two and one-half miles from Michigan Bar. He raises hay and stock, and makes a specialty of raising turkeys, of which he usually has a flock of between two and three hundred.

ALEXANDER SCROGGS, SR., a pioneer of marked character and a capitalist, was born in Trumbull (now Mahoning) County, Ohio, April 22, 1818; was brought up on the farm of his father, Aaron Scroggs, a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. In 1840 he emigrated to Quincy, Illinois; was in Monmouth, that State, in 1840–'41, and then in Whiteside County, same State, until 1849, engaged as a carpenter. In March of the latter year he left for California, in company with Captain Woodburn and a Mr Miller, in a party

made up at St. Joseph, Missouri, which had fourteen wagons. Coming by way of Fort Hall and the Truckee route, and the scene of the great disaster of the Donner party, they arrived on Deer Creek September 6. They followed gold mining on Bear River until the rain season set in, when they came to Sacramento. At that time Mr. Callahan, the builder and proprietor of the Golden Eagle Hotel, was keeping a canvas boarding-house on the corner of Seventh and L streets, adjoining a horse market, which was then conducted by Captain Smith & Co. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Scroggs followed Captain Whitehead and his company to the mines at the head-waters of the Calaveras River, and afterward to Downieville and the Gold Lake mining region. He returned to Sacramento during the cholera siege here. Subsequently he followed mining on Bear River and at Johnson's Crossing. Next he engaged in carpentering, at which he made $10 a day. In the spring of 1852 he was in the mines again, and soon cleared $1,000. Then he resumed his trade in Sacramento and followed it for many years. In 1854 he married Miss Jane Elwell, a native of the State of New York, who came to California in 1850 on the steamer Eudora. Since then she has made three trips to the East, one time on the vessel named Yankee Blade, which was wrecked at Point Euquella, and she was obliged to return. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scroggs own considerable real estate in this city. Their children are: Alexander, Jr.; Sarah Irene, now Mrs. Worneth; Almira Jane, now the wife of T. E. Reikart, of Dixon, and John, the youngest son.

ALEXANDER MONROE WARNOCK, farmer, of Lee Township, was born in Putnam County, Illinois, April 10, 1830, his parents being James A. and Elizabeth (McCord) Warnock. The father, a native of South Carolina, died in Putnam County, Illinois, in 1862, aged seventy-two; the mother a native of Pennsylvania, died in 1852, aged fifty-two. They had moved to Illinois in 1828, soon after their marriage in Ohio, whither grandfather McCord had moved from Pennsylvania some years before. Grandfather Joseph Warnock was the son of an Irish emigrant, Michael, who settled in Pendleton County, South Carolina, in 1768. Joseph moved with his family to Brown County, Ohio, thence to Indiana, and finally settled in Putnam County, Illinois, where he died about 1840, aged seventy-seven. Grandmother Margaret (Sumter) Warnock died several years earlier, at the age of sixty. Grandparents William and Elizabeth McCord also settled in Putnam County, Illinois, and died there, the latter about 1845, aged seventy-six, and the former in 1855, at the age of eighty-six. A. M. Warnock received a district-school education and was brought up on his father's farm, helping on the same until he was twenty. In 1850 he bought in partnership with his brother a Mexican-war land warrant and located 160 acres in Grundy County, Illinois. In 1853 he sold his eighty, and set out for California, March 24, 1853, arriving at Placerville September 10. He mined in that section eight years during the mining season, usually coming down into the plains in summer, and working more or less in various lines as opportunity offered. In March, 1861, he was married in Placerville to Emeline Johnson, and moved into Douglas County, Nevada, where he carried on teaming for twelve years. In 1873 he moved into Sacramento County, settling at Franklin. He bought a hay-press and followed that line of business until 1880. He then rented a ranch of 240 acres about three miles north of Franklin, which he held three years. In 1883 he rented 525 acres, five miles above Routier, which he still holds. In 1885 he rented a part of the Davis place, in Lee Township, and in 1888 the whole 1,200 acres. On both places he does general farming, raising grain of all kinds besides horses, cattle and hogs. The children of Mrs. Warnock—the first three being by a former husband named Alcock, but entirely iden-

tified with the new family and bearing its name—are: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Silas Grant, residing in Canada; Walter E., born in 1855, and Samuel M., in 1857, both interested in the working of the two farms occupied and worked by the Warnock family and their hired help. James Archibald Warnock, born in Nevada in 1863, is married to Ella, a daughter of Milton Sherwood, of Sacramento, is the father of two boys and is farming near Elk Grove; Isabel, born in 1865; Ella, in 1868; Gertrude, in 1870; Alexander Victor, in 1872; Arlie Etta, in 1874, the last named being a native of California and the others of Nevada.

REV. GEORGE WATKINS HEATH, a retired minister and rancher of Cosumnes Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, January 11, 1817, his parents being William and Amy (Watkins) Heath. In 1832 the family moved to Adams County, Indiana, where the father died in 1840, and the mother in 1850, both at about the age of sixty. Grandfather William Heath died in Virginia, aged ninety-two; and grandfather Watkins, also named William, died at seventy, but his wife reached the age of ninety-six. George W. Heath received but little schooling in his youth, but by special industry in private study made up the deficiency in his formal education, and was authorized to preach by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1841. He was married in 1837, being not quite twenty-one. He came to California in 1852, and mined four years, preaching as opportunity was given. In 1854 he brought out his family; and in 1856 was formally set apart for the work of the ministry, serving first in El Dorado County. In 1858 he was ordained deacon; and in 1859 was placed in charge of the Cosumnes circuit. In 1861 he filed pre-emption papers on the 160 acres he still owns, about one mile southeast of Michigan Bar, and the title was in time perfected. He has since been a farmer as well as preacher, with his time fully occupied in the discharge of manifold duty, including the proper care, moral, intellectual, and industrial, of a large family. He has been a justice of the peace eight, and roadmaster fifteen years. He was married in Ohio, December 3, 1837, to Miss Rachel Jane Roebuck, born in Ohio, February 29, 1820, her parents being John and Rachel (Russell) Roebuck. After fifty years of wedded life in Christian harmony and fellowship she died, February 25, 1888, leaving her life-partner, whose health has been broken for some time, to mourn her loss, but not as one without hope. The children of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Heath are: Ebenezer Goddard, now living in Portland, Oregon; Hattie, now Mrs. George B. Walker, of Covelo, California; John W. (see sketch); Deliah Jane, now Mrs. Edwin W. Joseph, of Lake County, Oregon. James White Heath, born in Adams County, Indiana, January 25, 1851, came to California in 1854. Received the education attainable in this section thirty years ago, and was brought up to farming. He was married September 1, 1886, to Miss Daisy Hurley, born at Cook's Bar, in this Township, November 25, 1867, her parents being John Pinckney and Elizabeth (Yorke) Hurley. Her father was born in Tennessee, March 22, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. James W. Heath have one child, Winnie, born November 29, 1887. The other children of George W. Heath are: Warwick Petomy, born in this State in 1857, and now of Shasta County; Edwin Barber, born at Michigan Bar in 1860, now (1889) deputy assessor of this county.

CHARLES M. CAMPBELL, dealer in furniture and carpets, 409 K street, Sacramento, is a native of California, having been born in Sacramento, May 28, 1860, where his early life was spent. He is the son of Fanny and the late John Campbell, the former being a native of England, and the latter of Scotland. John Campbell, his father, came to

Canada with his parents when nine years old, and remained with them till he was twenty-one, when he went to New York and learned the trade of stair-builder, removing thence to New Orleans, where he branched out as a contractor. In 1849 he determined to seek his fortune in California, taking passage by way of the Isthmus. Owing, however, to detention, he did not arrive in San Francisco till January, 1850. Coming immediately to Sacramento he commenced the manufacture of furniture, and was the pioneer in that business in the city. He continued in this business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1881, when Charles M. succeeded him, being then nearly twenty-one years old. He had been with his father as an assistant for six years; consequently was well qualified to carry on the business, which he has done with uninterrupted success to the present time. His business career has been marked by the strictest integrity. To this, as well as his affable manners and prompt attention to business, is due his constantly increasing trade. Mr. Campbell is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Young Men's Christian Association, being president of the latter organization, which position he has held four years. In this connection it may be said that to his energy, together with that of a few others, is due the fact that the Young Men's Christian Association is a living institution at this time, and in successful operation. In 1879–80 he took charge of a branch business for his father in Virginia City, Nevada, and while there organized a juvenile temperance society of over 100 members, which still exists. In the cause of temperance Mr. Campbell is an ardent worker, and in politics a Prohibitionist. Mr. Campbell uses his means to good advantage, enlarging his views of the world by travel. To this end he has twice visited Europe. In April, 1889, ha was honored by the Governor of Californie with appointment as one of the commissioners to represent the State at the World's Exhibition in Paris. This appointment, while complimentary to him, reflects much credit on the judgment of the Governor in making the selection, his business qualifications and gentlemanly bearing rendering him a fit representative of the Golden State. Being possessed of much push and energy, he is destined to become at no distant day one of the most prominent business men of Sacramento.

HON. J. H. McKUNE, one of the oldest and most eminent members of the bar of Sacramento County, was born in Sullivan County, New York, March 22, 1819. From 1839 to 1844 he read law in the office of Bentley & Richards, at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar at that place in 1844. He practiced law at Montrose until 1848, when he removed to Illinois and resumed the practice of his profession at Lee Center, Lee County. In 1849 he came overland to California, starting from Independence, Missouri, May 7, and crossing the Sierra Nevada September 1, at a point near where the present railroad crosses. First, he mined for gold at Nevada City, and hunted deer in the fall of 1849 until some time in January following, and then came to Sacramento, where he has ever since resided. At the election April 5, 1850, he was chosen county attorney, and he held that office two years. In March, 1854, the President of the United States appointed him agent for the United States Land Commission, and he held this office also two years. At the general election of 1856 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Legislature, and during the session of 1857 he took a prominent part, acting as chairman of the committee appointed to conduct the impeachment of State Treasurer Bates. He was elected District Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, at the regular election of 1858, having been a candidate of the Douglas Democrats, and to the same office as a Republican in 1863; he held that office until December 31, 1869. In company with John C. Burch and Creed Haymond, he was appointed

by Governor Booth as Code Commissioner to compile the statutes that were ratified by the Legislature in 1871–'72. Judge McKune has probably been connected with more celebrated lawsuits than any other attorney in Sacramento; and he also compiled all the ordinances of the city of Sacramento except a few touching franchises, into one ordinance numbered 17, and that number is still preserved among the ordinances of the city. February 26, 1855, Judge McKune married Mary G. Bennett, at San Francisco, and they have had two children: Florence A. and Charles Ralph. The latter, who clerked for Baker & Hamilton for a time, and also worked upon a farm, died in August, 1889, in Sacramento, at the age of thirty-one years.

A. VAN VOORHIES, manufacturer of and wholesale dealer in harness, Sacramento. The name of the gentleman who forms the subject of this biographical notice is well and honorably known in Sacramento and throughout this portion of the State as the head of one of the most extensive manufacturing firms on the coast; and it is pleasing to note that his present high position has come to him as the reward for faithful attention to business and business principles. The history of his ancestry can be traced back to a period as early as 1760, when four brothers emigrated from Holland to the New World. One of these, the ancestor of our subject, settled in what is now Bergen County, New Jersey, near the present manufacturing city of Paterson; and it is a fact worthy of note that the grandfather, also the father, John Van Voorhies, and the subject himself were all born in the same house. While the latter was yet a child, his father, and his mother, *nee* Sarah Storms—who descended from an old Holland family—removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he was educated in the elementary schools. At the age of seventeen he returned to New York and served an apprenticeship as saddle and harness maker, under the instructions of a Mr. Volland, and continued his trade in that city until 1853. California, at that time and since, the land of golden promise to so many young men of energy and spirit, became the Mecca of his hopes, and he started for the far West. Coming by the way of the Isthmus, he arrived in San Francisco in November, 1853. There he almost immediately obtained employment as a clerk in the harness establishment of Mr. I. Madison, at that time the leading harness manufacturer on the coast. Continuing there for two years, he went in 1855 to Placerville, El Dorado County, then called Hangtown, and established a wholesale and retail house. It was during the Washoe mining excitement, and this, his first business venture, proving to be a success, he remained at this field until January 1, 1869, when he came to Sacramento and bought an interest in the harness business of R. Stone & Co. In 1880 they removed to No. 322 and 324 J Street, their present location. In 1882 Mr. Van Voorhies purchased the interest of Mr. Stone, and the present firm of A. A. Van Voorhies & Co. was established, the other members being L. C. Montford, R. C. Irvine and George A. Phinney. Mr. Van Voorhies has been twice married. For his first wife he wedded Miss Harriet Wadsworth, a native of Connecticut. By that marriage there was one daughter, Harriet, now the wife of George A. Phinney, of this city. His second wife, whom he married in 1873, is a daughter of the late Harry Montford, an old resident of this State. By this marriage there he has been born one son, Ralph Henry. During his residence in El Dorado County, Mr. Van Voorhies was active in political matters; but the increasing cares of his extensive business since coming here have made it impracticable for him to engage in party work. Still, he takes an active interest in all things pertaining to the prosperity and advancement of the city. In the Masonic fraternity he has been for many years treasurer of Sacramento Commandery, No. 2; is a member of Union Lodge, No. 58, and of Sacramento Chapter, No. 3; and is also a warden of St. Paul's

Protestant Episcopal Church. His aim is the elevation of mankind through Christian influences, while his liberality has been unostentatious, but heartfelt and real. This, the merest outline of the life of one of the representative business men of the Capital City, will be recognized by his friends as in keeping with his innate modesty; without it no historical volume of the county would be complete.

GEORGE FREDERICK BRONNER.

Lying north of Switzerland, and including the eastern half of the far-famed valley of the Rhine and the mountains which form its northern boundary, lies the Duchy of Baden. Here we have the beautiful Lake of Constance, and a portion of the Black Forests, so renowned in sentimental story, and the River Rhine; and here, too, is Baden-Baden, the great center of sporting life in Europe; the great "Spa," the resort indeed of Eastern civilization; and here in February, 1833, the subject of this sketch was born, the son of George F. Bronner and Sophia Süllerlin. His father was a wine merchant, and was killed in the Revolution of 1848. George's schooling was had in Baden, and to escape the enforced service in the Landwehr, through the influence of friends he obtained a pass, and at the age of sixteen escaped to Paris and thence came to the United States, landing in New York in 1850. During that winter he remained in Buffalo, New York, doing anything which came to hand, and in the following spring went to Norwalk, Ohio, where he had an uncle living. He remained there, however, but a short time, when he went to Fremont in that State, at that time only a small village, where he remained for two or three years as a clerk in a general store. He there become acquainted with Mr. F. Fabing, since become one of the wealthiest and most influential men of Fremont, and owner of the gas works in that city; and together they came to California via the Nicaragua route, and landed at San Francisco, coming almost immediately to Sacramento, and later on going to Mormon Island, where Mr. Fabing had a sister living. To illustrate more fully the willingness and independent spirit of young Bronner, it is worthy of note that when he landed in Sacramento on January 5, 1854, he, having no money, rather than be dependent or under obligations to his friend Fabing, at once accepted a position as dish-washer in the Stanford House, on I street, a hotel at that time kept by a man by the name of Stanford. This spirit has followed Mr. Bronner through life, it being his motto to do whatever came in his way, and to do it well. It was not long, however, before his friend Fabing insisted that he should join him, and they worked together in Blue Ravine, also at the Western Diggings, on the American River, where they had an interest in a tunnel, until the spring of 1855, when he came to Sacramento and entered the employ of Dr. J. F. Morse, a prominent physician, and editor of the old *Daily Union*. After five or six years Dr. Morse removed to San Francisco, and Mr. Bronner engaged with Dr. Cluness, who had at that time recently come to Sacramento from Petaluma. In 1862 he entered the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., the office being at that time under the management of Alexander Hayden, who afterward committed suicide and was succeeded by Felix Tracy, Mr. G. G. Clark taking charge of the office until Mr. Tracy was installed as agent of the company there. At the time of Hayden's trouble and death, Bronner and the janitor were the only employes who were retained. Bronner continued his position for some time under Tracy, resigning in 1870 to engage in business for himself. He always was interested in politics, and has held many positions of trust in his party, being peculiarly fitted by nature to control men and to assist in party councils. In 1876 he was elected public administrator, and re-elected in 1879, filling this important office with marked ability. A prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knight Templar, a member of Tehama Lodge, No. 3, Sacramento

Chapter, No. 3, Council No. 1, and Commandery No. 2, he has held offices of trust in these organizations, in which he takes great interest. He is also a member of Union Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W., and of the Knights of Honor. He married a Boston lady in 1866, and with his family resides at Fifteenth and L streets, occupying property of his own, of 120 feet frontage. They have nine children, six sons and three daughters; they lost three.

GEORGE BLAKE COSBY, late Adjutant-General of California, is a resident of Sacramento city. A brief mention of his antecedents, a brief glance of the story of an unusually eventful life, cannot but be gratifying to his many friends, in connection with the historical volume of a county which has become his home. In the person of the General we see the harmonious blending of the characteristics of the old-time Southern chivalry, with the energy and business qualifications of the New Englander. Born in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1831, his father, Fortunatus Cosby, Esq., was a gentleman of leisure, a student of belles-lettres, the son of Fortunatus Cosby (1st), one of the early settlers of that portion of Kentucky; while his mother, Ellen Blake, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, being of English descent. Young Cosby received his preliminary education in the schools of his native city, and with the energy born of his New England mother, entered a clerkship, fully determined to become a merchant. He was at that time seventeen years old. When the appointment of a cadetship to the United States Military Academy at West Point was within the gift of Hon. Garnet Duncan, Representative of the Louisville District, a life-long friend of the Cosby family, it was but natural that this gratifying selection should fall to him. He passed the requisite examination, donned the uniform of a cadet, entered the academy, and after a four years' course was graduated with honor in 1852, and assigned as Second Lieutenant in the United States Mounted Rifles, stationed at Fort Ewell, a frontier station at the crossing of the Indian trail midway between the Nueces River and the Rio Grande, in Western Texas. He vividly recalls the hardships of that time on the Texan frontier. In 1857 he was assigned as Lieutenant in the Second United States Cavalry, on duty in the Southwest, where he was at the breaking out of the sectional war in 1861. True to his principles and belief as to the calls of duty, he resigned his position on the 12th of May, 1861, and hastened to Montgomery, Alabama, at that time the seat of Confederate government, and tendered his services to President Jefferson Davis, being accompanied in this departure by George B. Anderson and John B. Hood, also of the regular army. He remained in the Confederate service until the capitulation of General Lee, in April, 1865. The stirring events of these years need not be chronicled here, indeed could not be, within the limits of this sketch. Suffice to say that he did his duty,—at Bethel Church, his first battle; at Fort Donelson, where he was captured by the enemy; at Perryville, etc. He served with distinction on the staffs of Generals Magruder and Buckner, being chief of staff, and Brigadier-General under Van Dorn at the time of the latter's death, engaged in skirmishing duty and guarding the flanks of the army of General Bragg. Later on, toward the close of the war, he was with General Jubal A. Early as Brigadier-Commander in his memorable Virginia campaign. Shortly after the failure of the Confederate movement, and in consequence of the demoralized condition of affairs in the South, the General emigrated to California, and became, as he tersely expresses it, a "bread-winner for his family." For two years he had charge of a stage line from Chico to Silver City, and later on was a rancher in Butte County. In 1876 he came to Sacramento and was appointed clerk of the State Senate in the session of that year, and was reappointed and served in the session of 1878. Subsequently he was appointed

by Governor Irwin Secretary of the State Engineering Department, holding the position until 1883, when he was appointed Adjutant-General by Governor Stoneman, and reappointed to the same office by Governor Bartlett in 1887, an office which by his early education and his experience as a soldier he was so eminently qualified to fill. Upon the death of Governor Bartlett in 1887, and upon the accession of the present incumbent, he was removed for political reasons consequent upon the change of administration. The General is a most affable gentleman, and notwithstanding the cares, dangers and disappointments which were crowded into the early years of his life, he is still in his prime. His wife, also a Kentuckian, is a daughter of Dr. John M. Johnson, an eminent physician, a State Senator, and a Medical Director on the staff of General Hardee during the war. The family residence and home, situated in the southern portion of this city, is a model of old-time hospitality, and here, surrounded by his interesting family, the General is at present Recording Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State.

HIRAM EMMET BARTON, a rancher of Natoma Township, was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, November 6, 1833, his parents being Hiram and Almira (Guy) Barton. The family moved to Iowa in 1837, settling on a farm eleven miles from Burlington. In 1859 the parents went back to New York and there bought a farm on which they lived until 1865, when they came to California, arriving at White Rock, El Dorado County, by the train that brought the news of the assassination of President Lincoln. After a visit of two years with the subject of this sketch, they settled at Davisville, Yolo County, where the father died in 1872, aged about seventy-four. The mother survived him nine years, dying in 1881, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Isaac Baylis, near Red Bluffs, California. They had nine children who grew to maturity, of whom four are residents of this coast: H. E., the subject of this sketch; Timothy, who lives a few miles further east, in El Dorado County; Henry, at the Willows, in Colusa County, and Jane, Mrs. Isaac Baylis, now of Maxwell, Colusa County. H. E. Barton left Iowa, in 1853, as driver of a ten-ox team for Rev. John W. Short, who settled in Oregon. Mr. Barton worked in a saw-mill eight miles east of Albany until April, 1854, when he came to San Francisco by steamer from Portland He then struck out for the mines at Mud Springs, El Dorado County, where he mined with some success for two years. In 1856 he came down on Deer Creek and went into the business of raising cattle on the free ranges between Clarksville and Latrobe. On March 4, 1859, he was married to Miss Margaret Skiffington, born in New York city, in April, 1844, and there reared, but living with an aunt at Mud Springs, California, since 1856. After his marriage, Mr. Barton made a trip to the East, visiting his relatives in Iowa and New York and returned in 1860. He resumed his business of cattle-raising, and in 1862 went into dairying, hauling the product from the mountain range to Nevada in summer, and from the plains to Sacramento in winter. In 1866 he bought 400 acres ten miles from Folsom on the Michigan Bar road, which he has since increased to 3,040; all this is in Sacramento County. Besides, he has 580 acres in Lake Valley, El Dorado County, and 320 in Alpine County, used mostly as a stock range. He, however, farms between 300 and 400 acres, raising hay and grain for home consumption. He usually keeps a herd of 3,000 sheep, 300 head of cattle (of which about 125 are milch cows for dairy products), and seventy-five horses, some of them a superior breed. He was deputy sheriff of El Dorado County two terms under W. H. Brown and is deputy sheriff of Sacramento County at the present time under George C. McMullen. He has also been school trustee in the district in which he lives for the last seven years. Mrs. Barton died October 21,

1884, leaving eight children: Henry Clay, born August 17, 1859; Robert Guy, July 6, 1860; John Quincy, July 6, 1862; Nettie, July 10, 1865; Hiram Emmet, April 5, 1867; William Delos, April 10, 1868; Isabel May, September 4, 1869, and died November 9, 1883; David Lester, born October 4, 1870; and George H., December 4, 1871, all born in California. John Q. was married May 15, 1888, to Miss Belle Phillips, born in Oregon of American parentage, and has one boy, John Harris, born February 15, 1889. Nettie was married May 10, 1887, to John L., son of Hon. J. H. and Eliza Miller, formerly of Latrobe, now of Sacramento.

ANWYL O. GREGORY.—Photography! Sun printing! How little we of to-day realize the importance of the art, and that its discovery lies within the present century, that indeed its development to the stage of a practical utility lies within the space of half that time! To England belongs the honor of first producing a photograph, by one Wedgwood, in 1802. This was followed in 1814 by the experiments of Nicephore de Niepce, who died in 1833. His son, Isadore de Niepce, together with Daguerre, made further improvements in the process. These pictures were taken upon silver-plated copper, and were called Daguerreotypes; and from that day to the present there has been a steady advancement in this art of "sun printing." To-day, in the best galleries, we find artists of merit who are making the study and improvements of this art their life-work, and accomplishing results which would have been deemed impossible only a few years ago. Sacramento has been fortunate in securing for herself such a one in the person of Anwyl O. Gregory, whose studio is on J street, and who although a young man, has had a practical experience of over twenty-eight years in his chosen profession. A short sketch of his life cannot but be interesting to his many friends, in connection with the historical volume of the county and city of his adoption. Mr. Gregory, born in the city of New York, is the only son of Joseph W. Gregory, a pioneer who came to the coast to establish the western branch of the great Atlantic & Pacific Express Company, the rival of Adams. This company, from its office on Montgomery street, San Francisco, did an immense business in pioneer times. The senior Gregory returned East, and died in New York city in 1870. Anwyl was educated in the public schools of that city, and, early evincing a strong liking for all forms of picture work, he determined to become a photographer, a branch of art then just coming into vogue. He first entered the Kimball Gallery, corner of Broadway and Broom street, and later on was with Gurney, who for years was the leading photographer in the Empire City, and indeed in the whole United States. His gallery on Fifth avenue will be remembered as one of the sights of the metropolis, the rendezvous of theatrical and society people of the great city. Gurney enjoyed an immense prosperity, and deservedly too, for he kept well abreast with the rapidly developing science of photography, and made practical application of all the newest methods, supplemented by his own vast and valuable experience. Such was the training-school which fitted the subject of this sketch for his life-work; and when in 1879 he concluded to emigrate to the "land of golden promise,"—of which he had so often heard his father speak in terms of highest praise,—it was with a knowledge of his profession which materially assisted him in securing a responsible position within the Golden Gate, in the city of San Francisco. It was about this time that Mr. Leftwich, a skilled photographer and an artist of merit, foreseeing the advantages of a really first-class gallery in the Capital City, had bought and fitted up his elegant studio on J street, which was intended to excel anything on the coast. He died, however, and Mr. Gregory was fortunate in securing the place, which he at once did; and, bringing his family to Sacramento, began

a work which year by year has grown, and, under his fostering care has opened up new possibilities in the way of art photography. He first introduced the 20 x 24 camera for taking life-size portraits. He introduced Grecian statuary and Rembrandt styles, and adopted the plan of having on hand costumes and draperies of suitable color and texture, to produce the most artistic effect; and in the matter of artistic "posing" alone he has secured an immense success. Indeed, in this and other particulars he has revolutionized the old methods and produced results most gratifying to himself and to his patrons. He has taken silver medals three years in succession. That which was taken at the State Exposition in 1889, was a special medal for quality pictures. His display and art rooms at the State Exposition building on the Capitol grounds in 1887–'88–'89, were the most elaborate ever seen on the coast; and he was awarded the silver medal for highest merit; and not only this, but he has also established an enviable reputation as a conscientious, painstaking artist.

RESTAURANT DE FRANCE, Faure & Becker, proprietors. This institution, having the greatest prestige of all in Sacramento, was established in pioneer times by A. Mouton, a Frenchman who was widely known as a restaurateur and baker for many years. It was afterward kept by Louis Payne, who for fifteen years was the popular proprietor of the French Hotel on Second street; and it came into the hands of the present management in 1888, Mr. Payne having transferred his interest to them in March of that year. Its location, on the northwest corner of Fifth and K streets, in the Metropolitan building, is at once central and desirable. The main dining-hall comfortably seats eighty persons, while in addition there are two private dining-rooms, each having a seating capacity of twenty-four guests, and four smaller ones, suited to smaller parties, besides of course the kitchen and other rooms, all on one floor. A genuine French *chef de cuisine* is employed. Julien Faure, the senior member of the firm, was born in Hautes Pyrenees, Southern France, September 11, 1852. His father, Alexander Faure, was a farmer; his mother's maiden name was Madaline Pene. At the tender age of eleven years young Julien began to learn the trade of pastry cook, at Pau. On hearing the accounts of his friend La Louche, who had made a fortune at the Bay here in California, he determined to emigrate to the Golden State. Arriving at San Francisco from Bordeaux, he was first employed at the Sanford House. Eight or ten months afterward he went to Salinas, this State, and was employed in a French restaurant there a little more than a year and a half. Returning to San Francisco, he was *chef* at the Occidental two years, but he soon lost some time on account of impaired health. In March, 1876, he came to the Capital City, about the time Louis Payne took charge of the French Hotel, and was *chef* at the Arcade in 1878, and furnished the dinner for the Press banquet in the presence of King Kalakaua and his suite, who were at that time making a tour of this country. Subsequently for eight years he was *chef* at the Western Hotel in this city, which position he left to become a member of the present firm, in 1888. Mr. Faure was married in October, 1884, to Miss Emma Trope, daughter of Alexander Trope, who came from France and settled in Sacramento in 1852. She is a native of this city. Their children are three sons. Mr. Faure has been a member of the A. O. U. W., the Druids and the Red Men. In the latter organization he is Past Grand Sachem, and he has represented his lodge in the grand council of the order at San Francisco, in August, 1889. A. Becker, the other member of the above firm, was born in Calaveras County, this State, December 15, 1862. His father, John Becker, a brewer, came to California in 1852, and established the Altaville Brewery. His mother, *nee* Elizabeth Myers, was a native of Baden, Ger-

many. He was next to the youngest in a family of five sons. His first station after arriving at the years of responsibility was in a Stockton brewery, and the next at the San Joaquin House in that city. In 1883 he was employed by Louis Payne at the French Hotel in Sacramento, and there he had charge of the dining-rooms until he formed his present partnership relation.

F. T. BURKE was born in the city of New York, September 14, 1827, at which place he lived (with the exception of five years when he lived on his father's farm in New Jersey), until he came to California, November 23, 1849. He sailed from New York for California on the ship St. Mary (Captain Hill, commander), and arrived in San Francisco on Sunday, April 27, 1850, after a pleasant voyage of 153 days, including one week's stop at Rio de Janeiro and two days at the Island of Juan Fernandez. He came up the Sacramento River on the brig General Cobb, and arrived at Sacramento May 6, 1850 After going to the mines he returned to Sacramento, where he engaged in the brick-making business. In the spring of 1853, after the big fire of 1852, he went to San Francisco and engaged in the brick business on Mission Creek. His brick-yard was situated where Center street crosses Mission Creek. In 1854 he returned to Sacramento, and in the fall of 1859 he was elected an officer of the police force. He sustained this relation until 1864, when he was elected Chief of Police to fill an unexpired term. He was afterward elected Chief of Police four years in succession. June 1, 1868, he entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad (now the Southern Pacific Company), as detective, and has remained in their employ ever since,—nearly twenty-three years. He has remained true to Sacramento through all her vicissitudes of fire and water. He took an active part in capturing the Verdi train robbers in Nevada in 1870; also in the capture of the Cape Horn train robbers in 1883; the Popago train robbers near Mountain Springs, Arizona, in 1887, and the gang of incendiaries in Sacramento in 1860. Chief Burke belongs to the Exempt Firemen's Association. He was a member of Eureka Engine Company, No. 4, and a delegate to the Board of Delegates of the Old Volunteer Firemen's Association, and was vice-president of the board, Hon. Grove L. Johnson being president. At the last meeting of the board, before it adjourned *sine die*, in the absence of the president, Mr. Burke occupied the chair at the final adjournment.

BUFFALO BREWING COMPANY.—That the beverage known as lager bier (from the peculiar method of its brewing and storage prior to use) has become firmly established in the mind and appetite of the American people, a glance at the statistics showing the immense demand for this commodity, and the vast sums invested in its production, is sufficient proof. A brief outline of an establishment of this kind, together with a mention of its founder, Mr. Herman H. Graw, will be found to be of interest in connection with the historical volume of the county with which he has recently become identified. The splendid pressed-brick, iron and granite fireproof structure, which for the past year has been in course of construction on the block bounded by Twenty-first and Twenty-second, and Q and R streets, in the city of Sacramento will, when completed, be unexcelled by any in this or any other country. The main building, or brewery proper, 40 x 40 feet, is five stories high, to which is attached the ice-house, a four-story building 100 x 50 feet, and the boiler house, 40 x 60, condensing-room, coal-sheds, wash-house, etc., in the rear. The malt-house, built upon the "Saladine Pneumatic System," is 45 x 100 feet, with a capacity to make and store 70,000 to 80,000 bushels of malt. The office building, a two-story structure 32 x 32, comprising the company's business offices, are on the first floor and

director's and stockholders' rooms above. It is conveniently located, on the corner of Twenty-first street and the alley, while immediately in the rear is the spacious malt kiln, and just opposite across the railroad track are the bottling works 40 x 60 feet. In the rear of this, fronting on Twenty second street, are the fine stables, etc., 30 x 50 feet. Back of the ice-house, facing the switch, is the packing-room, 25 x 40, where the product is received on the cars and wagons for shipment, and opposite and to the south of the packing-room is located the artificial ice plant, having a daily capacity of thirty to forty tons of ice, made by the latest and most improved methods known to this important branch of industry. The ice is made by condensing steam, and the water thus produced is filtered and deodorized, and thence goes into ice cans where it is frozen, thereby ensuring the highest degree of purity. The present capacity of the brewery is 60,000 barrels, and can be easily augmented to any desired extent, ample provision having been made for such increase of capacity at a minimum of cost. The architectural designs and plans for these works were made by Mr. Otto C. Wolf, of Philadelphia. The general contract was awarded (February 28, 1889) to A. McElroy, of San Francisco, for brewery; ice-house, store-rooms and boiler sheds, to Mr. Schneider; to N. Harvie, the contractor of this city, the malt-house, bottling works and stables. The work has been carried out under the immediate personal supervision of Mr. Graw, together with a representative of the architect's superintendent, Patrick O'Meara. It has been the aim of the company to secure, as far as possible, both in material and construction, the services of local business firms. To Lucas Kreuzberger was sub-let the contract for brick work for office, malt-house, kilns, etc.; for plumbing and steam-fitting, to Messrs. Crouch & Lyman; the boilers, tanks, bins, etc., were furnished by Cunningham & Co.; cooperage, by Ochsner & Co., and David Woerner, of San Francisco,—all local firms. The copper work is from the Goetz & Brada Manufacturing Company, Chicago, while the ice machine and refrigerator came from the De La Vergne Refrigerator Machine Company, of New York. The electric plant was furnished by the Electric Improvement Company, of San Francisco; plastering by D. J. Mannix, Sacramento; ice plant building and store-room, Mr. Schneider. The brewery engine, 150-horse-power, was built by Winkly, Spears & Hayes, San Francisco; the deep well pump was furnished by the Dow Steam Pump Works, of San Francisco. The millwright machinery is the most modern and complete, superintended by a representative of Mr. H. England, also a superintendent for the architect in that particular branch of science. The erection of the building was under the direction of a building committee, consisting of Herman H. Graw, chairman, Louis Nicholas and Frank Ruhstaller, the former giving it his active supervision. The entire outlay for buildings, machinery, and the entire equipment is $400,000. The officers of the company for the first year are: Adolph Heilbron, president; I. R. Watson, vice-president; Fred. Cox, treasurer; William E. Gerber, secretary. The present officers are: Adolph Heilbron, president; Frank Ruhstaller, vice-president; Fred. Cox, treasurer; William E. Gerber, secretary. Mr. Herman H. Graw, the master spirit, founder, general manager, and one of the largest stockholders of the Buffalo Brewing Company, is a native of Germany, born April 29, 1846. He received his preliminary education in the country of his nativity, but came to America at the age of seventeen. For a number of years he traveled in the interests of a large commercial house in New York city, and when, in 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss J. F. Bertha Liegele, daughter of Albert Liegele, the well-known brewer of Buffalo, New York, he became identified with the largest enterprise of that kind in that city, soon becoming a member of the firm, and later on he and the two sons of Mr. Liegele conducted the business successfully for twelve years. In May, 1887, having disposed of his business in Buffalo, he came to

California with a view of permanently locating here. He soon realized the opportunity which the rapid development of the far West offers for an enterprise of the character mentioned above, and selecting the Capital City as the most favorable location, he, in connection with Mr. Gerber, of the California State Bank, organized a stock company, which, it is believed, will become not only one of the "institutions" of the Pacific Coast but one of the most extensive in the country, for, to use his own words, "We shall use only the best material. Our beer will be of the highest standard of excellence and equal in quality to that made in this or any other country." He brings to this enterprise a large, practical and successful experience. Not only will the experience of Mr. Graw conduce to this result, but the head brewer, Mr. Baptiste Nierendorf, brings with him an experience of many years, his profession having been acquired at the celebrated Brewers' Academies in Germany, where he received his diplomas.

WACHHORST. One of the familiar landmarks of the Capital City is the jewelry establishment of H. Wachhorst, on lower J street, at the sign of the town clock. Not only is this the leading house in this line, but it is also the pioneer jewelry establishment, as well as the most complete in all its details, in the trade. A brief outline of the well-known founder of this house and of his antecedents will be read with interest, in connection with this, the historical volume of Sacramento County. Born in Hanover, Germany, in May, 1827, he early in life acquired the trade of his father and grandfather, both of whom were celebrated watchmakers and dealers in precious stones. In 1843 he came to the United States and spent a year in acquiring a thorough mastery of the language of what was to be his adopted country. He then became an employe in the house of Hyde & Goodrich, the "Tiffany" of the "Crescent City," justly celebrated as one of the most extensive dealers in the United States. He remained with this firm five years, becoming an expert in stones, to which branch of the trade he devoted much time and attention. When the excitement incident to the discovery of gold in the valley of the Sacramento attracted the attention of the world to this locality, he, like so many other ambitious young men, determined to seek his fortunes in the far West; and, taking passage on the bark "Mary Waterman," Captain James Higgins, commander,—a vessel of 300 tons, 175 passengers,—he started out on one of the roughest voyages known to history, around the Horn, stopping at Rio de Janeiro, through Magellan Straits, stopping at Valparaiso and Chili, and up the Pacific coast to the Golden Gate, and thence after a short rest at San Francisco, to Sacramento and the mines at Mormon Island. Six months of the rough life of the miners' camp was quite enough for him, and returning to Sacramento in December, 1850, he opened a small shop in a room about eight feet wide on J street, between Front and Second, for which he agreed to pay $500 per month rent in advance; but money came easy in those pioneer days, and, possessing a general and practical knowledge of the business, he made money rapidly during the next three or four years. In 1854 he sold out, thinking he had a sufficient income, $800 per month, and removed to San Francisco, where he lived a life of elegant leisure, following his tastes and giving much attention to music, both vocal and instrumental. Having acquired a competence, he traveled extensively abroad, throughout Europe, England, France and Italy for two years, and having satisfied his ambitions in this respect, he returned once more, in 1859, to the land of sunshine and gold. In 1859 he purchased the business of Messrs. Heller & Andrews, now the proprietors of the Diamond Palace, Montgomery street, San Francisco. This firm continued until after the floods of 1861; and Mr. Wachhorst has been in business in Sacramento since that time, gaining an enviable reputation, particularly in diamonds,

which branch of the business he has made a specialty, and gathering together one of the finest selected stocks to be found anywhere in the country; not this alone, but such has been the probity of his business life that the name of "Wachhorst" has become a synonym of the highest standard of honor and fair dealing in the line of his chosen profession. Truly the mantle of his ancestors has fallen upon his shoulders, and his name perpetuates the memory of those who have gone before him. Early in life Mr. Wachhorst became identified with the Masonic fraternity and he is a Royal Arch Mason in good standing. His sixty years of life rests lightly upon him, and he retains to a really remarkable degree, that energy, enterprise and business acumen for which he was noted in early life,—characteristics which brought him to the front rank among the representative men of the Golden State of California. He has given much time and attention to the study of music and is prominently identified with musical interests in the city and throughout the State. He has an excellent voice and is passionately fond of music.

GEORGE WISNER HANCOCK, Secretary of the Sacramento Crockery Company and an enterprising member of several business circles, is a descendant of the John Hancock whose bold chirography heads the list of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and who was secretary of the celebrated convention that drew up that remarkable document. Our subject is also a descendant of the Lee family of Maryland, as was also the late General Robert E. Lee, the most liberal scholar among the Confederate generals of the late civil war. George's father, Nathan Hancock, in the early days of Massachusetts, owned and operated a stage line from Barre, Worcester County, to Petersham and Boston. This line was afterward sold out to a Mr. Twitchell, for many years a leading railroad man of New England. Mr. Hancock was born at Barre, Massachusetts, in 1836, the eleventh child in a family of twelve children, seven of whom are still living. He was educated at the high school of his native town, which afterward became widely known as the seat of the first State Normal School of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. At the early age of sixteen years he took charge of a farm, previously occupied by his older brother, who had just come to California. At that time (1852) he had three brothers in this State: John, Henry and William. John had come in 1849. In 1857, his brother Henry having returned to look after the farm, George came to this State, landing at San Francisco in February, 1858. First he joined his brother, William, then on a farm on the Monroe ranch, on the Sacramento River. Remaining there until 1863, he went to the State of Nevada to reside, but soon returned to Sacramento. In 1866 he engaged in the live-stock business, on a ranch on the Cosumnes River, sixteen miles from Sacramento, which was successively in Placer, Sutter and Sacramento counties. From the first until the present time has Mr. Hancock been enthusiastically interested in this vocation, at that point. He has some very fine blooded stock. In 1885 his filly Daisy, a yearling, made the fastest time in the world, passing a mile in 2:38¼. His colts, by Guy Wilkes Sterling, Antevolo and others, are very promising. On his ranch he also has fifty acres in fruit,—Bartlett pears and French prunes,—in which he takes special interest. But Mr. Hancock has also been prominent in commercial circles. In 1857 he organized the Grangers' Co-operative Business Association of Sacramento. In pursuit of information regarding enterprises of this kind, he visited San Jose, San Francisco, Stockton and other cities, and the plans submitted to the association and adopted by it were the result of this investigation of the subject. He was the first president of the association and continued actively engaged in the enterprise until the close of 1888. In 1882 he bought the "Dollar Store" at 627 J street, and from this has grown the present great whole-



Geo. W. Hancock.

sale and retail house known as that of the Sacramento Crockery Company, of which Mr. Hancock is the secretary, John Neil being the president. In this line this is the foremost house north of the Bay. Of course Mr. Hancock is a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. He is also prominently connected with Capital Lodge, I. O. O. F., and for the past twelve years a director of the State Agricultural Society. For two terms he has been superintendent of the society's grounds and of their race track. Yet still more conspicuous has Mr. Hancock been in bringing about useful legislation. While the Constitutional Convention was in session, the State Grange held its annual session in Sacramento. A committee was appointed by that body to formulate articles in the interest of the farmers and of the producing classes generally. Mr. Hancock was a secretary of that committee, and it devolved upon him, after discussion, to put into form the ideas desired to be engrafted into what ultimately became the organic law of the State. Twenty-seven articles were formed and adopted by the committee, and placed in the hands of members of the convention; nineteen of those articles were adopted in the exact language in which they were presented. At a meeting of the Sacramento Grange Mr. Hancock was appointed on a committee to examine and report upon a set of text-books for the public schools, and after a thorough investigation of the matter reported in favor of the plan that the State should compile and print the text-books. He formulated the very plan that was afterward adopted and put into operation, and that now furnishes the text-books to the pupils of the whole State at forty per cent. of their former cost. He carried the matter up to the State Grange, and from it to the Legislature, where he was an active member of the "third house" until it became a law. Thus California became the first State in the Union to adopt this wise measure, which other States are now taking into a favorable consideration. Mr. Hancock was on a committee appointed by the State Grange at the annual session held at Oakland, to examine the manufacture of jute bags, with a view to carrying their manufacture into the State prison; and from the report made the matter was pushed into the Legislature and became a law, which when put into successful operation broke the iron sack ring that had been held over the farmers for so many years. Mr. Hancock was also the first to suggest a citrus fair being held in northern California, which had resulted in developing the vast citrus resources of this section of the State. When a new pavilion was wanted for the State Agricultural Society, and many of the directors feared to undertake the job, Mr. Hancock with characteristic courage said it could be accomplished, and was active in the circulation of the petition which secured the requisite amount of subscription to warrant the Legislature in passing a bill to pay $40,000 from the State treasury for the erection of the present building. Mr. Hancock was first married in 1868, to Miss Julianna Folger, whose ancestry were well-known families in Nantucket, Massachusetts. By his marriage there was one son: Benjamin Franklin Hancock, now of Sacramento. In November, 1882, Mr. Hancock married Miss Edith Southworth, a niece of Judge A. L. Rhoads of San Jose and a descendant of Parson Southard (as the name was then pronounced), who was a prominent Presbyterian minister, celebrated for his scholarship, especially for his knowledge of the classical languages and the German. He established the First Presbyterian Church in Oneida County, New York. The son by this marriage, named Raymond Southworth Hancock, exhibits the sturdy qualities of his long-lived and prominent ancestry.

JOSEF SCHNEIDER, contractor and builder, was born in Weimar, Austria, in 1848. After attending school during boyhood, he entered a building college, where he acquired his trade. Upon reaching manhood he

emigrated to America in 1867, and went to Milwaukee, where he was successfully engaged in contracting and building for twelve years. In 1880 he went to New Mexico and was a member of the firm of Burke, Dane & Schneider. They carried on a large business for several years. Then he came to the Pacific coast. He spent one year in Los Angeles and then came to San Francisco, where he remained one year, and in 1885 came to Sacramento, where for three years he worked in the machine shops, and since then has been engaged in contracting and building, and by his ability and good management is building up a nice business. He has the contract for erecting the ice plant buildings and store rooms for the Buffalo Brewing Company. He owns the lots on the corner of eighteenth and E streets in this city; he also owns property in the city of Milwaukee. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and American Legion of Honor. In 1878 he married Annie Schlerp, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. They have two children: Lulu and Annie.

WH. KINROSS, professor of voice culture and vocal music, was born in Stirling, Scotland, December 21, 1846. His father, Henry Kinross, was precentor in the Erskine U.P. church, Stirling. The subject of this sketch attended the schools of his native town. His uncle urged him to enter his bank and receive a practical business education, but young Kinross wanted to see the world, and came to Canada. It was during the civil war, and after a short time he came to Rochester, New York, where he enlisted in the First New York Cavalry; he was under age and the major of the regiment had to sign his enlistment as guardian before he could be accepted. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and in the campaign through Shenandoah Valley, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and others. He was wounded three times. He served as "high private" three years and four months and after the close of the war he returned home. Having a taste for music and having a good voice, he was persuaded to cultivate it, and pursued his musical studies two years in London under "Randegger." He returned to America and came to Washington expecting to get a position in one of the departments, and while there accepted an engagement with the Riching English Opera troupe in 1867. He continued in English opera as chorus singer, prompter, second baritone and principal baritone eleven years, and sang with Parepa Rosa, Kellogg, and other leading prima donnas. He came to the Pacific coast in 1878 and was assistant conductor of the great May festival in San Francisco. He conducted all the chorus rehearsals there and at other places throughout the State and at Portland. While in the latter city he received flattering offers to locate there, which he accepted, and was prominently indentified with musical interests there for some years. In 1887 he came to Oakland and remained there until 1889, when he was induced to come to the capital city and accepted the leadership of the McNeill music club, organized for him by the late John McNeill, Esq. January 1, 1890, he was also appointed director of the Turner Harmonie Society. Prof. Kinross was united in marriage February 28, 1889, to Miss Addie Casedy, a native of Siskiyou County, California. She is also a fine musician, both vocal and instrumental.

HON. E. W. MASLIN.—It is universally conceded that there is no study at once so valuable and so interesting as that of personal biography. This is especially true of biography in California, for, from the records of no other people on the face of the earth can so much of instruction and of profit be gleaned than from the recital of the lives of the older Californians. It is, therefore, with all confidence that pen is put to paper in the case of such an one. Hon. E. W. Maslin, the secretary

of the State Board of Equalization, was born in Maryland, April 1, 1834, the son of Philip Thomas and Harriet (Points) Maslin, both natives of that State. The father died at the age of sixty-five years, and the mother when but forty-five years of age. Mr. Maslin received his education in his native State. He came to California by the ship Herman, having a long six-months voyage by way of the stormy Cape Horn. He reached San Francisco May 1, 1853, and started at once for the mines, reaching Grass Valley on a Saturday night and going to work on the following Monday. Here he continued until September, 1855, when he began the study of law, being admitted to the bar in the spring of 1857. His time at the mines was not ill-spent, however, for Mr. Maslin was the locator of the celebrated Idaho mine at Grass Valley, as also of its eastern extension, the Maryland mine, also of great value. He has retained his interest in mining, holding interests in copper and other mines. Being admitted to practice law he immediately opened an office in Grass Valley and succeeded from the first. In the fall of 1859 he was elected district attorney of Nevada County, holding office for two years at Nevada City. He then removed to Grass Valley and remained there until the summer of 1869, when he went to Sacramento and was elected secretary of the first State Board of Equalization. He remained in the Capital City until the spring of 1872, when he went to Santa Rosa, but upon the election of Governor Irwin he was appointed his private secretary, a post he filled until January, 1880. He was then elected to his present official position as secretary of the State Board of Equalization, as then organized under the new State constitution. Mr. Maslin has been much interested of late years in promoting horticulture in the foot-hills of California. He has conducted many experiments upon his ranch at Loomis, Placer County, achieving most successful results, which have benefited the entire State, and has fostered a rapid advancement of portions formerly wholly neglected. In 1882 he planted the Sherry grape upon his place, and in 1885 the Smyrna fig, meeting with abundant success and adding largely to the resources of the State. Mr. Maslin is a gentleman of progressive views, a clear and logical thinker—one who has won eminence by merit, and who has hosts of ardent friends—in fact, all who know him. He is one of California's most valuable citizens. He was married at Grass Valley, in 1859, to Miss Mary A. Underwood, a native of Missouri. She died in May, 1874, leaving five children, four sons and one daughter, the latter having some time since been most unfortunately drowned. Their names are: Vertner, Sargent Prentice, L. W., Mary Maud and Thomas Paul. In 1885 he was married, secondly, to Miss Alice Way, of Jerseyville, formerly a teacher. They have one son.

EDWARD KLEBITZ, capitalist, is a native of Germany, and was born in the Prussian province of Silesia, January 31, 1817. His parents were Karl G. and Leonora Klebitz. His father was a wagon-maker and blacksmith, and also carried on a farm. The son, Edward, attended school during boyhood, and learned the trade of his father. He joined the army and served his time, and in the revolution of 1848 he took an active part, and on account of his prominence was an officer, but was tried by court martial and degraded in rank to the line, and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment within the fortifications; but was only detained until the investigation could be reached by the highest tribunal, which released him. During this time he heard of the gold excitement in California, and he determined to emigrate to America. He came by a sailing vessel, and had a very rough time in doubling Cape Horn. After leaving Valparaiso he had a pleasant passage, and after being en route six months arrived in San Francisco the last of February, 1851. A few weeks later he went by steamer to Marysville, and thence six of them,

shipmates together, went to mining at Bidwell's Bar: they only remained a short time and then he returned to San Francisco. Not finding work he came up to Sacramento, May 15, 1851, and went to work in Flohr & Harm's saddle shop, and remained until the end of 1851. The following spring he engaged in merchandising at Volcano, in Calaveras County. The firm was Klebitz & Beckman. They carried on the business until July, 1853, when the store was robbed and his partner murdered. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Klebitz closed up the business and returned to Sacramento. He and Julius Wetzler started a swimming bath on Fourth street, but he sold out his interest the following year to Wetzler, and engaged in business on Fourth street, the firm being Klebitz & Green. They also owned a large sheep ranch in Solano County, and had several thousand sheep. They continued together for twenty-nine years, until 1884, when he sold out and retired from active business life. Mr. Klebitz's family consists of his wife and two daughters—Leonora, now Mrs. Fred B. Adams, of the firm of Adams & Co., wholesale grocers of this city; and Lizzie, living with her parents in their attractive home, No. 417 Eighth street.

GEORGE A. PUTNAM, an honored citizen and prominent member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers, is a native of Fitchburg, Worcester County, Massachusetts, and was born May 15, 1825. His father, George S. Putnam, a native of Danvers, Massachusetts, was born in 1780 and died in 1840, aged sixty years. His mother, Polly C. Putnam, *nee* Carter, a native of Fitchburg, was born in 1785 and her death occurred in 1868, aged eighty-three years. The early life of Mr. Putnam was spent on a farm, and he attended country school. At the time of his father's death, at the age of fifteen, he started out to make his own way in the world. He went to Boston, where he entered a store, and attended evening school. He remained there until 1849. When the gold excitement was extending over the country, he determined to come to the Pacific coast and sailed from Boston, February 4, 1849, on the ship Leonore. He came around Cape Horn and arrived in San Francisco, July 5, 1849. He went up in the mines, on the Yuba River, and was very successful; he remained there until 1853, when he came to Sacramento and was engaged in teaming and transportation to the mines, in which business he continued several years. In 1857 he was appointed deputy sheriff and held that position until 1863. Upon the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Second California Cavalry but was rejected on account of physical disability. The following year, 1862, he enlisted again and was rejected. In 1863, he received a Major's commission and was appointed Paymaster in the United States army and remained in the service until June 15, 1865. After being mustered out he went East and spent several months. Upon his return in December he was appointed box and stamp clerk in the Sacramento postoffice, where he remained five years. In 1871 he was appointed Internal Revenue Assessor for the fourth district, and held that position until the office was abolished by the Government in 1873. He was then appointed Deputy Federal Collector of the fourth district and served until June 1874, when he again became connected with the postoffice until March, 1877. He was then elected city tax collector and has been re-elected for seven successive terms; he still holds the office, the present term making fourteen years. Mr. Putnam is identified practically with political affairs, is an active member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers and is one of the present directors. He has held that position for the past twelve years. He is a member of Sumner Post, G. A. R., at Sacramento. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the order of I. O. O. F., the K. P., and also Exempt Firemen's Association. Mr. Putnam was married in Sacramento October 5,

1855, to Miss Phœbe A. Sylvester, a native of Plymouth, Massachusetts. They have two sons: George P. and Charles H. Mr. Putnam has been a Republican since the organization of the party.

HALE BROS. & Co.—Never before in the history of the world has trade and commerce exercised so great an influence or been productive of such great results. The furthering of these have been the cause of almost all the progress of the century; on account of trade most of the modern wars have been waged, and the nations that have been the most active traders have led in the race for supremacy: witness England and America as examples. It has mostly remained, too, for this generation to watch the growth of the most signal mark of material advancement and public welfare, in the establishment of those great mercantile houses which, while retail in their character, yet afford to the purchaser the opportunity to buy at wholesale rates, and to select from a stock almost as wide as the markets of the world, on account of the magnitude of their purchases and the immense variety of their stock. This is brought about only when the double advantages of ample capital, or credit (which is the same thing) and wide commercial experience come together. Such an introduction is but fitting in presenting a sketch, however meagre, of the great mercantile house of Hale Bros. & Co., whose large establishment on the corner K and Ninth streets in Sacramento is known not alone to every lady in the Capital City, but almost throughout the coast, for a considerable proportion of the firm's business is done by mail through the country, customers being drawn even from all sections of the Pacific slope. The firm really consists of the father, Marshall Hale, Sr., the founder of the house, but no longer an active member, and of five brothers. Mr. Hale, Sr., is a native of Vermont, but removed to New York and carried on business there for a great many years, having also no less than five branch houses in the State of Michigan. He came to the Pacific coast in 1873 from Michigan, and in 1876 he and two sons engaged in business at San Jose in this State. Business grew rapidly, and in 1878 a house was opened in Salinas; in 1879 in Petaluma; in 1880 in Sacramento and Stockton; in 1883 in Los Angeles, and in 1887 in San Diego. In all there are seven brothers, one for each store. On account of its central position, being, as it were, at a radiating point for the whole coast, the Sacramento house may be considered in a sense as the head of the whole system; its trade has increased the fastest, and consequently the greatest improvements and facilities have been centered here. It was established in 1880, in comparatively a small way, at No. 812 K street; but the pressure of increasing business drove it to the corner of Ninth and K, where it has remained; but it was then in a quite small building. In 1882 they enlarged the store by twenty-five feet. In 1884 another twenty feet was added, while in 1888 twenty feet additional was taken in on Ninth street, and the fine architectural structure three stories in height which now graces the corner was erected to satisfy the demands of their ever-growing trade. But the growth is constant, and this enterprising firm have purchased another strip, 40 x 160 feet in size, on K Street, upon which they will construct an addition that will give them a pile 120 x 160 feet on the corner. The name of the gentleman in charge of the Sacramento house is E. W. Hale, its representative head. In New York city the firm is represented by M. Hale, Jr., and P. C. Hale, who with another are constantly on the watch in the New York market for bargains in every line, and for varieties, new styles and fashions,—anything, everything, that may go to meet the wants of the public. While the house does a wholesale trade to some extent, it does not cater to it nor seek for it, aiming rather at being the great retail house of California. The wonderful rapidity of the rise of this house to its present position as the leading firm

in dry and fancy goods and kindred lines, is nothing less than phenomenal; and while typical of our State, the development, of the trade of the northern end especially, is the most remarkable growth of business on the Pacific coast and presents one of the most interesting features of the commercial advancement of the State. The business is carefully yet liberally managed, the methods adopted are eminently just and fair, the firm is alert to study and meet the peculiar needs and wants of this coast, and hence it is but right to expect an indefinite further extension of their already great trade and popularity.

L. E. SMITH, of the firm of Weber & Co., is a native of New York State and was born in the city of Albany, September, 13, 1850. His parents, L. T. Smith and M. L. Smith, are both residents of this city. His father started for the Pacific coast in 1859, and upon reaching Aspinwall found there was no connecting line. He returned to New York and started again, coming round the Horn. In 1861 his wife and family followed him to the Golden State and came to Sacramento. The subject of this sketch received his education in this city, graduating from the high school in 1867, Prof. Templeton, principal. He learned the trade of plasterer, and after following his trade one year, he entered college, where he spent a year, and then resumed his trade until 1874, when he entered the book and stationery store of A. S. Hopkins. He was afterward clerk for the Reed Quicksilver Mining Company on the Coast Range for five years. He then returned to Sacramento and entered the employ of the old-established firm of W. R. Strong & Co., and held the position of salesman for five years, when he resigned to engage in business for himself, and formed a partnership with Mr. Weber, under the firm name of Weber & Co. Mr. Smith belongs to the I. O. O. F. and to the American Legion of Honor. He was married December 31, 1870, to Miss Emma Horner of Terre Haute, Indiana. They have five children, viz.: Gertie, Howard, Arthur, Clara and Frank.

JOHN S. MILLER.—This worthy pioneer of Sacramento was born in Washington, District of Columbia, May 31, 1829, the son of Isaac S. and Jane (Sanford) Miller. He attended school during his boyhood in the city of his nativity, but when fourteen years of age went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained until he set sail for California. The route chosen was via Cape Horn, taking passage in the ship Jane Parker. The voyage consumed six months lacking only four days. They arrived in San Francisco July 21, 1849, and Mr. Miller settled in Benicia, forming a partnership in the mercantile business in the firm of Webb, Beveridge & Miller. Here he remained until 1852, when he went to Colusa, engaging in business for two years. He then returned to Benicia and was there and at Vallejo and Suisun until 1864, being employed in the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A. In that year he was sent to Sacramento, holding a position in the Quartermaster's Department at General Wright's headquarters. He was in Sacramento when the General was informed of the assassination of President Lincoln. After two or three years in this position, he engaged in the forwarding business at Latrobe and Galt, combining the agency for the stage lines with it. At this business he continued for six years, when in 1874 he was appointed a gauger in the revenue department, a position that he has held since that date, which makes him the oldest commissioned officer in continuous service upon the Pacific coast. He has held more than one office of a public nature, as well, having been deputy clerk, and also deputy assessor of Solano County. He is a prominent member of the Pioneer Association in Sacramento, being its president during 1878–'79, and for the past eight years its secretary and in charge of its affairs. It

will be of interest to mention further that he was quartermaster's clerk at the time the Sixth Infantry were sent down to whip the Mojave Indians. Mr. Miller was married in 1856 to Miss Esther C. Dean, a native of Massachusetts. She died in 1882, leaving two daughters: Ida V., who has been teaching in Sacramento for many years, and Laura, now the wife of Fred Weil, nephew of John Weil, Esq., of this city.

HON. JOHN RYAN. The domain of history is wide, embracing in its scope not alone all objects and interests with which the attention of mankind is engaged, but as well the grandest movements of the greatest nation; yet withal, when examined minutely, it is found to consist at bottom of nothing whatever else than the actions and attributes of individual men. For inasmuch as individuals make the nations, so do their individual acts make the history of the nations, and hence of the world. It is, therefore, with no feeling of hesitancy or of doubt that pen is taken in hand to record in the annals of Sacramento County this biographical sketch of one who, while not a man of '49, yet came early enough in the history of the city to have borne a prominent part in our city's upbuilding, as will be clearly seen in the following lines. Hon. John Ryan was born in Ireland in 1825, and came to America in 1843, going first to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1848. In that year he went to New Orleans, and after a short time came up the Mississippi River to Memphis and St. Louis. Finally, in the spring of 1852 he set out for the long and tedious journey across the plains to California by ox team. They met plenty of Indians on the way, but fortunately experienced no difficulties with them of a serious nature. They reached Hangtown (now Placerville) August 1, 1852. Mr. Ryan went at once to the mines, remaining there for two years. At the end of that time he came down to Sacramento and began the manufacture of brick, engaging at the same time in contracting of all kinds. From that time to this, or for a period of thirty-six years, he has been successfully and prominently identified with the building and progressive interests of the city, being now the oldest of the more prominent contractors and brick manufacturers of the capital. His brick-yards are situated just outside the city limits, south of Y street. Like so many others of our older citizens, he has known times of trial and hardship as well as times of prosperity, bearing his full share of misfortunes,—misfortunes, however, which he rose above, refusing to be daunted by them. During the flood, at one time, he was forced to break a hole through the roof of his cottage, by means of which he was enabled to pass his family into a boat, and thence remove them to a place of safety. Mr. Ryan has held public office on more than one occasion. We may instance the facts of his being street commissioner, second trustee, superintendent of streets, etc. He was married in June, 1856, to Miss Maria Lyons, a native of Ireland. They have three sons and five daughters, bearing the following names respectively: Frank D., Henry L. and J. L., and Mary, Agnes, Blanche, Rosa and Celia. Mr. Ryan has been honored in his children, as will be seen in the biography of his eldest son, Hon. Frank D. Ryan, which appears elsewhere.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON, although a resident here but a comparatively short time, having come only in 1879, has already attained a leading position among the architects of the Pacific Coast, by skill, talents and attainments, as is evidenced by the elegant, tasteful and appropriate structures which have been erected from his plans and under his directions. It should be stated, however, that he did not come to the coast as a new man, but as one having already wide experience and an established reputation which followed him from his

Eastern home. Mr. Hamilton is a native of Virginia, where he was born September 4, 1838, the son of James and Mary A. (Morrow) Hamilton. His mother is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, but came to this country when very young. She is still living at Washington, District of Columbia, hearty and in good health. His father was a native of Virginia. He died in 1838. Soon after this event the widowed mother removed to Philadelphia, taking her young family with her. In that city young Hamilton received his scholastic education, and began the study of medicine. One term of this pursuit, however, decided him that it was not his vocation, and he was drawn by natural aptitude and a taste in that direction to enter the office of S. D. Britton, one of the most prominent architects in the country. Here he remained for four or five years. After fitting himself for his profession, he went to Washington, just at the time of the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion. He entered the army and was instrumental in raising one of the first volunteer companies for the defense of the Government, drawing largely upon his own means for this purpose, and making many sacrifices. After the conclusion of the war he returned to Philadelphia and resumed his professional working, designing many fine buildings in that city and vicinity. His health had become seriously impaired, however, during the war, and he was obliged to seek change of scene. Accordingly, he went to Utica, New York, and remained in that State for twelve or thirteen years, designing many of the finest buildings throughout Central New York, and being kept busily occupied by the calls upon his powers. Among his works may be mentioned the fine Opera House in Utica, an arcade of thirty-two stores, two large halls, and other erections. Owing to ill-health in his family, however, Mr. Hamilton was led, in 1879, to remove to California. His first work was the handsome Hall of Records in Sacramento, since the construction of which building he has had his office and headquarters in the Capital City, although his business extends throughout the State. He has made an especially careful and exhaustive study of the subject of ventilation, being regarded as an authority in the matter, and has frequently been invited to address large audiences upon the subject, as well as delegations appointed to call upon him and obtain his views. Mr. Hamilton was married in 1867 to Miss Frances E. Bailey, a native of the State of New York. They have one son, named R. Morrow Hamilton.

J. R. WATSON, deceased, was one of the early settlers of the Pacific Coast and an honored citizen of Sacramento, and a native of England. He was born in London, February 12, 1821. During his boyhood he attended school, and upon reaching early manhood came to the United States in 1840. After reaching New York he went to Charleston, South Carolina, where he remained nine years. He came to the Pacific Coast in 1850. After spending a short time in San Francisco he went up to Placer County and engaged in mining. He next went to Folsom where he remained for a time, and afterward engaged in railroading. He was connected with the construction of the Central Pacific, and was on the first train that ran over the line. He was conductor on the road and train dispatcher, and for many years was purchasing agent. He was prominently identified with the establishment of the Railroad Hospital —one of the first established in the country. He was superintendent of the hospital, and was actively interested in its efficiency during his life. He was connected with the railroad for twenty-two years, and resigned January, 1886. He was elected president of the Gas Company and was actively identified with its management for many years. In 1860 he was elected representative to the State Legislature. In June, 1877, Mr. Watson was united in marriage to Miss Martha M. Gardner. She is a native of Massachusetts and received her education in New England and came to California in 1869.

Mr. Watson's death occurred September 11, 1889, and in his death the city and State lost one of its most estimable and honored citizens. Mrs. Watson occupies their attractive home, corner of Eighth and D streets.

J. H. POND, Principal of the Sacramento High School, was born at Downieville, Sierra County, California, November 1, 1862. His parents, William C. and Helen W. Pond, came to the Pacific coast at an early day, his father arriving here in 1852. Professor Pond received his education in this State, graduating as A. B. at the University of California in 1884. He engaged in teaching at Hopkins' Academy, Oakland, until 1886, when he came to Sacramento, and since then has been connected with the high school as teacher and vice-principal. In 1888 he was elected principal of the High School, and since then has filled that position with credit to himself and the satisfaction to the Board of Education. He is actively identified with educational interests here and throughout the State. Professor Pond was united in marriage March 12, 1887, with Miss Grace Hamilton, daughter of Judge Noble Hamilton, of Oakland, California.

JAMES B. DIVINE, a native of our Golden State of California, while but a comparatively young man, has already been worthily entrusted with official position, holding the responsible office of justice of the peace for the city of Sacramento for now two terms. He was born in the city of Sacramento, April 1, 1861, his parents being P. J. and Ellen Y. Divine. His father, P. J. Divine, was one of the well-known citizens of the city, and a man of unusual talent in his profession, and widely known on the Pacific Coast. He came to California in 1856 from New York, where he had mastered the art of sculpture, and was one of the pioneer marble workers of the Pacific Coast. Specimens of his work will be seen in the beautifully designed marble work upon the State capitol, which is much admired, and at once established his reputation as a sculptor. We may instance, also, the bust of Senator Broderick upon his monument in San Francisco; the bust of Senator W. R. Ferguson; of Governor Weller; of Thomas Starr King, and others. He died January 1, 1870, leaving three children surviving, two sons and one daughter, all in this city. Mr. James B. Divine received his education in Sacramento, studying law in the office of Judge McFarland and of A. C. Freeman, and he was admitted to practice at the bar May 31, 1882, and immediately began to practice his profession in this city. For some years he was court commissioner. In January, 1887, he was elected justice of the peace, and was again re-elected in January, 1889. Mr. Justice Divine is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

ALBERT HART, superintendent of Sacramento city schools, was born in Barbadoes, West Indies, May 18, 1830. His parents, Joseph and Hannah Hart, were natives of England, who came to America in 1838 and went to Cincinnati, and from there to New Orleans, and afterward returned to the West Indies, where the father died. His mother returned to New Orleans. Mr. Hart received his education in Cincinnati and New Orleans. When the gold excitement in California attracted the attention of young men in nearly all parts of the world, he came to the Pacific Coast via the Isthmus, arriving in San Francisco in March, 1850. He engaged in mining in Placer County, and also in teaching, being one of the earliest teachers in the State now engaged in educational work. He taught from 1854 to 1857 at Yankee Jim's, Iowa Hill, and Dutch Flat. In 1861 he came to Sacramento and for several years was in the State Library. He was the first librarian of the San Francisco Law Library, as

well as the San Francisco Free Public Library. He was appointed private secretary to Governor Booth, and also served in the same capacity for Governors Pacheco and Perkins. He held the office of United States Pension Agent under President Hayes, and was appointed Superintendent of the money order department in the San Francisco postoffice under General S. W. Backus. In the fall of 1889 he was elected to his present position of superintendent of Sacramento city schools. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; of the I. O. O. F., and of the Knights of Honor. In 1859 Mr. Hart married Miss Harriet N. Lafferty, of Iowa, and they have six children, four sons and two daughters.

MATT. KARCHER, an old settler and Captain of the Police of Sacramento City, was born in Baden, Germany, October 15, 1832. At the age of fourteen he started out in the world for himself, emigrated to this country and stopped in Boston, Massachusetts, where he had a brother, and there learned the bakery trade. He remained there five years, and on October 18, 1851, sailed from New York, and coming by way of the Isthmus, arrived in San Francisco November 18, making a very quick passage. The following day he came to Sacramento. After working a short time in a restaurant, he went to work in the Star Bakery at $200 per month, remaining there one and a half years, and saved $1,100, and then began business for himself on Sixth street, between I and J. In 1855 he married Frances Haberstroh, from New Orleans. She is of Swiss parentage. After carrying on the business for fourteen years, suffering from the adverses of fire and flood, he sold out. He could only collect $33 out of $3,000 which was due him. Having a wife and five children to support, he was offered a position on the police force and accepted it, and served on street and office duty seven years. After serving five years he was offered the position of Chief of Police, but he declined it. In March, 1872, after the regular nominations of both parties were made, only five days before the election, he announced himself as an independent candidate and was elected by 687 majority, and 156 majority over the entire vote of both the other candidates. In 1874 he ran as an independent candidate and was elected by a majority of 714. In 1876 he ran independent again with indorsements of the Democrats, and was defeated by a small majority. For four years he was engaged in business, and in 1880 he again ran as an independent candidate, and was elected Chief of Police. In 1882 he was nominated by the Republicans, and was elected and served two years. After this term had expired he served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Wilson, and was appointed to his present position, and for the past four years has served as Captain of Police. He has eight children, five sons and three daughters. In 1886 he lost one daughter, sixteen years of age, and in 1888 a son, twenty-five years old.

NICHOLAS HARVIE, contractor, is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born December 23, 1851. His father, Nicholas Harvie, was of Scotch descent, and his mother, Elizabeth Ettinger, was a native of Pennsylvania. Young Nicholas attended school during boyhood and served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1870 he went to Boston and remained there and in Providence until 1873, when he came to the Pacific Coast, and passed the first nine months in Alpine County, and then went to Virginia City, Nevada, where he remained four years. After spending one year in Santa Cruz, he came to Sacramento in 1878, and engaged in contracting, and by his energy and ability has become one of the responsible contractors of the Capital City. He received the contract for building the winery on Eighteenth street, and also the New Eagle Winery, on Twentieth street and the railroad, and was

awarded the contract for the erection of the malt-house, kiln, bottling works, office, stables, etc., of the Buffalo Brewing Company. He has had a large practical experience as a contractor and builder. Mr. Harvie is prominently identified with the order of Foresters, being P. C. R. of Court Sacramento, No. 6861, A. O. F., and P. C. of Sacramento Conclave, No. 12, K. S. F.; delegate to S. H. C., A. O. F., Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1889; delegate to the Supreme Conclave, K. S. F., at Minneapolis; Junior Past Arch of Union Grove, No. 61, U. A. O. D.; representative to Grand Grove of California in 1889; delegate to the organization of the Grand Grove of the State of California, and delegate to the Supreme Conclave of the K. S. D. of the world, and was honored with the position of chairman of Supreme Auditors. In 1876 Mr. Harvie married Miss Mary A. Cochran, a native of Sacramento. Her parents, Robert and Mary (Williamson) Cochran, were from New York State, and came to California in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Harvie have two children, Ada R. and G. Edwin.

M. F. ODELL, senior member of the well-known firm of Odell & Herzog, is a native of Indiana, being born in Indianapolis January 10, 1853. His father, M. M. Odell, came to the Pacific coast in 1855. After remaining here several years he returned to his Eastern home, and in 1861 brought his family overland to California, reaching here in the fall of that year. He engaged in the cattle trade in this valley, and prominently identified himself with the business for many years. The subject of this sketch had an early practical training, was brought up in the business, and after reaching manhood engaged in trade near the corner of K street in 1875, and carried it on until 1886, when Mr. Herzog was admitted as partner, and the firm became Odell & Herzog. Their place of business, Nos. 1020 and 1022 K street, known as the New York Market, is large and commodious, the leading and most attractive retail market in the Capital City. They have a large wholesale trade and supply many retail shops. They have their own slaughter-houses, south of the city on the Riverside road, where their meats are dressed to supply their extensive trade. They also buy and feed a large amount of stock, thus giving their trade the advantage of the best selections. The firm is widely and favorably known as one of the most responsible in this section of the State. Mr. Odell is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the order of Knights of Pythias. He was married June 7, 1883, to Miss Myrtie Underhill, a native of California, and daughter of Joseph Underhill, formerly surveyor of Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Odell have three children, Hazel A., Edna B. and Merrill M.

J. L. SILLER, of the firm of Siller Brothers, real-estate owners and contractors, was born in Hancock County, Illinois, May 23, 1859. In 1872 his parents came to California. Soon after reaching Sacramento the family settled on a farm near Florin, and remained there some years. In 1880 he came into the city, and the following year began to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1884 he and his brother engaged in contracting and building, and since then the firm of Siller Brothers has carried on a large and successful business. Besides, they have been constant buyers of real estate, and making improvements, the rental of which already brings them a good income. During the past year their real estate sales amounted to between $15,000 and $20,000. Their success is due to their own efforts, ability and good management. Mr. Siller was married November 10, 1886, to Miss Mary Eckman, a native of Germany. They have one son, Edward L. They have an attractive home at 1322 P street.

L. G. SILLER, of the firm of Siller Brothers, contractors, is a son of John and Catharine Sil-

ler, and was born in Hancock County, Illinois, December 13, 1863. His parents, with the family, came to the Pacific Coast in 1872. After reaching Sacramento they located on a farm a few miles from the city, near Florin, and here he attended school and remained there until 1880, and then came to the city and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1884 he and his brother engaged in contracting and building, and since then, for the past six years, the firm of Siller Brothers have built up a large and successful business in contracting and real estate. Among the buildings erected by them are the new William Tell House, the Orphan Asylum, the State Printing Office, and building corner of Seventh and I streets, the large apartment house corner of Ninth and L streets, and many others. They have built seven houses on their own property, corner of Seventeenth and Q streets. They also own and operate a large planing-mill. They are young men of energy and ability, and among the most responsible contractors in the Capital City. Mr. Siller belongs to the I. O. O. F. He was married October 5, 1882, to Miss Mary C. Eller, a native of Germany. They have three children—Mabel, Laura and Rubie.

JAMES STAFFORD, retired, is a native of the north of Ireland, and was born near Belfast, May 15, 1815. He grew up and attended school there, and after reaching manhood emigrated to this country and worked in New York State. Was at West Point during the memorable log-cabin campaign, when General William Henry Harrison was elected President. After several years, on account of his health, Mr. Stafford returned to his native country and remained there until 1847, when the whole family—his parents and ten children—came over to this country and settled at Aurora, Indiana. Here he engaged in merchandising, and built up a large trade; also engaged in packing pork and in buying and selling cattle and hogs throughout the country; and for thirty-five years carried on the most extensive business in that section of the State, and extending through the adjoining States, and enjoyed an enviable reputation for his honor and integrity. The family came to the Pacific coast in 1874, Mr. Stafford remaining to attend to his business interests. Since coming here he has not engaged in active business. His attractive home is at 1316 Seventh street. Mr. Stafford was married May 10, 1850, to Maria Hueston, who also is a native of the north of Ireland, her home being near the city of Belfast. The death of this estimable lady occurred in June, 1886. They have had fourteen children, only four of whom survive. James, Robert and Mary are living at home in this city, and Jennie is married and living at Galt, in this county.

J. F. CALDERWOOD, one of the oldest and best known men in the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, is a native of Maine, and was born in Waldo County, April 27, 1837, and is a son of Levi and Lydia Calderwood. He attended school during boyhood, and upon reaching manhood he determined to come to the Pacific coast, and sailed in the "Star of the West," and came via the Isthmus, and on the Pacific side came in the steamer "John L. Stephens," and arrived in San Francisco, October 16, 1858. Like all who came here in the early days, he went to the mines in El Dorado and Placer counties, and continued for nine years in hydraulic mining. In the early part of 1868 he engaged in railroading. Upon the construction of the Central Pacific he was on the first regular train that went across the summit into Truckee. He was conductor on the Mountain division twelve years, and has been in the service of the company as conductor for twenty-two years. In June, 1876, he brought the noted Centennial train of Jarrett & Palmer, over the Mountain Division. The time made across the continent,

from New York to San Francisco, was eighty-four hours, less four minutes. Mr. Calderwood is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a member of Capitol Lodge, I. O. O. F., for the past twenty years. He is past chief of O. R. C., and served three years as chief. He was actively identified in establishing the order and building it up. Mr. Calderwood was married by the Rev. Fred Charlton, November 25, 1862, to Miss Sarah J. Fuller, of Sacramento. Her parents, Jacob N. and Jane E. Fuller, came to California in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Calderwood have three sons, viz.: William T., Samuel H. and George E. They have lost two sons and two daughters.

JOHN MEISTER. The pioneer dairyman of the Capital City, is a native of Switzerland, and was born April 17, 1820. He attended the common schools and was brought up on a farm. In 1852 he emigrated to the United States. After reaching this country, he found a friend who wanted to come to the Pacific coast, and three of them came together. They were 140 days on the way and arrived in California in September, 1852. He went to the mines for a short time and then came to Sacramento and began work in a dairy. After two years he became a partner and afterwards bought his partner's interest. In 1852 his brother arrived here and became a partner with him and they carried on the business together successfully for twenty years, and since that time Mr. Meister has carried it on alone. His son, George A., takes an active part in the management of the business. Mr. Meister's first dairy was located at Sutter's Fort. He suffered large loss by the flood of 1862. He has about 150 cows and twenty-five horses and is the oldest dairyman now engaged in business in the Capital City. He owns large dairy and fruit farms east of the city, including the well-known Smith's Gardens. He began life without anything and his success is owing to his own efforts. Mr. Meister has been twice married, his first wife being Pauline Herr; she left four children: Annie, now married and living in San Francisco; Pauline, Louise and George Albert. Mr. Meister married Arelia Wirth, his present wife, in 1876.



A. COOK, architect, one of the oldest and most prominent of his profession in the Capital City, is a native of Chenango County, New York, born April 20, 1832. His parents, Aaron and Lydia Cook, were natives of New York State. His father was ninety-eight years old at the time of his death. His grandfather lived to be over 100 years of age, and Grandmother Cook was ninety-one years old at the time of her death. The parents of our subject removed to Albany in 1832 and he grew up and attended school there. He served three years' apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and joiner, during the time taking lessons in architectural drawing, and upon reaching early manhood he came West to Michigan, locating at Kalamazoo, where he engaged in contracting and building, preparing all of his own plans. After a time he gave up contracting, devoting his whole time to architectural work. He remained there ten years. In 1861 he went to St. Louis and thence to Chicago, where he followed his profession, and thence to Council Bluffs and Omaha. On account of his health, he came to California in 1870 and located in Sacramento, where for the past twenty years he has taken a leading position in his profession in this section of the State. He superintended the construction of the Western Hotel, Hale's Block, and several churches, also the State Prison at Folsom, the Nevada State Asylum, the court house at Redding, the county hospitals at Mendocino, Tehama and Colusa, Cone & Kimball's Block, and Odd Fellows' Hall at Red Bluff; also Odd Fellows' Building and churches at Wheatland and Redding, and churches in Stockton and in other cities and towns. He has pre-

pared the plans for many of the finest buildings in this section of the State. In 1870 Mr. Cook married Miss M. Midler, of Chicago. They have four children, viz.: Christopher, Eva, Amy and Irwin Paul. Mr. Cook belongs to I. O. O. F., El Dorado Lodge, No. 8.

THOMAS H. COOK is a native of North Shields, England, and was born October 2, 1824. His parents, John and Sarah M. Cook, were also natives of England. He grew up with his father, and during his early boyhood attended school and went to sea, which he followed for some years, and then came to Quebec in 1847, and thence by canal to Buffalo. Next he followed the Lakes for a time. When the discovery of gold was attracting the attention of the civilized world he determined to come to the Pacific coast, and started from Chicago in March, 1849, and after braving the dangers of the trip overland across the continent, arrived in Sacramento in August of the same year. Soon after coming here he engaged in draying, in which business he continued for several years. He returned to England in the fall of 1851, and soon after, while there, in March, 1852, married Miss Hannah Skelton, also a native of England. They came to California in the fall of the same year, and reached here a few days before the fire. He engaged in draying for five or six years, and then engaged in the wood business, which he carried on successfully for some years, until 1867, when he made another visit to his native country with his wife and two children. This journey was filled with sorrow. He lost one of his children, a son, in New York; the death of his wife and remaining child, a little girl, occurred in England. He also lost two children here. After coming back here and remaining about two years he returned again to England, and while there married Helen Drydon, a native of Scotland. He remained in England seven years, and in 1875 came again to California, and engaged in mercantile business in Sacramento, on the corner of Eighth and J streets, and continued there fifteen years and built up a large and successful wholesale and retail trade. In January, 1890, he removed to the large and commodious store on the corner of Tenth and K streets, to accommodate his large and constantly increasing trade. Mr. Cook is still in the prime of life, and has established an enviable reputation for integrity and fair dealing. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have four children, three of whom survive,—George N., William H. and Thomas H. One son, Herbert J., was drowned.

SIDNEY ELDRED is a native of Ohio and was born January 30, 1830. His parents were Daniel and Hannah Eldred. They removed to Michigan in 1834, and there Sidney was reared and attended school during boyhood. Upon reaching early manhood he determined to come to the Pacific coast. He came by water and sailed in the "Star of the West," via the Isthmus, and on this side by the Brother Jonathan, and after a rough voyage of fifty days, arrived in San Francisco in March, 1854. A few days later he came up to Sacramento and went to draying. In the spring of '56, he opened the National Hotel on J street, between Tenth and Eleventh. After running this house two years he opened the Noyes House on Tenth and I streets, and continued there until 1860, when he sold out, and during the same year went East and remained until the spring of 1861. He then left there with a drove of horses and came across the plains, bringing them to this State. He afterward built the Eldred House, on K street, above Tenth. He owned a farm six miles out of the city and engaged in farming for some years, but on account of poor health he came to this city and retired from active business life. Mr. Eldred has never sought political preferment. He has been twice married. In October, 1856, he married Miss Sarah White, from Michigan. Her death occurred in August,

1880. They had four children, only two of whom survive—a son and daughter: Frank, now living in Washington State, and May, now Mrs. Dr. Root, of this city. In 1881 Mr. Eldred married Mrs. May Gilman, a native of New Hampshire. Mr. Eldred is a man of generous impulses and one of the best known citizen in the Capital City.

GEORGE HAYTON, capitalist, is a native of England and of English parentage. His father, Aaron Hayton, died in England, and his mother, Elizabeth Hayton, died in Stratford, Canada, in 1885. The boyhood of Mr. Hayton was spent in his native country, where he served an apprenticeship in manufacturing boots and shoes. In 1841 he came to this country and lived in Canada until 1850, when he went to New York State, and two years later determined to come to the Pacific coast. He sailed from New York February 28, in the barque Kremlin, Captain Davis. They had a rough voyage, and were six weeks doubling Cape Horn; were five months on the voyage, and arrived in San Francisco August 2, 1852. He came up to Sacramento and then went to Marysville, to the mines; was there only a short time and returned to Sacramento to work at his trade. He rented a place the first of the month and paid his rent in advance, and the following day the big fire came and the building was burned, and he was out the rent he had paid for the first month. The following year he went to the mines in Trinity County; was only there a few months and returned to Sacramento. After working at his trade about nine months he started in business for himself, the firm being Hayton & Donohue,—The "Eagle Boot & Shoe Store,"—and this firm continued for six years, when the latter retired, and Mr. Hayton became sole proprietor of the business, and carried it on successfully until 1878. Having acquired a competency, he retired from active business, and is enjoying his well-earned repose. In 1876 Mr. Hayton was married in Sacramento to Mrs. Mary Taylor, a native of England, who came to this country in 1853 and to California in 1858. Her parents died in Canada. In 1869 she returned to England on a visit. Mr. Hayton has made several visits East since coming here. The first time he went by water, in 1857, and twice across the continent since the railroad was built. He has eaten thirty-eight Christmas dinners in Sacramento. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the order of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Hayton have an attractive home corner of Sixteenth and K streets.

JOHN BELLMER, an old and honored citizen, corner Eighth and L streets, Sacramento, was born near Bremen, Germany, May 11, 1833. At the age of fifteen years he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York, remained there until October, 1852, when, intending to go to Australia, he sailed in the barque Catharine Augusta. The vessel stopped at Rio Janeiro, but the yellow fever prevailed to such an extent that half the passengers died and those that could get away were glad to go anywhere; and Mr. Bellmer sailed in the clipper ship High Flyer around Cape Horn to California, arriving in San Francisco in September, 1853. Like all others who came here seeking their fortunes at that early day, he went to mining, at Michigan, Bluff and Last Chance, and remained there four years and then came to Sacramento and started business here in 1857, and since then, for the past thirty-three years, he has been successfully engaged in his vocation here, and has passed through fire and flood and borne his share of misfortune. In the fall of 1871 Mr. Bellmer was elected county treasurer, and after holding the office two years was re-elected in the fall of 1873, and held that office until 1876. He has been an active, prominent member of the Germen Turn-Verein, in which body he has held the office of president and secretary. He is

also a prominent member of I. O. O. F., being now past grand of that order. Mr. Bellmer was married January 18, 1860 to Miss Maria Grady, of New London, Connecticut. They have had twelve children, six of whom are living: three sons—William F., Frank R. and Edgar H.; and three daughters—Sarah E., Carrie L. and Alice E.

E. S. BEALS, photographer, 415 J street, the veteran photograph artist of the Pacific Coast, was born December 2, 1823, in Hartford, Connecticut. He received his education there and at Wethersfield until the age of eighteen, when he went to New York and engaged in merchant tailoring at 156 Broadway, and continued there about six years. While there he cut the uniform for Stevenson's regiment, which came to California for the Mexican war. He was engaged in the same business at Babylon, Long Island, two years; then he returned to New York and opened a daguerreotype gallery at 175 Broadway, and continued there until 1853, when he sold out and sailed from New York, and came to California via the Isthmus. From Panama he came on the steamer Uncle Sam, and landed in Sacramento in October, 1853. He came direct to Sacramento and opened a photograph gallery on Third and J streets, with R. H. Vance. After the big fire, the following year, he opened a gallery at 87 J street, where he conducted the business four or five years, and then removed to 415 J street, and remained there until after the flood of 1861. During that time and for years he was usher and assistant manager of the old Sacramento Theatre, for Thomas Maguire; was also manager of the Forrest Theatre, between Second and Third streets. After the latter was burned, he acted as manager of the old Metropolitan Theatre, on K street, between Fourth and Fifth, being manager of both theatres at the same time, and was manager for Maguire until the latter retired from the business. He conducted his photographic business as well, for over twenty-five years in the present location, 415 J street, and he is the oldest photographic artist now engaged in business on the Pacific Coast. He has been successful, and accumulated a valuable property on Twelfth and F streets, his homestead being one of the land-marks. He is a lover of fine horses, and usually has one or more in his possession. Mr. Beals is a veteran Odd Fellow, having been a member of the fraternity fifty-eight years. He was a member, with P. T. Barnum, of Island City Lodge, New York; is now connected with Eureka Lodge, No. 4, and is one of the oldest members of the order in the United States. Mr. Beals has been twice married. His first wife was Rosalia Fowler, of New York State. She died in 1879, leaving two daughters—Mrs. Josephine Ingalls, of Sacramento city, and Mrs. Sarah Campion. The latter inherited a talent for painting, and went abroad to pursue her studies in France, and achieved an enviable position in the profession. She died in 1887, leaving one son, who is cashier for the prominent commercial house of Williams, Dimond & Co., San Francisco. In 1886 Mr. Beals married Mrs. J. E. Dodge, a native of New York, and by this marriage there is one son.

PHILIP WOLF, one of the most extensive contractors of the Capital City, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, April 10, 1859. His father, Philip Wolf, came to the Pacific coast in the spring of 1861, and the mother and children arrived here in December of the same year, just before the noted flood. In 1863 they removed to Sheldon, this county, then a flourishing place, and four years afterward returned to this city. Philip attended school during boyhood, and served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and joiner. After working at his trade several years, he engaged in merchandising; this not proving successful, he returned to his trade and after a time engaged in con

tracting and building. The first year he built three houses, and his business has since steadily increased from year to year, and during the past year he built thirty-six houses, among them some of the most attractive in the city. He has given much attention to agricultural drawing and draws the plans for all of his own work, thus saving the expense of an architect. During the past year he has done a larger contracting business than any firm in Sacramento, employing twenty men. He has by his ability and integrity built up a successful business, and enjoys an enviable reputation as a contractor. He owns his attractive home on N street, besides three houses and lots on J street, and other city property. He belongs to the order of Foresters. Mr. Wolf was maried April 20, 1884, to Miss Minnie C. Gerber, a native of Sacramento, whose father came to the Pacific coast in 1849.

J. A. CUNNINGHAM, the well-known proprietor of the Sacramento Boiler and Iron Works, was born in the Empire State, in Schenectady, February 4, 1843, and is a son of Thomas N. and Mary Cunningham. He learned his trade in Philadelphia, and followed it there and in Albany and Schenectady. In 1868 he came to the Pacific Coast, and located in Sacramento and entered the employ of the railroad company. After remaining in the shops two years, he established his present business in the railroad company's building, and remained there until 1873, when he removed to his present location on I street, between Front and Second streets. Since then, for the past seventeen years, he has built up a large and successful business. Such is his reputation for standard work, that he was awarded the contract for manufacturing the large boilers, tanks, bins, etc., for the Buffalo Brewing Company, for their immense brewery in this city. He also held the position of engineer of the water-works six years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor. He was married in May, 1882, to Miss Sarah W. Shields, of Portland, Maine, and they have three children—Addie, Myra and May.

CHRISTIAN GRUHLER, deceased, was a native of Wittenberg, Germany, and was born September 12, 1830. He attended school during his early boyhood, and in 1845, at the age of fifteen, emigrated to the United States. He went to Cincinnati and remained there six years. After the discovery of gold in California, he determined to come to the Pacific coast, and he, with his brother and others, eight wagons in all and ox teams, came the overland route across the continent. They were 105 days on the way, and arrived here in 1852. He worked in San Francisco until the following year, when he engaged in the grocery trade, and the following year engaged in the brewing business in Sacramento. He and his brother established the Columbus Brewery, and built up a large and successful business. He went East in 1861, and on the 6th of May of that year was married, in Cincinnati, to Miss Catharine Gruhler, a native of Germany, who came to Cincinnati in 1853, and lived there until she was married. Mr. Gruhler was a member of the Turn-Verein and the Exempt Firemen's Association. He was actively engaged in business until his death, which occurred October 11, 1878. He left four children, viz.: Albert E., Emma, Hermann A. and Clara A. He left a large estate. Mrs. Gruhler occupies the attractive home corner of Fifteenth and L streets.

JOHN M. MILLIKIN, formerly one of the prominent business men of Sacramento, is now engaged in the real-estate and insurance business at No. 110 Fourth street, in this city. For the sake of convenience let us begin with his early life, his ancestors, etc. On

his mother's side his forefathers were of the seafaring class, being ship-builders, sailors, etc. On his father's side his ancestors were merchants, lumbermen, etc. His mother's maiden name was Jemima Skolfield. His uncle Josiah Millikin was a tanner in Oxford County, Maine, and afterward engaged in lumbering in Portland. His five sons soon after entered the commercial world, and they were highly spoken of in the Lewiston *Journal* and other papers. They are all still in the East, are wealthy and still prominent in business circles. Charles Millikin is now managing the famous Glenn House in the White Mountains; Seth is now engaged extensively in New York; Weston is engaged on a large scale in lumbering in Maine and Canada, making shipments to all parts of the world. He is also president of the Cumberland Bank in Portland, is a member of the company of Loan Commissioners; George and Henry are in the wholesale grocery business in Portland. The subject of this biographical outline was born February 28, 1821, at Lubeck, Washington County, Maine. When he was four years old he turned West, moving to the village of Gray, Cumberland County, Maine, where his early schooling was obtained. At the age of sixteen years he went to Portland, and began to clerk for Burbank & Furbish, general wholesale grocers; and it was here that he obtained that real practical business education that enabled him in subsequent life to become one of the most prominent merchants of this country. On account of his failing health, however, he had at the end of about three years retired from business pursuits for about two years. He was employed by Philip Shaw, although nominally clerk only, yet he actually had independent control of all the business, and sustained this relation there for about ten years. May 12, 1850, Mr. Millikin left home for California, in company with S. B. Leavitt, subsequently his brother-in-law, and M. L. Witham; they sailed on the steamer Georgia to the Isthmus, where they were long delayed,—John M. having come immediately to San Francisco, arriving August 14 following, and the remainder came afterwards. On arriving at the city of the Golden Gate, Mr. Millikin engaged for the first year in watering and ballasting ships, and in purchasing the lighters, water-boats, etc. At first this business was exceedingly profitable, but the cheapening of materials and the springing up of competion materially reduced the profits. He was fortunate in making the acquaintance of Frank Blake, of the firm of Blake, Robinson & Co., and also of Charles L. Taylor, both of whom gave good advice and encouragement. Then for two years, in company with Mr. Leavitt, he was engaged in mining and trading in Kanaka Valley, a mining district on the American River in the mountains in El Dorado County. They then purchased the Tremont House in Sacramento, Mr. Leavitt transacting the business. Mr. Millikin came down about six months afterward to assist in running the hotel; but finding that in so doing he had to tend bar, which was disagreeable to him, he packed up and went to McDowell Hill, and established a trading post there and also engaged in mining. He continued there probably about a year. Closing out, he came again to Sacramento and bought of Andrew Hall, southeast corner of I and Sixth streets, an interest in a hay-yard. The management of a hay-yard was at that time probably the most important business in the city. He sold out this business, at a profit of $2,000. Then his brother, Theodore J., came from the East, and they together purchased a yard on the southwest corner, directly across the street from the former place. They conducted business there until the summer of 1854, when the great fire burned them out. Soon Mr. John M. Millikin purchased another hay-yard, on the corner of Seventh and I streets, where he and his brother did the largest business in that line in the city during the three years they were engaged there. Theodore went east and brought out his wife, and also the wife of John M. The latter had just sold out his interest in this business on account of failing health, and on the return of his brother they

began dealing in wheat, barley, flour, and also speculating, etc.; after continuing thus on J street, between Sixth and Seventh, they entered the general grocery business near that point on the same street. The great floods of 1861–'62 utterly destroyed their stock; but with characteristic pluck they renewed their supplies and continued trade there. John M. went to San Francisco and became purchasing agent, not only for his own house but also for others, especially Adams, McNeill & Co., and Mr. Elwell, of Marysville. During that period, namely, about 1867, they removed their business to the corner of Third and K streets, where they carried on the more extensive trade in their line, their sales amounting to about $750,000 a year for several years. Theodore died in the fall of 1874. In the spring of 1877 John M., again on account of failing health, sold out his business to Hall, Luhrs & Co., and retired from mercantile pursuits. Hall and Luhrs had been in business in his employ and learned the trade of him. In 1883 he engaged as manager for several companies in real estate and insurance. The insurance companies which he has since represented are the Sun, the Franklin, Williamsburg, City of New York, State and the American of Boston. In this line he is now conducting his business at No. 1010 Fourth street. Mr. Millikin has been one of the principal operators in mercantile pursuits in the city of Sacramento, has made immense amounts of money and lost also a great deal, by the disasters mentioned. He lost also about $40,000 in the experiment of a beet sugar manufactory, and $8,000 in a street railway enterprise. The various houses with which he has been connected have always had the highest reputation for fair dealing and prompt fulfillment of all engagements. Nothing was ever heard against them, and never in the whole State of California was a mercantile firm of higher reputation. Mr. Millikin has never aspired to political situations, but in his principles he has always been a man of firm convictions. He was a Republican at a period so early that it cost something to be one, as the few who had the nerve to espouse the cause of liberty were known only as "Black Republicans, thieves and miscegenators." He was therefore among the first to organize the Republican party in this county, along with the Crockers, Stanford, Hopkins, Huntington, Cole and a few others. As to religion Mr. Millikin is a member of the Congregational Church, in which body he is a trustee of the property. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Millikin returned to his eastern home and married Sarah A. Leavitt, a sister of his friend and business associate, and daughter of Brackett Leavitt, a farmer of Limerick, Maine. They have three sons and two daughters, who have grown up a credit to their parents. Three are married.

WILLIAM O. BOWERS.—The hotel *par excellence* of the Capital City is the "Golden Eagle," corner of Seventh and K streets, a location which has always been prominent in the annals of the city, and indeed has been the site of an hotel from the earliest period. Here in 1851 Dan Callahan erected his frame lodging-house (which he had purchased for one span of horses), with its canvas "annex," upon the flaps of which the jocose Wrightmire, with a piece of charcoal, drew the figure of an eagle with outspread wings and serious mien, and dubbed the place the "Golden Eagle Hotel," a name which through all the ups and downs of pioneer days clung to it with the tenacity of a happy thought; but it remained for the present proprietor to bring it up to the high standard of excellence for which it is so widely known to-day. It has been said by an eminent authority that "hotel men are born, not made;" and certainly, to conduct a large hotel successfully, requires both social and business qualifications of the highest order. That these qualities are possessed to an eminent degree by the subject of this biographical mention is shown both by his past record and by the most casual visit to this, the leading first-class

house in the city. It contains about 100 rooms and accommodates comfortably about 250 people; but Mr. Bowers not infrequently finds it necessary to secure outside room accommodations for his guests, who have upon occasions numbered as high as 1,000 in a single day. The parlors, reading-room, office and dining-hall are all large, light, airy and commodious, excellently kept, and superior to any others in the city, while the genial proprietor, with a bland courtesy all his own, gives that personal attention to his guests which is the secret of his success. Mr. Bowers was born April 26, 1838, a native of the State of New Hampshire, and son of Thomas and Betsey (Conery) Bowers. His father died some years ago, but his mother still survives at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, in the full enjoyment of her mental faculties, and in good health. The early years of Mr. Bowers' life were passed at Nashua, New Hampshire, his native place, where he received his preliminary education. At the age of sixteen he went to Northfield, Vermont, where he entered the railroad shops of the Vermont Central as an apprentice. He served his time and then went to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he resided and engaged in railroading during the war, and after those troublesome times were over he was commissioned to go abroad, having in charge the supervision of steamboat work in Europe for over a year, returning to New York in 1867. He came to the Pacific coast and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for a time, and then for three years was engaged in steamboating. He returned to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and continued with them until 1878, when, coming to Sacramento, he became the proprietor of the "Union House," Second and K streets, where his extensive acquaintance and business qualities secured him a fair share of patronage. After leaving the Southern Pacific Railroad Company he purchased a one-half interest in the Capital Ale Vaults on J street, between Third and Fourth streets. He continued the business about four years, when he became proprietor of the "Union Hotel." After an experience of five years at the "Union," he rented the "Golden Eagle," securing in this way a location and accommodations more suited to his abilities as a "Boniface." Mr. Bowers belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Union Lodge, No. 332, of Glasgow, Scotland. He also belongs to the order of Elks, and to the Sacramento Turn-Verein. In 1859 he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza E. Kimball, a native of Barton, Vermont. Here, then, in brief outline, we have the history of one of the self-made men of the Capital City. But to fully appreciate the qualities of head and heart which lie at the foundation of his popularity, one must become a guest at the "Golden Eagle."

WILLIAM ANDREW FOUNTAIN, elder brother of James B. Fountain, and senior member of the business firm of Fountain Bros., brick-makers, is the oldest living son of Joshua Fountain, a native of the State of Delaware, born near Milford in 1811, and Prudence Rebecca (Walton) Fountain, who emigrated to Beard's Prairie, Michigan, in 1835, where the subject of this biography was born in March of the following year (1836). As stated elsewhere in this volume, the family soon removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, where grandfather Andrew Fountain, who was a farmer, died in 1844. In the spring of 1850, our subject, at that time just twenty-four years of age, his father, his uncle Loyd Rollins, a daughter of the latter, and three young men, made up a party to cross the plains overland to the "land of golden promise." They left home on the 9th of April, crossed the Missouri River at Council Bluffs on the 29th, the north side of the Platte, and via Fort Hall, arrived safely at Grass Valley on the 15th of September following. They wintered there, and in the spring of 1851 started for Gold Lake mining district. Abandoning that project they mined on the Feather River during that summer, at Bidwell's

Bar and at Oregon Gulch until November, 1852, when our subject came to Sacramento and worked for his father, who had started a brick-yard on Eighth and O streets. (For full particulars of locations, which were changed from time to time to accommodate the advancing requirements of a growing city, see sketch of Joshua Fountain, the pioneer brick-maker). In 1859 Mr. Fountain started business on his own account, taking a contract to make brick for the building of the Hesperian College at Woodland. In the summer of 1862 he took a contract to make brick for the wine-cellar, residence and other buildings, for Mr. Bell, at Gold Hill, Placer County, and in 1862 and 1863 had a contract for constructing a portion of the levee near Freeport. In 1863 and 1864 he burned a kiln of brick at Auburn, and also made the brick for the court-house and jail at Woodland that year. In 1865 and 1866 he bought a farm lying between Elk Grove and Georgetown, and was engaged in farming for two years, but in the meantime he burned a kiln of brick at Elk Grove. In 1867 the present firm was established. (For full particulars see sketch of J. B. Fountain). Mr. Fountain has always taken an active interest in local politics since the organization of the Republican party, to which he belongs, but has never been willing to accept any official position. He is a member of the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and has had his residence on the corner of Fifteenth and P streets for twenty-three years. In 1877 he was associated with Hon. John Q. Brown in street contracting, cobbling and graveling the principal streets, and they continued the business for several years. The latter gentleman was afterward mayor of the city for six years, and is now president of the San Francisco Board of Trade. July 28, 1859, Mr. Fountain was married to Miss Abbie Louise Brewster, a native of Massachusetts, the daughter of Mr. Charles Brewster, a florist. She was a devoted Christian woman. Her death occurred September 13, 1879. The family consists of six daughters, viz.: Henrietta, now Mrs. Charles Lowell; Clara, now Mrs. Charles Hockell, Grace, Anne, Lizzie and Abbie. In 1881 he was again united in marriage to Miss Helen Powers, an earnest Christian woman, a native of New York State. Her death occurred April 23, 1888. Of their private affairs, the home life, of the tender interests which cluster around the family altar, it is not our province to speak, but we must be permitted to say that the influence of such homes are far-reaching; the influence of such lives will ever remain a monument to enduring memory.

J. STEVENS, deceased. Thanksgiving day, 1889, a large and respectful assembly of the citizens of Sacramento and vicinity were present on the plaza to witness the unveiling of a magnificent monument erected to the memory of this truly great man, who had been master mechanic at the Sacramento railroad shops for many years. Like many others, he was greater in merit than in notoriety. In fact, he was probably a greater favorite among the employés and his fellow laborers than any noted man could be. The signal traits of his character were loyalty to his calling and profound respect for the man who achieves by virtue of devotion to the branch of labor in which he is engaged. Himself a prolific inventor, he was the counselor and kind adviser of all the others engaged in mechanical research, and labored to lighten human toil. He abhorred the sluggard and the idle man. By his life and example he encouraged every toiler, by his genius he evolved and brought to the forge and bench and the workshop, the appliances that most augment the capacity of the worker to produce without increasing the burdens of his toil. A governor over thousands of men for a long term of years, he commanded from all of them the regard that true worth and manliness always receive. While it was his duty to conserve every interest of his employers, he never lost sight of the human rights of the men employed. He held the balance evenly between

forces sometimes driven to antagonism in the fields of labor. He was a disciplinarian without the severity of the exacting master; he was a master without the austerity of the mere disciplinarian. He believed that men are more easily led than driven, and that they respect the authority that deserves it. All his principals and those who served under him mingled their mourning in common over his remains, and it was they who consistently incurred the expense of a $5,000 monument and statue sacred to his memory. Mr. Stevens died February 11, 1888, leaving a widow in this city; and the Stevens Statue Association was organized July 11 following, at a meeting of the employés of the railroad company held at the old Pavilion. The granite work of the monument was done by the Carlaw Brothers of Sacramento; the stone was from the quarries of Fresno and Rocklin; the statue, of bronze and nine feet high, was designed by Albert Weiner of San Francisco. At the unveiling, the statue was presented to the city by E. B. Hussey, president of the association, and was accepted by Hon. E. J. Gregory, Mayor, in behalf of the city. Nearly all the fraternal orders of the city and most of the employés of the railroad company turned out in grand parade. Addresses were delivered by President Hussey, Hon. Joseph Steffens, Mayor Gregory, Governor Waterman and William H. Mills, and a eulogy was read which had been composed for the occasion by Ralph Turner.

D. E. ALEXANDER.—One of the best known lawyers who have practiced at the Sacramento bar is the gentleman with whose name this sketch commences. He is a native of Jackson, Mississippi, born February 7, 1845. His mother, whose maiden name was Caroline W. Hiveley, was born in Tennessee. Benjamin Franklin Alexander, his father, was a native of South Carolina, who afterward located in Mississippi. He was a carpenter by trade. In 1849 he started to California via Panama, but not being fortunate enough to secure passage on a steamer on the Pacific side, he with others became passengers on an old sailing vessel. They became lost on the Pacific, but reached San Francisco, eventually, in 1850, after a terrible experience with hunger, thirst and exposure. Mr. Alexander went to the mines, and there had a varied experience. He followed mining in Amador and Calaveras counties, and was one of the original owners of the Woodhouse quartz-mill, at West Point, then remote from civilization. In 1853 he came to Sacramento and engaged at the carpenter's trade, and followed contracting in that line until 1875. In 1883 he removed to the vicinity of Menlo Park, where he has an orchard and vineyard. D. E. Alexander, the subject of this sketch, came to California in 1854 (with the family) to join his father, commencing the journey by water on the El Dorado, landing at San Francisco from the steamer California on the 20th of September, 1854, and proceeding at once to Sacramento. He received his education in this city, and was graduated at the Sacramento high school in the class of 1865. He commenced the study of law with Morris M. Estee, and continued his reading with Moore & Alexander, and afterward, with Coffroth & Spaulding. On the 5th of February 1866, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California. He remained in Coffroth & Spaulding's office for several months after his admission, then went to Nevada City, and opened an office. After four or five months, he returned to Sacramento, and has resided here ever since, his practice being in all State courts, and in United States land cases, and before the Interior Department. Mr. Alexander was married at Stockton, to Miss Emma Miller, a native of Pennsylvania. Her father died in Iowa; her mother is a resident of Sacramento. Mr. Alexander is Past Chief Ranger of Sacramento Court, A. O. F., and is Past Grand Representative to the subsidiary High Court of the United States. He is a Democrat politically, takes an active part in the party organization, and has done

his share of service on the city central committee. Mr. Alexander is an able lawyer, and a popular man in his profession.

JUDGE ROBERT C. CLARK, deceased. In the chapter of this work devoted to the Bench and Bar of Sacramento County, many names appear whose owners have achieved distinction and even National reputation, but none more honored than that of the late Judge Robert C. Clark, with whose name this sketch commences. He was a native of Kentucky, born in 1821, and came of one of the most distinguished families in the Blue Grass State. His father, John Clark, was among the most eminent men the State of Kentucky has produced. He rose to the front rank at the bar of that State, and as a member of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, rendered decisions in some important cases, which were at variance with the sentiment of a large proportion of the people of the State. He was right, however, and when time proved the wisdom and the justice of his course, he was as freely vindicated as he had been condemned, and the people of the great commonwealth of Kentucky elected him as their Governor, the last position of public honor and trust he ever held, as he died while in the chair. He had also represented his district in the national Congress. His second wife was a member of the Washington family, to which had belonged the "Father of his Country." Of such stock was Judge Clark, of Sacramento. He was educated in Ohio and in Kentucky, and in the latter State was prepared for the profession of the law. He went to St. Louis to commence practice, and there remained until coming to the Pacific coast. In 1852 he came across the plains to California, and located in Sacramento, where he soon took front rank as a lawyer. In the Lincoln-Douglas campaign, he came out as a Douglas Democrat, and made the race against Bob Robinson for judge. He received the favorable verdict of the people at the ensuing election, and so strongly did he endear himself to the people of the county by his legal learning, his strong sense of justice, and his high character for integrity, that for twenty successive years he held the office of judge against all comers, and at the time of his death had yet two years to serve of the term to which he was elected. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Mary Wilcox, a native of northern Ohio, and a sister of Mrs. General Sturgis, of the United States army. She preceded him in death by several years. Three children survive them, viz.: Lora, wife of Charles McCreary; W. C., of San Francisco, now the head of the Electric Light Company, and Minnie C. Judge Clark achieved a splendid reputation while on the bench, as well as making a record which has hardly been equaled in the history of jurisprudence in this country; i. e., in twenty years he had only one case reversed on appeal to the Supreme Court. He was the preceptor of many lawyers who afterward made distinguished names; in fact, it was said that he would not take a young man into his office who did not give promise of making a successful lawyer. Among his pupils were the Hon. M. M. Estee and Henry McCreary, whose early death shut out a career which gave every promise of a brilliant future.

JOHN KING ALEXANDER is one of those who, while not now residents of Sacramento, still have figured prominently as members of the bar in the past. He is a brother of D. E. Alexander, and was born at Brandon, Missouri, October 10, 1839. He was educated at Sacramento and is a graduate of the High School. He read law with George R. Moore, and a year after his admission to practice in the Supreme Court, he formed a partnership with that gentleman, which continued until the latter's death in 1868. Some years later he became associated with John W. Armstrong (now Superior Judge), and afterward

with Add C. Hinkson. This partership continued for three years, when it was dissolved, and Messrs. Alexander and A. C. Freeman were then associated until 1875, when Mr. Alexander left Sacramento. While here he held the office of district attorney one term. He removed to Salinas City, where, although a prominent Democrat, he, in 1879, at the first convention of the Republican party, after the creation of the office of Superior Judge, received the nomination of the party for that high position, and was subsequently indorsed by the Democratic convention and elected. He was again chosen at the next election, this time on the straight Democratic ticket. His term expires in 1890. Judge Alexander's reputation as an able jurist is among the best, and as an evidence of that fact we quote from a decision of the Supreme Court of this State in the case of People *vs.* James, which was tried before him in the lower court, reported in the 57th California Reports, page 130, as follows: "The last point involves the correctness of the charge of the court, and the instructions to the jury: We have examined that part of the transcript with great care, and are obliged to say, in justice to the learned Judge who presided at the trial, that the charge to the jury is a very clear and able statement of the law of homicide. It is a long charge, completely covering all the points of the case, and is in our opinion entirely correct."

DERBY H. CANTRELL, a rancher of San Joaquin Township, was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, April 30, 1818, the son of Ota and Eleanor (Cummins) Cantrell, natives also of Tennessee, who moved to Missouri,, near Kansas City, then called Westport, in 1830, and there followed farming. The father died there in 1846, aged about forty-six or forty-seven years, and the mother lived there some eighteen years, and died about 1867. They had three sons and three daughters, three of whom grew up. Their grandfather, Stephen Cantrell, served in the Revolutionary war, and their father in the war of 1812. In Stephen's family were four sons and three daughters, most of whom remained in their native county, Stephen and Ota being the only ones to leave there. Ota Cantrell went to Missouri in December, 183–, with two sons. Shortly afterward they returned to Tennessee on horseback, and next spring he came by water, bringing the remainder of the family. Mr. Cantrell was brought up near Kansas City. When twelve years of age he helped to cut the first brush on the site of that town, in preparing to build a cabin. He remained with his mother until he was twenty-five years of age, during which time he made two trips to Mexico, being sent as captain of wagon trains with goods. He also made one trip to Omaha, at which point his uncle, Richard W. Cummins, was Indian agent. During the twenty-four or twenty-five years residence in Missouri he made frequent trips into what is now Kansas. Went once to Council Grove with provisions in 1848, on sleighs, passing the Shawnee agency; there were then no settlements in that region. They brought back some frozen men. In 1853, leaving their Missouri home on April 20, with about fifty head of cattle, mules and horses, two wagons and a family of four daughters, they came to California by way of the Platte River, Fort Kearney, south side of the North Platte, Fort Laramie, Sublette's cut-off, etc. Mrs. Cantrell was sick with a fever for a month during the latter part of the journey. After arrival here Mr. Cantrell purchased a squatter's claim to a ranch in San Joaquin Township, where he has ever since remained. On the claim there was only a small adobe house. Here he now has about 800 acres of land, where he prosecutes a good business in general farming, but more especially in stock-raising, having some fine horses, cattle and mules. Of cattle he has about 250 head, of which fifty are graded stock. Thoroughbreds he thinks are better left to specialists. He has also made some money in sheep. In this direction he made his first start

in Mexican sheep, but did not keep them long. The largest band was 5,000 in number. But his land is now too valuable for sheep-raising. Mr. Cantrell has been prominently a frontiersman. When he first came here wild game was plentiful,—antelope and deer could often be seen. He is a member of the Methodist Church, although brought up a Presbyterian. In his political principles he is a Democrat. He is now about seventy years of age, but he can mount a horse and ride off apparently as actively as ever. His home is a beautiful one, located among the native trees on the Cosumnes River. He was married in Jackson County, Missouri, January 11, 1844, to Miss Hannah Urby, a native of Greene County, Tennessee. She died May 27, 1888, and her loss is so greatly mourned by her husband that he could not remain on the old place, but made frequent trips to San Francisco and Sacramento. Of his six children, four are living: Lutetia, born September 4, 1845, and is now the wife of Nathan Lipscomb; Ann E., born November 2, 1847, married Fred Frothingham, and died March 4, 18—; Sarah E., born April 7, 1849; Mary, born May 20, 1851, is now the wife of Philip Oppenheim; Henly C., born January, 1855; and Addie E., born December, 1859, died August 14, 1867, at the ago of seven years, eight months and one day.

JOHN H. CARROLL was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, November 17, 1825. His parents, John and Susan (Grammer) Carroll, were also natives of Massachusetts, and of New England ancestry. They moved to Woburn, in that State, where his father continued in the shoe trade, which was the business of his life, residing there for forty years. His parents came to California in 1870, celebrated their golden wedding here and remained during the remainder of their life-time in Sacramento. Mr. Carroll, when a youth, was duly apprenticed to the shoe trade, and in time moved to Albany, New York, where he had an extensive patronage. On the 25th of January, 1849, he started for California, by way of Cape Horn, and arrived in San Francisco on July 6th of the same year. For a time he mined in El Dorado, Placer and Nevada counties. Coming then to Sacramento, he entered the grocery business on J street, between Second and Third, the firm being Carroll, Scudder & Co. for some years. Afterward he engaged in the wheat and milling business in the Bay State Mills at Folsom, one of the earliest and largest flour mills in the State, the firm being Carroll, Mowe & Co., which continued until 1865, when the mill burned; but they went on with the wheat trade for some years longer, when Mr. Mowe died. Then Mr. Carroll bought the Pioneer Mills in Sacramento, and conducted them for a number of years, under the firm name of J. H. Carroll & Co. He subsequently admitted H. G. Smith as partner, when the firm name was changed to Carroll, Smith & Co. Several years afterward Mr. Carroll withdrew, and became interested in the manufacture of California wines and brandies, being at the same time a member of the firm of James I. Felter & Co. He organized and owned the United States Special Bonded Warehouse No. 1. He succeeded Governor Stanford and Edgar Mills as President of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1882 he established the Capital Packing Company, one of the largest fruit canneries on the coast, with which he was identified until the time of his death, Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1887. He was married in New York city in 1854 to Miss Hester H. Winans, a native of that city and daughter of William W. Winans, who died in January, 1889, in his ninety-eighth year. Of Mr. Carroll's six children, five are living, namely: Harry W., Edgar B., Flora H., Minnie P. and Leila W., a daughter, Katie W., having been lost in childhood. Mr. Carroll was a member of the Society of California Pioneers, and in 1861–'62 was president; was also an Exempt Fireman, and for years a director of the State Agricultural Society. In religion he was an

active member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; in politics Republican; was one of the trustees of the Marguerite Home; member of the Sanitary Commission during the war; member of the original Sacramento Light Artillery Company, and formerly of the Hook and Ladder Company, of Sacramento. He was public-spirited, charitable and enterprising, and his name and influence were a material factor in the history and prosperity of Sacramento.

HARRY W. CARROLL was born in Sacramento city September 4, 1858. In 1865 he entered the Union Free School, went through the intermediate grades, thence through the Franklin Grammar School; spent two years at the St. Augustine Military Academy at Benicia, in 1873-'75, after which he entered the department of civil engineering (afterward changing to the department of mining) at the University of California, where he graduated with the degree of Ph. B. in 1880. He began mining in Nevada County, under ground, at the Diamond Creek mine; subsequently took charge of the Bugbey Rancho in El Dorado County, transferred his services to the Vina ranch in Tehama County, making special investigation in viticulture on both ranches, resulting in his becoming a member of the firm of H. W. Carroll & Co., at Florin, Sacramento County, in the manufacture of wines and brandies until the destruction of the cellar and distillery by fire in 1884; thence until 1887 he was interested in box-making and in the canning business. In November, 1886, he was elected Representative to the State Assembly on the Republican ticket, and served during 1887-'88; was Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Education and Military Affairs. At the close of the session he resumed his business connections. He is Past Master of Concord Lodge, No. 117, F. & A. M., and member of Sacramento Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; Sacramento Council, No. 1, R. & S. M., and Sacramento Commandery, No. 2, K. T. In 1880, at the commencement of Governor Perkins' administration, he was appointed Engineer Officer of the Fourth Brigade N. G. C. on the staff of Brigadier General John F. Sheehan, with the rank of Major, which office he held for a year and a half. Next he was Brigade Inspector, with the same rank on the staff of Brigadier General Tozer until 1883; was then commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Stoneman, Commander-in-Chief, and in 1887 was recommissioned by Governor Bartlett, holding the same position and rank until the Governor's death. His commission continued in force after the inauguration of Governor Waterman, during whose administration he was placed on the retired list N. G. C. Mr. Carroll is an ardent Republican, and thoroughly identified with Sacramento, its welfare and prosperity.

CHARLES W. ZIMMERMAN, chief engineer of the steamer San Joaquin No. 4, was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 10, 1835, and was the son of Aaron and Jane (Noble) Zimmerman. His mother was a daughter of George Noble, who was a native of Kentucky, and at the age of eighteen years settled upon a piece of timber land in Ohio. In his family were eleven sons and eleven daughters. Aaron Zimmerman removed with his family to Iowa in 1845, and at the age of thirteen years Charles started out for himself. Going to Peoria County, Illinois, he worked on a farm there until 1863, when, in company with two friends, —Charles Boyle and John Mooney,—he went to New York, and March 11 set sail on the Northern Light for the land of golden promise; from the Isthmus he came on the Golden Age. Captain Hudson, and on the 6th of April steamed through the Golden Gate. The next day he landed here in Sacramento, joining his two uncles, Jesse and Andrew Zimmerman, the former

the Captain of the Chindewan, and the latter the engineer, plying between this city and San Francisco. July 5, 1863, he began as fireman on the steamer Defiance from Sacramento to Colusa, continuing three years; then in the same capacity he went up on the snag-boat Rainbow, belonging to the California Steam Navigation Company, Captain Woodruff; then he was on the steamer Governor Dana, which made daily trips to Marysville, under Captain Brewington. Eighteen months afterward he went on the Goodman Castle, of which his uncle, Jesse Zimmerman, was the captain, and then on the Banner, and next on the Gem, running to Chico, Tehama and Red Bluff, and then on the Dover, Captain Roger Strickland. In 1871 he went to work in the railroad shop; and seven and a half months afterward he returned to the river, going upon the Chindewan, which was in the grain trade, and then he was employed again upon the Dover. March 31, 1874, he was engaged by the Sacramento Transportation Company, as engineer on the steamer Verona, in which position he continued three years. The San Joaquin No. 3 being then complete, he took charge of her as chief engineer; and in January, 1888, he took charge of the San Joaquin No. 4, which position he now holds. He was married in 1870 to Catherine Hoselton, of Ohio, an old schoolmate, and they have two children,—Fairie May and George. They have a comfortable and happy home on K street, near Sixteenth.

CHRIS. M. ZEH, deceased, was born in 1852, in January, a son of Godfrey J. Zeh, and emigrated to America in 1857. After a six-months sojourn in New York city, he sailed, in 1858, from that port to California, by way of the Isthmus, and landed in Sacramento after a voyage of thirty-two days. He purchased from the Government a quarter-section of good land, fifteen miles northeast of Sacramento; after that he bought more, until he reached a total of 720 acres. All the improvements upon this land he himself made. He died January 10, 1879, leaving a wife and seven children. He was married in 1847 to Miss Johanna Rolling, in Germany. Their children, eight in number, are, Fred; Anna, wife of William Lewis, deceased; Chris.; Louisa, wife of Charles ——; Charles L.; Edward A., deceased; Godfrey N. and Johanna R. Four of these are natives of California. The farm, which is devoted to hay, grain, etc., is finely improved and well stocked with suitable buildings. This family are energetic and industrious, and are such citizens as go to make a strong State.

LEOPOLD ZOLLER.—Among the old-time residents and active men of Sacramento is Mr. Zoller, a native of Baden, now in the Empire of Germany. He was born July 14, 1831, and his boyhood days were spent in his native land. In 1849, in company with his brother, he came to the United States, landing at New York after a voyage of thirty-four days. After a short visit to St. Louis, Missouri, he embarked on the steamer Golden Age from New York city and came by the Isthmus of Panama to this State. His first job was in the butcher business for Frank Keller in this city; but he soon went to the diggings at Comptonville. In October he returned to this city and resumed his old position until March 28, 1858, on which day he was married; then, until October 28 following he was again at Comptonville. Returning to this city again he entered into business for himself, on the northeast corner of Eighth and M streets; but he afterward changed to the southwest corner, which he has improved in a handsome and substantial manner. His market has become one of the land-marks of that portion of the city. He has been successful in accumulating a fair share of this world's goods, and is interested in the growth of Sacramento, being proud to see it advance from a miners' town of canvas and cheap boards to the beautiful and substantial city it now is. Mrs.

Zoller's maiden name was Josephine Neidecker. She was a native of Germany, and was but two years of age when she was brought by her parents to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Zoller have six children, namely: Charles, William, Henry, Leopold, Amelia and Minna.

CHRISTIAN ZIMMERMAN, deceased, formerly a grocer at Twelfth and E streets, Sacramento, was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, near the French boundary line, July 5, 1834, a son of John and Elizabeth (Bartche) Zimmerman. While he was yet a babe his parents emigrated with him to America, settling in what is now called Highland, Madison County, Illinois, about thirty miles from St. Louis, Missouri. The first immigrants at that point being from Switzerland, it was named New Helvetia, from the ancient Latin name of Switzerland. This family was a pioneer household there. Mr. Zimmerman kept a hotel there known by his name, and he resided there until his death, from Asiatic cholera, August 6, 1849. Young Christian continued in charge of the hotel, keeping the family together two years longer. At length his mother married again and the children naturally were scattered. He went to the residence of John Mottel, of whom he learned the blacksmith's trade. At the age of nineteen years he came across the plains, with Jerry Decker, in a train, working his way and receiving $50 in cash upon his arrival at Donner Lake, where the party stopped. He soon secured a claim, which he named the Town Talk Mines, and engaged in mining. Then, after a short residence in Virginia City, he came to Sacramento, and during 1861–'62 he followed farming. After the disastrous floods of the latter year, he was employed by William Pritchard in Idaho for fifteen years, and then in Nevada for a time, where he was Mr. Pritchard's trusted foreman on a railroad contract. May 7, 1875, is the date of Mr. Zimmerman's marriage to Miss Annie Krebs. In August following he, in partnership with Mr. Pritchard, engaged in a carriage factory in Sacramento, at the corner of Eighth and K streets. Within three years he was "dead broke," and for six months he was out of employment. He then raised $600 on a life insurance policy, upon which he kept his family until he could obtain a start again in business. Borrowing $1,500 of Wendall Kerth, Fred Stoffer becoming his security, and borrowing also from Jacob Meister without security, he built and stocked a store at the corner of Twelfth and E streets, in March, 1879, naming it the Town Talk Grocery. Here, within two years he bought the property and in four years had it all free from incumbrance. He had good health until about seven months prior to his death, which occurred March 9, 1889. He was a man of sterling integrity, who never forgot his promises or his friends. He was prominent in several fraternal organizations, as Eureka Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F.; Elko (Nevada) Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M.; Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 3, Council No. 1, Commandery No. 2 and Thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry.

CHARLES ZIMMERMAN, proprietor of the New Western Hotel, etc., Folsom, was born in Germany, August 14, 1842. From 1859 to 1866 he worked at the shoemaker's trade, and then sailed from Havre and landed in New York April 16. Remained in that city until 1869 when he went to Greenport, Long Island, where he was employed in a shoe store a year and four months. Returning to Brooklyn, New York, he started a shoe shop on the corner of Fulton and Adelphia streets, and ran it until 1872. In August of this year he came to San Francisco, where he engaged in his trade five weeks; then he and another gentleman came to Folsom, rented a place of Dr. Bates for three years, opened out in business, and at the expiration of the term of the lease Mr. Zimmerman bought the property, which is on the

corner of Sutter and Wool streets; it has ninety-five feet frontage. At the time of the purchase this property had two buildings upon it, and he paid for it $2,100. He started a hotel in one building and carried on his shop in the other. He borrowed the money with which to pay for the place, and paid all his indebtedness at the end of four years, from the proceeds of his carefully managed business. He improved the property to the extent of $800; but August 13, 1886, the great fire burned him out, along with a large portion of the business section of the city. He was insured for $2,800, with which he immediately rebuilt, at a cost of $7,000, and now the city of Folsom is graced with the New Western Hotel, one of the leading hotels in the county and one that would be a credit to any city. The dimensions of the main building are 40 x 60 feet, and two and three-fourths stories high. On one side of the main building is the saloon, on the corner, and on the other side are two stores, occupied as a butcher shop and a shoe shop, each one story high. Commencing here without anything, Mr. Zimmerman has proved himself to be a successful business man. He was the first to open a first-class $1 a day house in Folsom, while in the saloon business he was the first to put the price of beer down to five cents a glass. In this he has made many friends, who appreciate what he has done for the good of the place. He was married October 21, 1882, to Mrs. Katerina Myer, a native of Germany, and at that time a widow with three children: August, Louisa and Emma; and by the present marriage there is one daughter, Barda by name.

M. HUBBARD, father of Mrs. Upson, was a native of Middleton, Connecticut, and was the son of a sea-captain and ship-owner. He was married to Miss Sarah Buckley Wilcox, a native of Utica. In 1850 he came to California, and soon became prominent through his great business abilities. He was an early Wells-Fargo representative, and built the first telegraph across the continent. In connection with his father, he built the first railroad bridge across the American River. He had charge of the right of way business for the Southern Pacific Railroad at the time of his death. He was on his way to Merced to sell the town site when a fall occurred, and he was seriously injured. He was brought back to Sacramento on Friday, and on the following Sunday, which was February 11, 1871, he died. He was one of the most pushing, energetic men that have figured in the history of Sacramento. He was one of the early chief engineers of the fire department, and during flood times took charge of the work of pumping out the city. He owned the homestead where Mr. Upson and family now reside, and commenced its improvement in 1856.

ADDENDA.

CHAP. II.—During the year 1889 a movement was inaugurated by the Native Sons of the Golden West to preserve what remains of Sutter's Fort, and also restore the original. The site of the fort has been secured, and Colonel C. F. Crocker has addressed a letter to the mayor of Sacramento (who is also a Native Son), offering a guaranty of all the means that may be necessary, after all is collected that otherwise can be, to complete the work. There is no doubt that this most interesting historical land-mark should be preserved.

CHAP. VI.—General A. M. Winn arrived in Sacramento in 1849. He was born in Pennsylvania, April 12, 1810. Arriving at a mature age, he went to Zanesville, Ohio, where he was married. About 1834 he moved with his family to Vicksburg, Mississippi. His family came to Sacramento in 1850. By his first wife he had three daughters and one son. Two of the daughters—Mrs. E. F. Gillespie and Mrs. Emily Hersberger—are dead. General Winn was chosen councilman at the first city election in Sacramento, in July, 1849, and soon afterward mayor. Being a military man, he was appointed Brigadier-General in California, and was placed in command of the militia to quell the Squatter riots. He presided at the first meeting of Odd Fellows in Sacramento, which was called to meet at his office, where the *Record-Union* building now stands, and was elected president of the Odd Fellows' Association. In 1855 he was president of the Anti-Know-Nothing Club. In company with others he purchased a large tract of land north of the American River, and also another south of the city, embracing what afterward became the site of Sutterville, but afterward disposed of his interest in these lands. About 1860 he removed to San Francisco, and subsequently to Sonoma County, where he died, August 26, 1883. It was while he was in San Francisco that, as he was conducting a public procession, the idea entered his mind to have processions also of native sons of the Golden State, and this led to his establishment of the present vigorous order, the "Native Sons of the Golden West." He had lost his first wife in 1862, and in September, 1865, he married the widow of James King of William, who had been killed during the reign of the San Francisco Vigilantes, in 1856.

CHAP. VIII.—Dr. A. B. Nixon, State Senator in 1862–'63 (page 45), died at Sacramento, November 2, 1889.

William B. Hunt, Assemblyman in 1863–'64 (page 49), died in San Francisco, November 13, 1889.

J. R. Watson, Assemblyman at the same time, died at Sacramento, September 11, 1889.

L. H. Fassett (see sketch page 675).

CHAP. IX.—Henry Meredith was born in Virginia, August 14, 1826; graduated at Missouri State University at Columbia; returned to Virginia, studied law, and in the spring of 1850 came across the plains to California. Being seized with cholera on the route, he saved himself by his own heroic efforts. After his arrival here he followed mining for awhile with success. In 1853 or 1854 he commenced practicing law in Nevada, and rapidly rose to the front rank of his profession; was posted specially in mining and mining laws, and therefore excelled in prosecuting mining cases. He was a

gentleman of many noble qualities, exempt from the common vices, intellectual, active, industrious, honest, etc.

John C. Burch (page 56), a native of Missouri, was appointed, in 1848, private secretary to Governor Edwards, of that State. Two years later he arrived in California, settling in Trinity County, where he practiced law and engaged in politics. He was District Attorney, Assemblyman and Senator, and in September, 1859, with Charles L. Scott, was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket. During the war he was in favor of the "Republic of the Pacific," and thereby obtained the name of "Cactus." Later he served as one of the commissioners to codify the laws of this State, and afterward practiced law in San Francisco until his death, August 31, 1885.

Horace Smith was shot by Captain Johnson, in the fall of 1863, and died December 6 following. The members of the bar in Virginia passed resolutions of regard, and Tod Robinson delivered a eulogy. He was buried in Lone Mountain Cemetery.

CHAP. X.—Drager and Olsen (page 71) were executed at Placerville, October 16, 1889.

CHAP. XIII.—James McClatchy (page 87) was indirectly instrumental in saving California from the vortex of the Rebellion. The unexpected arrival of Edwin V. Sumner to relieve Albert Sidney Johnston, and the exposure of their plot to McClatchy, were reported by the latter to Abraham Lincoln, and thus led to a thwarting of the schemes of the rebels.

Ferdinand C. Ewer (referred to on page 81) was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, May 22, 1826; graduated at Harvard in 1848; arrived in California in September, 1849; engaged in journalism and literary pursuits, and had a position in the custom-house when Latham was Collector of the port of San Francisco. One of Ewer's literary speculations was the publication of the *Pioneer*, a magazine. Although an unbeliever in spiritualism, he published an article on psychic force which deceived even spiritualists into the belief that he also was a spiritualist. He afterward took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and went to New York, where he was rector of St. Ignatius' Church. He had a sweet voice, ready utterance, and an aggressive manner. In his ecclesiastical views he ultimately became "High Church." He died in Montreal, October 10, 1883, leaving a widow in San Francisco.

CHAP. XIV.—The City Board of Education for 1890 consists of W. H. Sherburn, A. J. Senatz, Jerry Payne, Joseph Hopley, Richmond Davis, A. C. Tufts, H. C. Chipman and O. W. Erlewine.

Albert Hart was elected Superintendent of the City Schools, December 2, 1889, to succeed M. R. Beard, named on page 160.

James Queen, a native of Philadelphia, came around Cape Horn to California, arriving April 5, 1847. Clerked in the law office of Winans & Hyer in Sacramento for a number of years, but several years prior to his death he took up his residence in San Francisco. In 1853, in partnership with Mr. Pettit, he established the first brick-yard at Sutterville. At one time he was a councilman of Sacramento. In 1859–'60 he was president of the Pioneer Association; was also an active member of the Sutter Rifles, and was a man of energy and business capacity. He died at Napa, December 7, 1879, at the age of sixty-eight years.

CHAP. XIX.—*National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co.*—Among those who came to California in 1849 were three brothers: James Mills, D. O. Mills and Edgar Mills, natives of New York State. James Mills died soon after his arrival here. D. O. Mills, having had some banking experience in Western New York, began general merchandising here, in connection with his brother, W. O. Mills, who remained in New York city, engaged in the same line; but very soon he turned his attention to banking, and a record of many of his early transactions is still to be seen in the old books at the bank. These original entries show that the transition from merchandising to banking took place as early

as 1849, although banking proper was not fully and formally established until early in 1850. There is still preserved in the office also a bill of exchange, the "third," dated January 13, 1851, and signed "D. O. Mills & Co.," being one of a set of three bills on New York city sold to a customer, and written by Mr. Mills' own hand; and probably the rate was three to five per cent., as was customary in those days.

Another interesting relic in the bank is the old clock which Mr. Mills set up originally here, and which, though it has passed through one of the great conflagrations of the city, still bears upon its face the magic date, "1850." It will therefore be seen that this bank is the oldest institution of the kind in the State of California.

The bank building was first located upon the south side of J street, between Second and Third, about sixty feet from the corner of Third. It was a small, one-story frame structure with a stone front; and a picture of this front was for a long time used upon the checks of the bank, —in fact as late as 1865, in which year the institution was removed to its present location, the southeast corner of J and Second streets.

The early business of the bank consisted largely in selling exchange on New York and buying gold dust. The deposits were not large as compared with those in the Express and other companies; but one after another of those failed, and their business naturally fell to this bank, according to the law of the "survival of the fittest."

In 1855 the firm consisted of D. O. Mills, under the title of "D. O. Mills & Co." That year there were admitted to the firm as equal partners, Edgar Mills and Henry Miller. This relation continued until July 19, 1872, when the company was incorporated under the title of the "National Gold Bank of D. O. Mills & Co.' In September, 1883, by a general law of Congress, the word "Gold" was dropped. The present proprietorship is essentially the same as in 1855. The stockholders and officers are:

	Shares.
D. O. Mills	1,538
Edgar Mills, President	1,538
S. Prentiss Smith, Vice-President	250
Frank Miller, Cashier	351
Charles F. Dillman, Assistant Cashier	125
Other persons own	1,198

Capital and surplus, $600,000. In the bank there is also a chrome steel safe deposit vault, with a time lock. D. O. Mills resides in New York city.

The California State Bank, northwest corner of Fourth and J; the People's Bank, on the opposite corner, and the Sacramento Bank, Fifth and J, are all doing a good business.

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